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ANNUAL CALENDAR

OF

McGILL COLLEGE

AND

UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL.



FOUNDED BY BEQUEST OF THE HON. JAMES McGILL, IN 1811;
ERECTED INTO A UNIVERSITY BY ROYAL CHARTER
IN 1821; AND RE-ORGANIZED BY AN
AMENDED CHARTER IN 1852.

SESSION OF 1871-72.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY J. C. BECKET, ST. JAMES ST.

1871.

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1871-72
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ACADEMICAL YEAR, 1871-72.

SEPTEMBER 1371.

1	Fri.	Session of Normal School commences.
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tue.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thu.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tue.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thu.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
15	Fri.	Matriculation and Supplemental Examinations in Classics. Exhibition and Scholarship Examinations.
16	Sat.	Mat. and Supp. Ex'ns in Mathematics. Exhibition and Scholarship Ex'ns.
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	Matric. and Suppl. Ex'ns in English, Logic, Mental and Moral Philos: Exhibition and Scholarship Ex'n.
19	Tue.	Suppl. and Matric. Ex'mns in Modern Languages. Suppl. Examin. in Nat. Science. Exhibition and Scholarship Examination.
20	Wed.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Lectures in Arts commence.
21	Thu.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun	
25	Mon.	
26	Tue.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thu.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	

OCTOBER 1871.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
3	Tue.	Session of Law and Medical Faculties commences.
4	Wed.	
5	Thu.	
6	Fri.	*Founder's Birth-day.*
7	Sat.	Matriculation Examination in Medicine
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	*The William Molson Hall* opened 1862.
10	Tue.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thu.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
17	Tue.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thu.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tue.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thu.	Regular Meeting of Corporation. School Examiners appointed. Reports on Scholarships and Exhibitions. Accounts audited.
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
31	Tue.	

NOVEMBER 1871.

1	Wed.	
2	Thu.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tue.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thu.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
14	Tue.	Annual University Lecture.
15	Wed.	
16	Thu.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
22	Wed.	
23	Thu.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
28	Tue	
29	Wed.	
30	Thu.	

DECEMBER 1871.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon:	
5	Tue.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thu.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
12	Tue.	Lectures in Arts terminate. Meeting of Faculty of Law.
13	Wed.	
14	Thu.	Examination in Mathematics & Physics.
15	Fri.	Examination in Classics.
16	Sat·	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	Examination in Natural Science.
19	Tue.	
20	Wed.	Examinations in English, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Hebrew
21	Thu.	Examinations in French and German.
22	Fri.	Christmas Vacation commences.
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	Christmas-day.
26	Tue.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thu.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	
31	Sun	

* All Examinations will commence at 9 a. m., unless otherwise stated.

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JANUARY 1872.

1	Mon.	
2	Tue.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thu.	
5	Fri.	Christmas Vacation ends.
6	Sat.	
7	**Sun.**	
8	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Lectures in Arts, Law and Medicine re commence.
9	Tue.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thu.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	**Sun.**	
15	Mon.	
16	Tue.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thu.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	**Sun.**	
22	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
23	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
24	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation. Examiners appointed. Annual report to Visitor.
25	Thu.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	**Sun.**	
29	Mon.	
30	Tue.	
31	Wed.	

FEBRUARY 1872.

1	Thu.	Ordinary Examinations of Faculty of Law.
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	**Sun.**	
5	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
6	Tue.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thu.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	**Sun.**	
12	Mon.	
13	Tue.	
14	Wed.	No lectures.
15	Thu.	Meeting of Examiners.
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	**Sun.**	
19	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
20	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law.
21	Wed.	
22	Thu.	Supplemental Examinations.
23	Fri.	College Exam. in Math. (Second year.)
24	Sat.	
25	**Sun.**	
26	Mon.	
27	Tue.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thu.	

MARCH 1872.

	Fri.	Theses for degrees of M. D. & B. C. L. to be sent in to Deans of Faculties.
2	Sat.	
3	**Sun.**	
4	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
5	Tue.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thu.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	**Sun.**	
11	Mon.	School Examinations of the University
12	Tue.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thu.	Lectures in Medicine and Law terminate.
15	Fri.	Primary Examinations for Degree in Medicine.
16	Sat.	
17	**Sun.**	
18	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
19	Tue.	Meeting of Faculty of Law. Final Examination for Degree in Medicine.
20	Wed.	
21	Thu.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	Matriculation Examination in Medicine.
24	**Sun.**	
25	Mon.	
26	Tue.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thu.	Lectures in Arts terminate. Meeting of Convocation for conferring degrees in Law and Medicine.
29	Fri.	Good Friday.
30	Sat.	Easter Vacation begins.
31	**Sun.**	Easter day.

APRIL 1872.

1	Mon.	
2	Tue.	
3	Wed.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. B. A. Honour Examinations.
4	Thu.	Ordinary Examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
5	Fri.	Ordinary Examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6	Sat.	
7	**Sun.**	
8	Mon.	Ordinary Examinations in Greek.
9	Tue.	Ordinary Exam. in Latin and History
10	Wed.	
11	Thu.	
12	Fri.	Ordinary Examinations in English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. Theses for degree of M. A. to be sent in to Dean.
13	Sat.	
14	**Sun.**	
15	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
16	Tue.	Ordinary Examinations in Natural Science and Chemistry.
17	Wed.	
18	Thu.	Ordinary Examinations in French and Hebrew?
19	Fri.	B. A. Honour Examinations and examinations in German.
20	Sat.	
21	**Sun.**	
22	Mon.	B. A. and other Honour Examinations
23	Tue.	Meeting of Examiners.
24	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation.
25	Thu.	B. A. and other Honour Examinations
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	**Sun.**	
29	Mon.	B. A. Honour Examinations (Viva Voce) Meeting of Examiners. Declaration of results of Examinations.
30	Tue.	

MAY 1872.

1	Wed.	Annual Meeting of Convocation, Faculty of Arts.
2	Thu.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tue.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thu.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tue.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thu.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	Whit-Sunday.
20	Mon.	
21	Tue.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thu.	
24	Fri.	Queen's Birth day.
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tue.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thu.	
31	Fri.	

JUNE 1872.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	Exams. in Normal School commence.
4	Tue.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thu.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tue.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thu.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun	
17	Mon.	
18	Tue.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thu.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	
25	Tue.	
26	Wed.	Regular Meeting of Corporation. Report of Normal School.
27	Thu.	
28	Fri.	Normal School closes for Summer Vacation.
29	Sat.	
	Sun.	

JULY 1872.

1	Mon.	
2	Tue.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thu.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tue.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thu.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tue.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thu.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tue.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thu.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tue.	
31	Wed.	

AUGUST 1872.

1	Thu.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tue.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thu.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tue.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thu.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tue.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thu.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tue.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thu.	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

For Announcement of this new Department, including Engineering, Mining, Assaying, &c., see page 74.

Copies of the Calendar, bound up with the Examination Papers, may be had of the Secretary, or at Messrs. Dawson's Bookstore, Price 2s. 6d.

BENEFACTORS OF

McGill University, Montreal,

I. ORIGINAL ENDOWMENT, 1811.

THE HONOURABLE JAMES McGILL, by his last Will and Testament, under date 8th January, 1811, bequeathed the Estate of Burnside, situated near the City of Montreal, and containing forty-seven acres of land, with the Manor House and Buildings thereon erected, and also the sum of ten thousand pounds in money, unto the "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," constituted by Act of Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, to erect and establish a University or College for the purpose of Education, and the advancement of learning in the Province of Lower Canada, with a competent number of Professors and Teachers to render such Establishment effectual and beneficial for the purposes intended, requiring that one of the Colleges to be comprised in the said University, should be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the appellation of "McGill College."

The value of the above mentioned property was estimated at the date of the bequest at £30,000

II. SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ENDOWMENT FUND, 1856.

At a meeting called by a number of the influential citizens of Montreal, and held at the Merchants' Exchange, 6th December, 1856, for the purpose of taking into consideration the financial condition of the University of McGill College, the following Resolution was adopted :—

"That an effort ought to be made for increasing the endowment of McGill College, in such a manner as to extend its usefulness, and to place it for the future upon an independent and permanent footing."

Whereupon in pursuance of the above Resolution, the following donations were enrolled for Special or General objects connected with the University,—The Royal Institution granting Scholarships in perpetuity according to the value of the donations.

The Honourable John Molson Thomas Molson, Esq. William Molson, Esq. for the formation and maintenance of the chair of English Language and Literature.	£5,000
John Gordon McKenzie, Esq.	500
Ira Gould, Esq.	500
John Frothingham, Esq.	500
John Torrance, Esq.	500
James B. Greenshields, Esq.	300
William Busby Lambe, Esq.	300
Sir George Simpson, Knight	250
Henry Thomas, Esq.	250
John Redpath, Esq.	250
James McDougall, Esq.	250
James Torrance, Esq.	250
Honourable James Ferrier	250
John Smith, Esq.	250
Harrison Stephens, Esq.	250
James Mitchell, Esq.	250
Henry Chapman, Esq.	150
Mr. Chapman also founded a Gold Medal to be given annually in the graduating class in Arts.	
Honourable Peter McGill,	150
John James Day, Esq.	150
Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq.	150
Peter Redpath, Esq.	150
Thomas M. Taylor, Esq.	150
Joseph McKay, Esq.	150
Donald Lorn McDougall, Esq.	150
Honourable John Rose	150
Charles Alexander, Esq.	150
Moses E. David, Esq.	150
Wm. Carter, Esq.	150
Thomas Paton, Esq.	150
Wm. Workman, Esq.	150
Honourable A. T. Galt	150
Honourable Luther H. Holton	150
Henry Lyman, Esq.	150
David Torrance, Esq.	150
Edwin Atwater, Esq.	150
Theodore Hart, Esq.	150
William Forsyth Grant, Esq.	150
Robert Campbell, Esq.	150
Alfred Savage, Esq.	150
James Ferrier, Jr., Esq.	150
William Stephens, Esq.	150
N. S. Whitney, Esq.	150
William Dow, Esq.	150
William Watson, Esq.	150
Edward Major, Esq.	150
Honourable Charles Dewey Day	50
John R. Esdaile, Esq.	50

III. WILLIAM MOLSON HALL.

In 1861 the "William Molson Hall," being the west wing of the McGill College Buildings, with the Museum Rooms, and the Chemical Laboratory and Class Rooms, was erected through the munificent Donation of the founder whose name it bears.

IV. ENDOWMENTS OF MEDALS.

In 1860 the sum of £200 presented to the College by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, was applied to the foundation of a Gold Medal, to be called the "Prince of Wales Gold Medal."

In 1854 the "Anne Molson Gold Medal," was founded by Mrs. John Molson, of Belmont Hall, Montreal, for an Honour Course in Mathematics and Physical Science.

In the same year the "Shakespeare Gold Medal," for an Honour Course, to comprise and include the works of Shakespeare and the Literature of England from his time to the time of Addison, both inclusive, and such other accessory subjects as the Corporation may from time to time appoint,—was founded by citizens of Montreal, on occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare.

In the same year the "Logan Gold Medal," for an Honour Course in Geology and Natural Science, was founded by Sir William Edmund Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

In 1865 the "Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal," was founded by John Torrance, Esq., of St. Antoine Hall, Montreal, in memory of the late Mrs. John Torrance, for the best student in the graduating class in law, and more especially for the highest proficiency in Roman Law.

In the same year, the "Holmes Gold Medal," was founded by the Medical Faculty, as a memorial of the late Andrew Holmes, Esquire, M D., LL.D., late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, to be given to the best student in the graduating class in Medicine, who shall undergo a special examination in all the branches, whether Primary or Final.

V. EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.

The "Jane Redpath Exhibition" $100 annually, was founded in 1868 by Mrs. Redpath of Terrace Bank, Montreal and endowed with the sum of $1667.

The Governors' Scholarship of $100 to $120 annnally was founded by subscription of members of the Board of Governors in 1869.

Fourteen other Scholarships & Exhibitions, for which see "Subscription in Progress."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mrs. G. Frothingham, for the arrangement of Dr. Carpenter's Collection of Mazatlan Shells	$233
Hon. C. Dunkin, M.P., in aid of the chair of Practical Chemistry . . .	1,200
Principal Dawson, in aid of the same . . .	1,200
P. Redpath, Esq., do. do.	266

Subscriptions for the purchase of Philosophical Apparatus, 1867.

William Molson, Esq.	$500	2,050
J. H. R. Molson, Esq.	500	
Peter Redpath, Esq.	500	
George Moffat, Esq.	250	
Andrew Robertson, Esq.	100	
John Frothingham, Esq.	100	
David Torrance, Esq.	100	

Subscriptions for the erection of a Fire-proof Building for the Carpenter Collection of shells, 1868.

Peter Redpath, Esq. .	$500
William Molson, Esq. .	500
H. Stephens, Esq. . .	100
R. J. Reekie, Esq. . .	100
J. H. R. Molson, Esq. .	100
Sir W. E. Logan, F.R.S. .	100
J. Molson, Esq. . .	100
Thomas Workman, Esq., M.P.	100
G. Frothingham, Esq. .	100
Wm. Dow, Esq. . .	100
Thomas Rimmer Esq. .	100
Andrew Robertson, Esq. .	100
Mrs. Redpath, . .	100
Benaiah Gibb, Esq. .	50
Honourable John Rose .	30
	$2,180

Subscriptions for the erection of the Lodge and gates.	
William Molson. Esq.,	$100
John H. R. Molson, Esq.,	100
William Workman, Esq.,	100
Joseph Tiffin, Jr., Esq.,	100
Thos. J. Claxton, Esq.,	100
James Linton, Esq ,	100
William MacDougall, Esq.,	100
Charles J. Brydges, Esq.,	100
George Drummond, Esq.,	100
Thomas Rimmer, Esq.,	100
William Dow, Esq.,	100
John Frothingham, Esq	100
James A. Mathewson, Esq.,	100
Peter Redpath, Esq.,	100
G. H. Frothingham, Esq.,	100
G. D. Ferrier, Esq.,	100
Geo. W. Warner, Esq.,	100
John Smith, Esq.,	100
Charles Alexander, Esq.,	100
J. E. Evans, Esq.,	100
Henry Lyman, Esq.,	50
	$2050.00
T. M. Thomson, Esq., for five prizes in the Faculty of Arts in the Session 1869-70,	250

VII. SUBSCRIPTION IN PROGRESS, 1871.

At a meeting of the Friends of Education, called by a circular of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, and held in the Library of the College, on Thursday, the 10th February, 1870, it was resolved :

"That an appeal be made to those interested in the cause of Higher Education among Protestants, for their aid and contributions toward the important object of increasing the Endowment of the College, and that a Committee be appointed to take measures for promoting such appeal and for obtaining subscriptions."

In pursuance of this resolution a Committee was appointed to pursue the appeal to the public ; and the following sums have already been contributed.

Peter Redpath, Esq., for the Endowment of the Chair of Natural Philosophy.	$20,000
William Molson, Esq.	5,000
W. C. McDonald, Esq.	5,000
Mr. McDonald gives also $1250 yearly for the maintenance of ten Scholarships & Exhibitions of the annual value of $125 each.	
Thomas Workman, Esq.	5,000
John Frothingham, Esq.	5,000
J. H. R. Molson, Esq.	2,000
Charles Alexander, Esq. for the endowment of a Scholarship of the annual value of $120.	2,000
Honourable F. W. Torrance,	1,000
Sir W. E. Logan LL. D., F. R. S.	1,000
G. W. Campbell, Esq. M. D.	1,000
Hart Logan, Esq.	1,000
B. Gibb, Esq.	600
W. Notman, Esq.	600
T. W. Ritchie, Esq.	600
A. & W. Robertson, Esqs.	600
T. M. Taylor, Esq. $100 per annum for a Scholarship.	
T. M. Thomson, Esq. $200 for two Exhibitions in September, 1871	200
T. J. Claxton, Esq. £50 sterling for additions to the Museum.	250
John Reddy, Esq., M.D.,	100
Messrs. Sinclair, Jack & Co.	250
Wm. Lunn, Esq.	100
Kenneth Campbell, Esq.	100
William Rae, Esq.	50
John McLennan, Esq.	1,000
R. A. Ramsay, Esq.	100
Wm. Molson, Esq. for Library Fund.	4,000

VIII. SPECIAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Daniel Torrance, Esq.,	$5,000
George Moffatt, Esq.	1000
Hon. James Ferrier (per annum for 7 years)	100
Donald Ross, Esq. do	50
P. Redpath, Esq., (per annum for 5 years),	400
J. H. R. Molson, Esq., do,	400
G. H. Frothingham, Esq., do,	400
T. J. Claxton, Esq., (per annum),	100

McGill University, Montreal.

The Thirty Ninth Session of this University, being the Nineteenth under the amended charter, will commence in the Autumn of 1871.

By Virtue of the Royal Charter, granted in 1821 and amended in 1852, the Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill College, constitute the Corporation of the University; and, under the statutes framed by the Board of Governors with approval of the Visitor, have the power of granting degrees in all the Arts and Faculties, in McGill College, and in Colleges, affiliated thereto.

The Statutes and Regulations of the University have been framed on the most liberal principles, with the view of affording to all classes of persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. In its religious character the University is Protestant, but not denominational; and while all possible attention will be given to the character and conduct of students, no interference with their peculiar religious views will be sanctioned.

I. McGILL COLLEGE.

The Faculty of Arts.—The complete course of study for the Degree of B. A. extends over four Sessions, of eight months each; and includes Classics and Mathematics, Experimental Physics, English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and one Modern Language, or Hebrew; all of which subjects are imperative in the first three years of the Course; but in the fourth year options are allowed in favour of the Honour Courses in Classics, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and English Literature. Certain exemptions are also allowed to Professional Students. There are also Special and Partial courses, and facilities are afforded for the practice of Meteorological observations.

The Faculty of Medicine.—The complete course of study in Medicine extends over four Sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degree of M. D., C. M.

The Faculty of Law.—The complete course in Law extends over three Sessions of six months each, and leads to the degrees of B. C. L. and D. C. L.

[Details of the above courses of study, with the fees and the dates of commencement of the classes, will be found in subsequent pages.]

II. AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Students of these Colleges are matriculated in the University, and may pursue their course of study wholly in the Affiliated College, or in part therein and in part in McGill College, and may come up to the University Examinations on the same terms with the Students of McGill College.

MORRIN COLLEGE, *Quebec.*—Is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts and Law. The ordinary Course in Arts includes Classics, Mathematics, English Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic. There are Honour Courses in Classics and in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

[Detailed information may be obtained from Rev. John Cook, D.D., Principal.]

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, *Richmond, P. Q.*—Is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts.

[Detailed information may be obtained from J. H. Graham, LL.D., Principal.]

III. AFFILIATED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES.

Affiliated Theological Colleges have the right of obtaining for their Students the advantage, in whole or in part, of the course of study in Arts, with such facilities in regard to exemptions as may be agreed on.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *Montreal.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF MONTREAL, in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church.

IV. AFFILIATED SCHOOLS.

THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL provides the training requisite for Teachers of Elementary and Model Schools and Academies. Teachers trained in this School are entitled to Provincial diplomas.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS OF THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL are Elementary Schools, divided into a Boys' Department, Girls' Department, and Primary School. Teachers in training in the Normal School are employed in these Schools, under the supervision of the Head Master and Mistress.

[Further information respecting these Schools will be found in subsequent ages, and in the special announcement of the Normal School.]

GOVERNING BODY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

VISITOR:—

His Excellency The Right Hon. Baron Lisgar, P.C., K.G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
Governor General of Canada, &c.

GOVERNORS:—

(Being the Members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.)

The Hon. Charles Dewey Day, LL.D., *President and Chancellor of the University.*

The Hon. Jas. Ferrier, Senator, M.L.C.
Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq.
Andrew Robertson, M.A., Q.C.
The Hon. Christopher Dunkin, M.A., D.C.L., M.P.
William Molson, Esq.
The Hon. Alex Moris, M.A., D.C.L., M.P.
Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Peter Redpath, Esq.
David Torrance, Esq.
George Moffatt, M.A.
John H. R. Molson, Esq.
The Hon. Frederick W. Torrance, M.A., B.C.L.

PRINCIPAL:—

John William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Vice-Chancellor.*

FELLOWS:

Ven Archdeacon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D., Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
Henry Aspinwall Howe, LL.D.
The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P., Dean of the Faculty of Law.
Sir William E. Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.
George W. Campbell, M.A., M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
John H. Graham, M.A., LL.D., (Norwich, U. S.), Principal of St Francis College, Richmond.
Rev. John Cook, D.D., Principal of Morrin College, Quebec.
Alexander Johnson, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, McGill University.
Rev. George Cornish, M.A., Professor of Classical Literature, McGill University.
P. R. Lafrenaye, B.C.L., Professor of Civil Procedure and Jurisprudence, McGill University.
Hon. T. K. Ramsay M.A., Professor of Civil Law, Morrin College.
Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in the Congregational College of British North America.
Rev D. H. McVicar, LL.D., Professor of Theology in the Presbyterian College of Montreal.
R. A. Ramsay, M.A., B.C.L.
John Reddy, M.D.
Samuel B. Schmidt, M.D.
W. E. Scott, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, McGill University.
William H. Hicks, Esq., Principal of McGill Normal School.
Rev. John Jenkins, D.D., Chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the City of Montreal.
C. P. Davidson, M.A., B.C.L.
D. R. McCord, M.A., B.C.L.

(The Governors, Principal and Fellows, constitute, under the Charter, the Corporation of the University.)

SECRETARY, REGISTRAR, AND BURSAR:—

(And Secretary of the Royal Institution.)

William Craig Baynes, B A. Office, Burnside Hall. Office hours, 10 to 2.
Residence, Centre Building, McGill College.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSORS :—

JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S., F. G. S.—Principal and Professor of Natural History.	East Wing McGill College.
VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D. C. L., LL.D.—Vice Principal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, and Molson Professor of English Literature.	Upper University St.
HENRY ASPINWALL HOWE, M. A.—Emeritus Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Lise Carroll. Sherbrooke St. E.
HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, D. C. L.—Dean of the Faculty of Law and Professor of Commercial Law.	916 Sherbrooke Street.
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, M. A., M. D.—Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Surgery.	707 Sherbrooke Street.
WILLIAM FRASER, M. D.—Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.	Cor. Genevieve and Dorchester Sts.
WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, M. D.—Emeritus Professor in the Faculty of Medicine.	219 Dorchester Street.
WILLIAM E. SCOTT, M. D.—Professor of Anatomy.	43 Beaver Hall Terrace.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, M. D —Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	— 385 Dorchester St.
ROBERT P. HOWARD, M. D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine	— 9 Beaver Hall Hill.
REV. A. DESOLA LL. D.—Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature.	—1 Pres de Ville Place.
HON. WILLIAM BADGELEY, D. C. L.—Professor of Public and Criminal Law.	McGill College Avenue.
P. R. LAFRENAYE, B. C. L.—Professor of Legal History.	—Upper St. Urbain St.
R. G. LAFLAMME, B. C. L.—Professor of the Law of Real Estate.	— 1 Cornwall Place.
CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L.—Professor of Meteorology.	20 Beaver Hall Place.
CHARLES F. MARKGRAF, M.A.—Professor of German Language and Literature.	335 Dorchester Street.
D. C. MCCALLUM, M.D.—Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	520 Craig Street.
ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.—Professor of Mathematics, and Redpath Professor of Natural Philosophy.	4 Place St. Sophie, McGill College Avenue.
REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.—Professor of Classical Literature.	East Wing, McGill College.
PIERRE J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.—Professor of French Language and Literature.	108 University Street.
ROBERT CRAIK, M.D.—Professor of Chemistry,	Corner Craig Street & Place d'Armes Hill.
T. STERRY HUNT, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.—Professor of Applied Chemistry.	916 Dorchester Street.
EDWARD CARTER, Q.C., B.C.L.—Associate Professor of Criminal Law.	— 5 Cadieux Street.
G. E. FENWICK, M.D.—Professor of Clinical Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.	24 Beaver Hall Terrace.
JOSEPH M. DRAKE, M.D.—Professor of Clinical Medicine.	19 Beaver Hall Terrace.
GEORGE FORBES, M.A.—Assistant Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	East Wing McGill College.
N. W. TRENHOLME, M.A., B.C.L.—Professor of Roman Law.	32 Radegonde Street.
W. C. WURTELE, B.C.L.—Associate Professor of Commercial Law.	— 434 St. Catherine St.
WILLIAM H. KERR, ESQ.—Professor of International Law.	— 387 Sherbrooke.
GONZALVE DOUTRE, B.C.L. :—Professor of Civil Procedure and Medical Jurisprudence.	37 Berri.

LECTURERS :—

WILLIAM FULLER, M.D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.	— 515 Wellington.
GILBERT P. GIRDWOOD, M.D.—Lecturer in Practical Chemistry.	28 Beaver Hall Terrace.

JOHN ANDREW,—Instructor in Elocution.	—19 Courville Street.
FREDERICK S. BARNJUM,—Instructor in Gymnastics.	7 Torrance Terrace.

Faculty of Arts.

The Principal (ex-officio).
Professors—Leach.
Howe.
De Sola.
Dawson.
Markgraf.
Smallwood.
Johnson.
Cornish.
Darey.
Hunt.
Assistant Professor—Forbes.
Dean of the Faculty—Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D. C. L., LL. D.
Librarian—Professor Markgraf.

The next Session of this Faculty will commence on September 15th, 1871, and will extend to April 30th, 1872.

§ I. MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION.

Candidates for Matriculation as Undergraduates, are required to present themselves to the Dean of the Faculty, on the 15th of September, for examination; they may, however, enter after the commencement of the Session, if, on examination, found qualified to join the classes.

The subjects of examination for entrance into the First Year, are Classics, Mathematics, and English.

In Classics.—Latin Grammar, Greek Grammar, and one easy Latin and one easy Greek author. The authors recommended are Cæsar; Sallust; Virgil (Æneid, B. I.); Xenophon (Anabasis, B. I.); Homer (Iliad, B. I.).

In Mathematics.—Arithmetic; Algebra, to Simple Equations, inclusive; Euclid's Elements, Books, I., II., III.

In English.—Writing from Dictation.

Candidates may be admitted to the standing of students of the Second Year, provided that they pass the Sessional Examination of the First Year, or an examination in the following subjects, at the beginning of the Second Year:—

In Classics.

Greek.—Homer, Book VI; Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I; Grammar and Prose Composition.

Latin.—Virgil, Æneid, Book VI.; Cicero, Orations against Catiline; Grammar and Prose Composition.

In Mathematics.

Euclid.—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with Defs. of Book V. (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29 of Book VI.).

Algebra.—To end of Quadratic Equations (Colenso's Alg.).

Trigonometry.—Galbraith & Haughton's Trigonometry, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, to beginning of numerical solution of plane triangles.

Arithmetic.—Ordinary Rules.—Proportion, Interest, Discount, &c., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root.

In English Literature.—English Grammar and Composition.

In French or German.—Grammar and easy Translation.

[Candidates who are unable to pass the entrance Examination of the Second Year in Modern Languages, may be allowed to enter, but will be required to take additional lectures in one Modern Language in the Second Year, or to take the subject in both the Second and Third Years.]

Students of other Universities may be admitted, on the production of certificates, to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

Candidates for Matriculation as Partial Students, taking three or more Courses of Lectures, or as Students in any Special Course, will be examined in the subjects necessary thereto, as may from time to time be determined by the Faculty.

Persons desirous of taking one or two Courses of Lectures as Occasional Students, may apply to the Dean for entry in his Register, and may procure from the Secretary tickets for the Lectures they desire to attend.

Every Student is expected to present, on his entrance, a written intimation from his parent or guardian, of the name of the minister of religion, under whose care and instruction it is desired that the Student shall be placed, who will thereupon be invited to place himself in communication with the Faculty on the subject. Failing such intimation from the parent or guardian, the Faculty will endeavour to establish such relations.

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§ II. SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

EXHIBITIONS AND UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. A Scholarship is tenable for *two* years. An Exhibition for *one* year.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

2. Scholarships are open for competition to Students who have passed the University Intermediate Examination, provided that not more than three Sessions have elapsed since their Matriculation, and also to candidates who have obtained what the Faculty may deem equivalent standing in some other University.

3. Scholarships are divided into two classes, (1) *Science* Scholarships; (2) *Classical and Modern Language* Scholarships.

The subjects of Examination for each, are as follows:—

(1) *Science Scholarships.*

Differential and Integral Calculus; Analytic Geometry; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Higher Algebra and Theory of Equations; Pure Mathematics, as in Ordinary Course; Botany; Chemistry; Logic.

(2) *Classical and Modern Language Scholarships.*

Greek; Latin; English Composition; English Language and Literature; French.

EXHIBITIONS.

4. Exhibitions are assigned to the First and Second Years.

First Year Exhibitions are open for Competition to Candidates for entrance into the First Year.

Second Year Exhibitions are open for Competition to Students who have passed the First Year Sessional Examination, provided that not more than two Sessions have elapsed since their Matriculation; and also to Candidates for entrance into the Second Year.

The subjects of Examination are as follows:—

First Year Exhibitions:—Classics, Mathematics, and English.

Second Year Exhibitions:—Classics, Mathematics, English Language, Chemistry, French.

5. The First and Second Year Exhibition Examination will, for Candidates who have not previously entered the University, be regarded as Matriculation Examinations.

6. No Student can hold more than one Exhibition or Scholarship at the same time: but four of the First Year Exhibitioners will be granted exemption from the sessional fees throughout their College Course under Presentation Scholarships from the Governor General. (See page 11 of Calendar.)

7. If in any one College Year there be not a sufficient number of Candidates showing absolute merit, any one or more of the Exhibitions or Scholarships offered for competition may be transferred to more deserving Candidates in another Year.

8. A successful Candidate must, in order to retain his Scholarship or Exhibition, proceed regularly with his College course, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

9. The Annual income of the Scholarships or Exhibitions will be paid in four instalments, viz; in October, December, February and April.

10. The Examinations will be held at the beginning of every Session.

EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED IN 1871.

There are at present sixteen Scholarships and Exhibitions.

THE JANE REDPATH EXHIBITION, founded by Mrs. Redpath, of Terrace Bank, Montreal. Value, $100 yearly.

THE MCDONALD SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, ten in number, established by W. C. McDonald, Esq., Montreal. Value, $125 each, yearly.

THE GOVERNORS' SCHOLARSHIP, established by the Board of Governors. Value, $120 yearly.

THE CHARLES ALEXANDER SCHOLARSHIP, founded by Charles Alexander, Esq., for the encouragement of the study of Classics and other subjects. Value, $120 yearly.

THE TAYLOR SCHOLARSHIP OR EXHIBITION, established by T. M. Taylor, Esq. Value, $100 yearly.

TWO THOMSON EXHIBITIONS, established by T. M. Thomson, Esq. Value, $100 each yearly.

The following will be offered at the Examinations commencing September 14th, 1871, under the regulations above stated ;*—

First Year.

FOUR EXHIBITIONS.—Three of $125, one of $100. The Examinations will be in the following subjects :—

Classics.—*Greek.*—Homer, Iliad, bk. VI. ; Xenophon, Anabasis, bks. I. and II. ; Lucian, Timon. Grammar and Prose Composition.

Latin.—Virgil, Æneid, bks. I. and II. ; Cicero, Orat. I. in Catilinam ; Sallust, Conspiracy of Catiline ; Cæsar, Gallic War, bks. I. and II. Grammar and Prose Composition.

Text-Books.—Hadley's Elements of Greek Grammar. Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, Exercises 1 to 25. Dr. Wm. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar, and Principia Latina, Part IV.†

Mathematics.—Euclid, bks I., II., III., IV., Defs. of bk. V., bk. VI. Algebra to end of Harmonical Progression [Colenso]. Arithmetic.

English.—English Grammar and Composition.—(Bain's Grammar, as far as Derivation.) Special exercises in Grammar and Composition.

Second Year.

FOUR EXHIBITIONS.—Three of $125 each and one of $100. The Examinations will be in the following subjects :—

Classics.—*Greek.*—Homer, Iliad, bk. IX., and Odyssey, bk. XXII. ; Arrian, bk. III. ; Xenophon, Memorabilia. Grammar and Prose Composition.

Latin.—Virgil, Æneid, bk. VI. ; Horace, Odes, bk. III. ; Cicero, De Imperio Cn. Pompeii ; Livy, bk. XXI. Grammar and Prose Composition. History of Greece to the end of the Peloponesian War. History of Rome to the end of the Punic Wars.

Text-Books.—Dr. Wm. Smith's History of Greece. Liddell's History of Rome. Hadley's Greek Grammar. Smith's Student's Latin Grammar. Arnold's Greek Prose Composition. Smith's Principia Latina, Parts IV. and V.†

Mathematics.—The Mathematics [Ordinary and Honour] of First Year.

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*Two of the Exhibitions will be supplemented with sums of $25 each, so as to conform them to the amounts stated below.

† In the examinations for 1872, and until further notice, the following will be the subjects in Classics :—

FIRST YEAR.—*Greek.*—Homer, Iliad, bk. I ; Xenophon, Anabasis, bk. I ; Lucian, Charon et Vita.

Latin.—Cicero, Pro Lege Manilia ; Livy, bk. V., chapp. I.—XXV. ; Horace, Odes, bk. I.

Other Text-Books as before.

SECOND YEAR.—*Greek.*—Homer, Iliad, bk. VI., and Odyssey, bk. IX. Xenophon, Hellenics, bk. I., Arrian, bk. III.

Latin.—Virgil, Æneid, bk. VI. ; Livy, bk. V., chapp. XXVI.—LV. ; Horace, Odes, bk. III. ; Cicero, Select Letters, I. to XL., (vol. I., Teubner, Series.)

Other Subjects and Text-Books as before.

English Literature.—Bain's Grammar;—Latham's Hand-Book, Prosody;—Special exercises in Grammar and Composition.

Chemistry.—The Metallic Elements, as in Roscoe's Elementary Chemistry.

French.—Molière, l'Avare, les Femmes savantes, le Misanthrope. De Fivas, Grammaire des Grammaires, [up to Syntax]. Easy translation from English into French.

Third Year.

FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS of $125 yearly.

Two of these will be given on an Examination in Science, as follows:

Mathematics.—Differential Calculus (Hall), Chaps. 1 to 8 inclusive, Chaps. 12 and 14, Integral Calculus (Hall), chaps. 1 to 6 inclusive. Analytic Geometry, (Salmon's Conic Sections). Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Salmon's Modern Higher Algebra, (first six chapters). Todhunter's Theory of Equations. All the pure Mathematics of ordinary course with remainder of Drew's Conic Sections and of Colenso's Algebra, [Part 1.]

Natural Science.—Botany, as in Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany.
Chemistry, as in Roscoe's Elements.

Logic, as in Thomson's Outlines of the Laws of Thought.

Two will be given on an Examination in Classics and Modern Languages, as follows:—

Classics.—*Greek.*—Euripides, Medea; Demosthenes, the Olynthiacs; Xenophon, Hellenics, bk. I.; Herodotus, bk. VIII.; Thucydides, bk. I.

Latin.—Horace, Satires, bk, I., and Epistles, bk. I.; Virgil, Georgics, bk I.; Terence, Adelphi; Tacitus, Annals, bk. I.; Cicero, Select Letters. [Vol. I Teubner Series.]

Greek and Latin Prose Composition.

History.—*Text-Books.*—Rawlinson's Manual of Ancient History; Smith's Greece; Liddell's Rome.

English Language and Literature.—Spalding's English Literature; Bacon's Essays; Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar; Trench's Study of Words; Trench's English, Past and Present.

English Composition.—(High marks will be given for this subject, in order to encourage the practice of it, after the models of the best writers.)

French.—Racine, Britannicus, Andromaque, Iphigenie. De Fivas, Grammaire des Grammaires. Translation from English into French.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FEES UNDER PRESENTATION SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.

A number of these are in the gift of Benefactors, and entitle the Students holding them to Exemption from the Sessional Fees in the Faculty of Arts. Sixteen have been placed by the Governors at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor General. Candidates must pass the usual Matriculation Examination.

By command of His Excellency four of these Exemptions will be offered for competition in the First Year Exhibition Examination of the ensuing session.

Eight Exemptions from fees may be granted by the Board of Governors, from time to time, to the most successful Students who may present themselves as candidates. By order of the Board one of these is given annually to the *Dux* of the High School, or of any other Academy, or High School sending up in one year three or more candidates competent to pass creditably the Matriculation Examination.

In the event of any Academy or High School in the Province of Quebec offering for competition among its pupils an Annual Bursary in the Faculty of Arts, of not less than $80, the Governors will add the amount of the fees of tuition thereto.

An Exemption from fees may be given annually to any teacher holding the Model School or Academy Diploma of the McGill Normal School, recommended by the Principal and Professors of the School, and passing creditably the Matriculation Examination in Arts.

§ III. COURSE OF STUDY.

ORDINARY COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

First Year.—Classics; French or German; English Language and Literature; Pure Mathematics; History; Elementary Chemistry.

Second Year.—Classics; French or German; Logic; Pure Mathematics; Botany.

Third Year.—Classics; Rhetoric; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mixed Mathematics; Experimental Physics; Zoology.

Fourth Year.—Classics; English Literature; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mixed Mathematics; Experimental Physics; Mineralogy and Geology.

Undergraduates are required to study either French or German for two years, (viz., in the First and Second Years) taking the same language in each year. Any Student failing to pass the Examination at the end of the Second Year, will be required to pass a Supplemental Examination, or to take an additional Session in the Language in which he has failed. In addition to the obligatory, there are other Lectures, attendance on which is optional.

The Lectures in Modern Languages will be so arranged that Students competent and desirous to take in the same years the Lectures in French and in German, may do so.

Students who intend to join any Theological school, on giving written notice to that effect at the beginning of the First Year, may take Hebrew instead of French or German.

The Faculty may permit any student to take Spanish instead of French or German.

Undergraduates are arranged according to their standing, as Students of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Years; and are required to attend all the Courses of Lectures appointed for their several years under the regulations as to attendance and conduct stated in § VII. The only exceptions are those in favour of Honour and Professional Students stated below.

HONOUR COURSES.

At the examination for the Degree, B. A., Honours are given in the following subjects, for which special Honour Courses are provided:—(For details see under § X.)

1. *Classics.*
2. *Mathematics.*
3. *Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.*
4. *English Language, Literature and History.*
5. *Natural Science.*

Students taking B. A. Honours in any of the above Courses may omit two of the ordinary subjects in the Degree Examination, under the conditions stated in § IV. 4.

In Mathematics and Physics, Honours are also given in the First, Second, and Third Years, and in Classics in the Third Year.

§ IV. EXAMINATIONS.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

There are two Examinations in each year; one at Christmas, and the other at the end of the Session. In both of these, Students will be arranged according to their answering, as 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.

Students who fail in any subject in the Christmas Examination, are required to pass a Supplemental Examination in that subject before admission to the Sessional Examination.

Students who fail in one subject in the Sessional Examination, are required to pass a Supplemental Examination in that subject. Should they fail in this, they will be required in the following Session to take the Lectures and pass the Examination in the subject in which they have failed, in addition to those of the ordinary Course, or to pass the Examination alone without attending Lectures, at the discretion of the Faculty.

Failure in two or more subjects at the Sessional Examination involves the loss of the Session. The Faculty may permit the Student to recover his standing by passing a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the ensuing Session. For the purposes of this regulation, Classics and Mathematics are each regarded as two subjects.

The time for the Supplemental Examinations will be fixed by the Faculty; and such Examination will not be granted at any other time, except by special permission of the Faculty, and on payment of a fee of $5.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

There are three University Examinations:—the *Matriculation*, at Entrance; the *Intermediate*, at the end of the Second Year; and the *Final*, at the end of the Fourth Year.

1. The subjects of the Matriculation Examination are stated in Section I.

2. In the Intermediate Examination, the subjects are Classics and Pure Mathematics, Logic, and the English language, with one other Modern language, or Botany. Theological Students are allowed to take Hebrew instead of a Modern language. The subjects for the Examination of 1872, are as follows:—

Classics.—Greek.—Isocrates.—Panegyricus.
Latin.—Horace.—Satires, Book I.
Latin Prose Composition.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic.
Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and defs. of Book V.

Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive.
Trigonometry, including use of Logarithms.

Logic.—Thomson's outlines of the Laws of Thought.

English.—Spalding's History of English Literature.
An English Essay.

With one of the following :—

1. *Botany and Vegetable Physiology.*—Structural and Systematic Botany, as in Gray's Text-book, omitting the Descriptions of the Orders.
2. *French.*—Moliére, Misanthrope; Racine, Britannicus, Athalie, Phèdre; Boileau, Art Poètique; History of the French Literature of 17th and 18th centuries; Translation into French.
3. *German.*—Schmidt's German Guide. Adler's Reader. Translation into German.
4. *Hebrew.*—Grammar to the end of the Irregular Verbs. Translation from the Book of Genesis. Exercises,—Hebrew into English, and English into Hebrew.

3. For the Final Examination six subjects are appointed; namely, (1) Classics, (2) Mixed Mathematics, (3) Mental and Moral Philosophy (4) Natural Science, (5) Experimental Physics, (6) One Modern Language and Literature (or Hebrew), with History.

Every Candidate must pass in four of these, namely, Classics and Mixed Mathematics, which are obligatory, and any two of the remaining subjects at his option. The subjects for 1872, are as follows :—

1. *Classics.*—Greek.—Sophocles.—The Electra.
Thucydides.—Book I.
Latin.—Tacitus.—The Germania and Agricola.
Juvenal.—Satires, VIII. and X.
Latin Prose Composition.
General Paper in Grammar and History.

2. *Mathematics.*—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy } As treated in Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals.

[Except in the case of Exemptions to Professional Students as stated in § V.]

With any two of the following:

3. *Mental and Moral Philosophy.*—Mansel's Metaphysics, Part 1—Psychology; Schwegler's History of Modern Philosophy; Stewart's Outlines, Part 2; Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., V, VI., VIII., IX., XI., XII.; McIntosh's Dissertation.
4. *Natural Science.*—Geology and Mineralogy, as in Dana's Geology and Manual of Mineralogy.—The Zoology, Botany and Chemistry necessary to the study of the books aboved named: or as in Dawson's Handbook of Zoology, Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany, and Roscoe's Inorganic Chemistry.
5. *Experimental Physics.—Light.*—Theories.—Reflection.—Refraction.—Dispersion, Interference and Diffraction.—Double Refraction,—Polarisation. *Heat.*—Dilatation of Solids, Liquids and Gases.—Specific and latent Heat.—Radiation and Conduction of Heat.—Mechanical Theory of Heat.
6. *History and English Literature.*—Smith's Student's Gibbon—Smith's Student's Hume—Marsh's Handbook of the English Language and Collier's History of English Literature.

Or instead of History and English, Candidates may take one of the following :—

(a) *History and French.*—History as above. The course of French for the Fourth Year.—Bossuet, Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle; Boileau, Art Poétique. Translation into French, and French Composition.

(b) *History and German.*—History as above. Schiller, Geschichte des 30 jahrigen Krieges; Goethe, Iphigenie auf Tauris. General paper on Grammar, Translation into German, and German prose Composition.

(c) *History and Hebrew.*—(Theological Students only.) History as above. Hebrew

Grammar; Translations from first four chapters of Isaiah; any three of the Psalms; the Chaldaic portions of the Scriptures; Targum of Onkelos on Genesis Chap. I., Modern Hebrew Poetry, Halevi or Gabirol.

Exemptions for Candidates for B. A. Honours.

4. Candidates for B. A. Honours who at the Third Year Sessional Examination, have been placed in the 1st or 2nd Class in any two of the six subjects appointed for the Final Examination, are entitled to the following privileges:—

(1) They may claim to have the Third Year Examination, in these two subjects, regarded as a B. A. Examination in the same. (This amounts to exemption at the ordinary B. A. Examination from two of the subjects required. § IV. 3.)

(2) They are required to attend the Ordinary Lectures of the Fourth Year in two subjects. These must be the subjects in which they are to pass the ordinary B. A. Examination, if Lectures are delivered in them; if not, the choice is left to the candidate.

No Student shall be entitled to the above privileges, unless his attendance on Lectures in the Fourth Year, and progress in the subject in which he is a Candidate for Honours, shall be satisfactory to the Professor, nor unless he shall have obtained a Certificate of creditable answering in the Honour Examinations.

II. FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

Bachelors of Arts, of at least three years' standing, are entitled to the degree of Master of Arts, after such examination and exercises as may be prescribed by the Corporation. The exercise at present appointed is the preparation of a Thesis on any literary, scientific, or professional subject to be selected by the candidate, and approved by the Faculty. The Thesis to be submitted to the Faculty and reported on to the Corporation.

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§ V. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS.

I. LAW AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Students of the Third and Fourth Years matriculated in the Faculties of Law or Medicine of this University, are entitled to the following exemptions:—

In the Third Year they may omit the Lectures and Examinations in any one of the following subjects:—Zoology, Experimental Physics, or Rhetoric.

In the Lectures of the Fourth Year, they may omit Greek; and also Geology or Experimental Physics. At the Christmas Examination of the Fourth Year, they may omit Astronomy and Optics.

In the Ordinary B. A. Examination, they may, in Classics pass in Latin alone; and in Mixed Mathematics, in Mechanics and Hydrostatics alone.

To be allowed these privileges in either year, they must give notice at the commencement of the Session to the Dean of the Faculty, of their intention to claim exemptions as Professional Students, and must produce at the end of the Session, certificates of attendance on a full course of Professional Lectures during the year for which the exemptions are claimed.

II. STUDENTS OF AFFILIATED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES.

Such Students, whether entered as Matriculated or Occasional, are subject to the regulations of the Faculty of Arts in the same manner as other students.

The Faculty will make formal reports to the Governing body of the Theological College, to which any such Student may belong, as to:--[1] his conduct and attendance on the classes of the Faculty; and [2] his standing in the several examinations; such reports to be furnished after the Christmas and Sessional Examinations, severally, if called for.

Matriculated Students are allowed no exemptions in the course for the degree of B. A., till they have passed the Intermediate Examination, but they may take Hebrew in the First and Second Years, instead of Modern languages.

In the Third and Fourth Years they are allowed exemptions from the following subjects:—

In the Third Year they may omit Astronomy and Optics, Experimental Physics, and Rhetoric.

In the Fourth Year they may omit Experimental Physics and English Literature.

Certificates of attendance on the full course of lectures in the Theological College, during the year for which the exemptions are claimed, must be produced by Students who avail themselves of these exemptions, before presenting themselves for Examination.

[No Student will be allowed in the same session both Professional and Honour exemptions.]

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§ VI. MEDALS, HONOURS, PRIZES AND CLASSING.

1. GOLD MEDALS will be awarded in the B. A. Honour Examinations, to Students taking the highest Honours of the First Rank in the subjects stated below, and who shall have passed creditably the Ordinary Examinations for the degree of B. A.

The *Chapman Gold Medal*, for the Classical Languages and Literature.

The *Prince of Wales Gold Medal*, for Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The *Anne Molson Gold Medal*, for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The *Shakspere Gold Medal*, for the English Language, Literature and History.

The *Logan Gold Medal*, for Geology and other Natural Sciences.

In the event of there being no candidates for any Medal, or of none of the candidates fulfilling the required conditions, the Medal will be withheld, and the proceeds of its endowment for the year may be devoted to prizes in the subject for which the Medal was intended. For details, see announcements of the several subjects below.

2. HONOURS, of First or Second Rank, will be awarded to those Matriculated Students who have successfully passed the Examinations in any Honour Course established by the Faculty, and have also passed creditably the ordinary Examinations in all the subjects proper to their year.

3. CERTIFICATES of High General Standing will be granted to those Matriculated Students, who are placed in the First Class in the aggregate of the studies proper to their year.

4. PRIZES OR CERTIFICATES, to those Matriculated Students who may have distinguished themselves in the studies of a particular class, and have attended all the other classes proper to their year.

Students taking B. A. Honours will be placed at the Head of the Degree list: and Students who pass the Ordinary Degree Examinations will be arranged as 1st Class, 2nd Class, or 3rd Class, according to their answering.

5. THE STEWART PRIZE of $20, established by the Rev. Colin C. Stewart, M. A., is open to all Undergraduates, and also to Graduates of this or any other University studying Theology in any College affiliated to this University.

1. The prize will not be given for less than a thorough examination in Hebrew Grammar passed in the First Class, in reading and translating the Pentateuch and such poetic portions of the Scripture as may be determined.

2. In case competitors should fail to attain the above standard, the prize will be withheld and a prize of Forty Dollars will be offered in the following year for the same.

[Course for the present year:—Hebrew Grammar (Gesenius); Translation and analysis of the first ten chapters of Genesis; the Porphet Habakkuk (the whole book]; and the first five Psalms.]

3. There will be two Examinations of three hours each, one in Grammar, and the other in Translation and Analysis.

6. The names of those who have taken Honours, Certificates, or Prizes, will be published, in the order of merit; and with mention, in the case of Students of the first and Second Years of the Schools in which their preliminary education has been received.

§ VII. ATTENDANCE AND CONDUCT.

All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and conduct:—

1. A Class-book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer, in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted; and the said Class-Book shall be submitted to the Faculty at all their ordinary Meetings during the Session.

2. Professors shall note the attendance immediately on the commence-

ment of their Lectures, and shall omit the names of Students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness without sufficient excuse, or inattention or disorder in the Class-room, persisted in after admonition by the Professor, shall be reported to the Dean of Faculty, who may reprimand the student, or refer to the Faculty as he may think proper. He may also suspend from classes until the next meeting of the Faculty.

3. The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty, that shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case be determined by the Faculty.

4. While in the College, or going to and from it, Students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the Class-rooms. Any Professor observing improper conduct in the College building or grounds, may admonish the student, and if necessary report him to the Dean.

5. Every student is required to attend regularly the religious services of the denomination to which he belongs, and to maintain without, as well as within the walls of the College a good moral character.

6. When Students are brought before the Faculty under the above rules the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify from competing for prizes and honours, suspend from Classes, or report to the Corporation for expulsion.

7. Any Student injuring the furniture or building, will be required to repair the same at his own expense, and will in addition, be subject to such other penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.

8. All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty, or of the University in general, shall be immediately reported to the Principal, or in his absence, to the Vice-Principal.

§ VIII. LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

1. The books in the Library consist of two divisions:—1st, those which may be lent: 2nd, those designated by the general term "Books of Reference," which may not, under any circumstances, be removed from the Library.

2. Students may borrow books from the Library, on depositing the sum of four dollars with the Librarian, and signing a receipt for the books: such deposit to be returned to the Student on his returning the books uninjured.

3. Students may borrow not more than three volumes at one time, except on special recommendation of a Professor, and must return them within two weeks, on penalty of a fine of one shilling for the first week of detention, and two shillings and six-pence for each subsequent week.

4. A Student incurring a fine will be debarred the use of the Library until the fine has been paid.

5. Any volume or volumes lost or damaged by a student, shall be paid for by him, at such rates as the Faculty may direct, having reference to the value of the book and of the set to which it may belong.

6. Students may read in the Library at such hours as may be determined by the Faculty.

7. Professors and Lecturers may borrow any books required by them for their duties in the College, not exceeding ten volumes at any one time. Books so borrowed must be returned at or before the end of each Session.

8. Graduates in any of the Faculties, on making a deposit of four Dollars, are entitled to the use of the Library, subject to the same rules and conditions as students, but they are not required to pay the Annual Library Fee.

9. Members of the McGill College Book Club are, by a regulation of the Corporation, entitled to the use of the Library on the same conditions as Graduates.

10. Persons not connected with the College may consult books in the Library, on obtaining an order from any of the Governors, or from the Principal, the Dean of Faculty or any of the Professors; and donors of Books or money to the amount of Fifty Dollars, may at any time consult Books on application to the Librarian.

11. The Library will be open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., daily, except Saturdays, during the Session, and in the months of May and June. On Saturday it will be open from 1 to 4 p.m.

12. No one is allowed to enter the alcoves or to take down books from the shelves, except the Governors, Members of Corporation, Professors, the Librarian and his assistants, or those whom any of the above may accompany personally.

13. A person desiring to read or to borrow a book, which he has ascertained from the Catalogue to be in the Library, will fill up one of the blank forms provided for Readers and Borrowers respectively, and hand it to the Librarian, who will thereupon procure him the book.

14. Readers must return the books they have obtained to the Librarian before leaving the Library.

15. No conversation that can disturb Readers is permitted in the Library.

16. The times and conditions of study in the Museum will be arranged by the Professor of Natural History.

§ IX. FEES AND RESIDENCE.

Matriculation Fee (To be paid in the Year of Entrance only), -	$4
Sessional Fee - - - - - - - - - - -	$20
Library Fee - - - - - - - - - - - -	$2
Gymnasium Fee - - - - - - - - - - -	$2

Undergraduates and Students in Special Courses are required to pay all the above Fees.

Partial Students are required to pay the Matriculation, Library and Gymnasium Fees, and $5 for each Class which they attend, or $20 for all the courses.

Occasional Students, or those taking one or two courses of Lectures only, and not Matriculated, are required to pay $5 per Session for each course.

The Matriculation, Library, and Gymnasium Fees are exigible from Students holding exemptions from Sessional Fees.

Graduates in Arts are allowed to attend without payment of fees all lectures except those noted as requiring a special fee.

The fees must be paid within a fortnight after the commencement of attendance in each session. In case of default, the Student's name will be removed from the College books, and can be replaced thereon only by permission of the Faculty and on payment of a fine of $2.

Graduation Fee for the Degree of B.A. - - -	$5
Do do. for the Degree of M.A. - - -	$10

The Graduation Fees must be paid before the Examinations.

Students in Arts are permitted to Board in the City; but arrangements have been made for receiving Students who may desire to reside as boarders in the College, and for placing such Students under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Prof. Cornish, to whom application may be made.

§ X. COURSES OF LECTURES.

I. ORDINARY COURSE.

1.—CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

Professor, Rev. G. Cornish, M. A.

GREEK.

First Year.—Homer.—Iliad, Book VI.
Xenophon.—Hellenics.—Book I.
Greek Prose Composition.

Second Year.—Panegyricus.
Isocrates.
Euripides.—Medea.
Greek Prose Composition.

Third Year.—Demosthenes.—The Olynthiacs.
Æschylus.—Prometheus Vinctus.

Fourth Year.—Thucydides.—Book I.

LATIN.

First Year.—Virgil.—Æneid, Book VI.
Cicero.—Epistolae Selectae.
Latin Prose Composition.

Second Year.—Horace.—Satires, Book I.
Valerius Maximus.—Book III.
atin Prose Composition

Third Year.—Juvenal.—Satires VIII., & X.
Plautus.—Aulularia.
Latin Prose Composition.

Fourth Year.—Tacitus.—Germania and Agricola.
Latin Prose Composition.

In the work of the Class the attention of the Student is directed to the collateral subjects of History, Antiquities and Geography; also to the Grammatical structure and affinities of the Greek and Latin Languages; and to Prosody and Accentuation.

2.—ENGLISH LITERATURE.—(MOLSON PROFESSORSHIP)

Professor, Ven. Archdeacon Leach, D. C. L., LL. D.

LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Assistant Professor, GEORGE FORBES, M. A.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

First Year.—English Language and Literature.—Anglo-Saxon Grammar.—Text-Books—Bain's English Grammar; Spalding's History of English Literature.—Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.

Third Year.—Text-book—Whately's Rhetoric, I., II., III.

Fourth Year.—English Literature and Rhetoric. Text-Book—Marsh's Hand.book.

LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Second Year.—Elementary Psychology. Text-book—Stewart's Outlines Part I. Logic.—Text-book—Thomson's Outlines of the Laws of Thought.

Third Year.—Moral Philosophy. Text-book—Stewart's Outlines Part II; Butler's Sermons, I. II., III., V., VI., VIII., IX., XI., XII.
History of Ethical Theories. Text-book—MacIntosh's Dissertation.

Fourth Year.—Psychology. Text-books—Mansel's Metaphysics, Part I; Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics.
History of Modern Philosophy. Text-Book—Schwegler's History.

3.—FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor, P. J. DAREY, M. A., B, C. L.

First Year.—DEFIVAS, Grammaire des Grammaires,
MOLIERE, Le Mariage forcé, les Femmes savantes.
Dictation, Colloquial exercises.

Second Year.—*Ordinary Course*:—DEFIVAS, Grammaire des Grammaires.
RACINE, Andromaque, Britannicus.
Translation into French: DR. JOHNSON, Rasselas.
Lectures on the French Literature; DEMOGEOT, Littérature française.
Dictation, Parsing, Etymology. Colloquial exercises.
Advanced Course:—POITEVIN, Grammaire élémentaire.
RACINE, Phèdre, Athalie, les Plaideurs.
Translation into French: GOLDSMITH, She stoops to conquer.
Lectures on the French Literature; DEMOGEOT, Littérature française.
Dictation, Parsing, Etymology.

Third Year.—POITEVIN, Grammaire Elémentaire.
CORNEILLE, Le Cid, Cinna, Horace.
Translation into French; GOLDSMITH, Vicar of Wakefield.
French Composition, Dictation.
History of the French Literature of the 19th century.

Fourth Year.—BOILEAU, Art Poétique.
Lectures on the French Literature; GERUZEZ, Littérature française.
Translation in French.
French Composition.

The Lectures in the Advanced Class in the 2nd Year, and in the 3rd and 4th Years, are given in French.

4. GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor, C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M. A.

First and Second Years.—Ordinary Course:—This Course comprises Grammar, Reading and Analysis, translations oral and written, and Dictation. Special regard is had to the affinities of the German with the English. Text Book; Schmidt's German Guide (1st and 2nd Course); Schmidt's Reading Book, and Adler's Progressive German Reader.

Third and Fourth Years.—Ordinary Course:—The Students following this Course have the same Studies and exercises as are prescribed for the Advanced Course of the Second and Third Years.

First Year.—Advanced Course:—Text Books:—Schmidt's German Guide (1st and 2nd Course); Alder's Progressive German Reader.

Second and Third Years.—Advanced Course :—Text Books :—Schmidt's German Guide (3rd Course) ; Peissner's German Grammar (Parts III. & IV.) ; Adler's Handbook of German Literature. The exercises comprise select readings in German Prose and Poetry ; translations from English writers, and Composition

During this Course a series of Lectures will be delivered on the History of German Literature, from the earliest periods down to the classical age of Goethe and Schiller; closing with a brief notice of the state of German Literature at the present day.

5. HEBREW AND ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Professor, Rev. A. De. Sola, LL.D.

Elementary Course.—(For Students of the First and Second Years.)—Grammar :—Text-Book :—Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, with exercises in Orthography and Etymology. Reading :—Translation and Grammatical Analysis of Historical Portions of the Scriptures—Syntax—Mishlé Shualim—Fables, &c.

Advanced Course.—(For Students of the Second, Third and Fourth Years).—Introduction to the study of Hebrew Poetry—its spirit and characteristics. Lowth and Sarchi as Text Books. Translation from the Psalms, Lamentations and Isaiah. Ancient compared with Modern Hebrew Poetry ; the productions of Halevi, Gabirol, &c. Grammar, Exercises, &c., continued.

The Chaldee Language :—Grammar, *Mebo Halashon Aramith* of J. Jeitteles. The Chaldee portions of Scripture. Targum of Onkelos and T. Yerushalmi.

The Syriac Language :—Grammar, (Uhlemann's) and Translation.

The course comprises lectures on the above Languages and their Literature in particular, with a general notice of the other Oriental Languages, their genius and peculiarites. Comparative Philology, affinity of roots &c., also receive due attention, while the portions selected for translation will be illustrated and explained by reference to Oriental manners, customs, history, &c.

6. SPANISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Rev. Professor De Sola.

(Extra Fee for this Class, $5.00).

The study of the Spanish Language on this continent, being generally pursued with special reference to commercial purposes, it will be sought to impart in this course, a practical knowledge of the Castilian, the richest and most harmonious of the Peninsular languages—as well as an acquaintance with its Literature.

Ollendorf's Spanish Grammar by Velazquez and Simmoné, and the Reader of Velazquez, are the Text-Books employed in the Junior Class, who will also be exercised in composition by both written and oral exercises. In the Senior Class, Fernandes' Exercises, continuation of Grammar and Composition, Cervantes' Don Quixote, Quintana Vida del Cid, and Mariana's Historia will be the subjects of study. Besides a special comparison with the Portuguese Language, a general notice, literary and historical, of the Bascuence and other dialects, will be given.

7. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (PETER REDPATH PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY).

Professor, Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

Mathematics.—(*First Year*)—Arithmetic.—Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, with Definitions of Book 5 (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29, of Book 6). Todhunter's Edition.—Colenso's Algebra, part 1 to end of Quadratic Equations.—Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry to end of Solution of Plane Triangles.—Nature and use of Logarithms.

Mathematics.—(*Secona Year*)—Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry as before.—Remainder of Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry.—Conic Sections treated Geometrically. (The Parabola as in Drew's Conic Sections, the defini-

tions of the Ellipse and Hyperbola, with the fundamental properties of their tangents, Euclid, Book XI., Props. 1 to 21; Book XII., Props. 1, 2.

The course for the Intermediate University Examination consists of the Mathematics for the first two years, except Conic Sections and Solid Geometry.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY.—(*Third Year*)—Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics (omitting chap. 5 of Statics,) Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy.

At the Ordinary Examinations, answers to questions in Mechanics, on the Chapters on Friction, Collision of Bodies and Projectiles, will be taken into account only in determining the relative positions of those whose other answers shall entitle them to be placed in the First Class.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.—(*Third and Fourth Years*)—1.—*Light.*—Theories.—Reflection.—Refraction.—Dispersion.—Interference and Diffraction.—Double Refraction.—Polarisation. 2.—*Heat.*—Dilatation of Solids, Liquids and Gases.—Specific and latent Heat.—Radiation and Conduction,—Mechanical Theory of Heat. 3.—*Electricity.*—Statical and Dynamical; including Electro-Magnetism—Magneto-Electricity.—Thermo-Electricity.—Diamagnetism.—Electric Measurements.—Practical Applications to Telegraphy, &c. 4.—*Magnetism.* 5.—*Acoustics.*—Theory of Undulations.—Production and Propagation of Sound.—Vibrations of Rods and Plates.—Vibrations of Fluids.—Musical Sounds. Text-Books—Ganot's Treatise translated by Atkinson, and Tyndal on Heat. This Course extends over two years.

The Subjects for the Session 1871-72 are Light and Heat.

The Lectures in Mathematical and Experimental Physics will be illustrated by Apparatus.

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8. NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor, J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

I. CHEMISTRY.—(First Year.)

An Elementary Course of Inorganic Chemistry, accompanied by Experiments.

Text-Book—Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry.

II. BOTANY.—(Second Year.)

(1) *Histology, Morphology and Physiology of the Plant*, or description of its elementary tissues and organs, and investigation of its functions of nutrition and reproduction.
(2) *Systematic and Descriptive Botany*, with special notices of the Flora of Canada, and instructions for collecting and determining Plants, and for the use of the Microscope.
(3) *Geographical Botany*,

Text-Book—Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany.

A Prize of $20, will be given for the best collection of Plants, and the greatest proficiency in their determination. The prize collections or duplicates of them to remain in the College Museum. Candidates must be Students in Botany of the previous session.

III. ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY. (Third Year.)

(1) *General Zoology*, including the Elements of the Histology, and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Animals, with the Principles of Classification and the division of the Animal Kingdom into Provinces or Sub-kingdoms.

(2) *Descriptive Zoology*, including the characters of the Classes and Orders of the Animal Kingdom, illustrated by typical examples, and as far as possible by Canadian species.

Text-Book—Dawson's Hand-book of Zoology, with books of reference.

A Prize of about $10 will be given for the best named collection of Canadian Fossils, Insects, or Marine Invertebrates: conditions as stated above under Botany.*

IV. MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY. (Fourth Year.)

(1) *Mineralogy.*—Chemical and Physical characters of Minerals, including Crystallography, the methods of determining species, and Descriptive Mineralogy; with special reference to those species most important to Geology, or useful in the Arts.

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*From the Surplus income of the Logan Medal Fund.

(2) *Physical Geology.*—Composition of Rocks and their structure on the small scale. Origin of Rocks, considered as Aqueous, Igneous, or Metamorphic. Arrangement of Rocks on the large scale; stratification, elevation and disturbances, denundation.

(3) *Chronological Geology and Palæontology.*—Data for determining the relative ages of formations. Classification according to age. Fauna and Flora of the successive periods. Geology of British America.

Text-Books—Dana's Manuals of Mineralogy and Geology, with Lyell's Elements.

The Lectures in Natural History will be accompanied with demonstrations in the Museum. Students in Natural History are also entitled to tickets of admission to the Museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal.

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9. APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Professor, T. Sterry Hunt, LL.D, F.R.S., &c.

Dr. Hunt will deliver a short Course of Lectures on some selected topics of Technical Chemistry; of which due notice will be given.

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10. METEOROLOGY.

Professor, Charles Smallwood, M.D., LL.D.

Instruction in Meteorological Observations will be given in the Observatory at hours to suit the convenience of the senior students.

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11. ELOCUTION.

Mr. John Andrew, Instructor.

Students are recommended by the Faculty, to avail themselves of the instructions of Mr. Andrew, who will make arrangements for evening classes to meet during the Session.

II. HONOUR COURSES.

1. CLASSICS.

B. A. HONOURS, BEING THE HONOUR COURSE FOR STUDENTS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

Candidates for B. A. Honours in Classics will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. GREEK.

I.—*Greek Philosophy.*
Plato.—Republic, Books I. & II.
Aristotle.—Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. & II.

II—*Greek History.*
Herodotus.—Books VIII. & IX.
Thucydides.—Book I.
Xenophon.—Hellenics, Books I. & II.

III.—*Greek Poetry.*

a. *Epic.*—Homer.—Odyssey, Books I., II. & III.
Hesiod.—Works and Days.

b. *Dramatic.*—Æschylus.—Prometheus Vinctus.
Seven against Thebes.
Sophocles.—Antigone.
Euripides.—Hippolytus.
Aristophanes.—The Frogs.

c. *Lyric and Bucolic.*—Pindar.—Olympic Odes.
Theocritus.—Idyls I. to VI.

IV.—*Greek Oratory.*
Demosthenes.—De Corona.
Æschines.—Contra Ctesiphontem.

II. LATIN.

I.—*Roman History.*

Livy.—Books XXI,, XXII. & XXIII.
Tacitus.—Annals, Books I. & II.
Histories, Book I.

II.—*Roman Poetry.*

a *Epic.*—Virgil.—Æneid, Books I. to IV.

b *Dramatic.*—Plautus.—Aulularia.
Terence.—Adelphi.

c *Satirie.*—Horace.—Satires, Book I.
Juvenal.—Satt. VIII. & X.
Persius.—Satt. V. & VI.

III.—*Roman Oratory and Philosophy.*

Cicero.—De Imperio Cn. Pompeii.
De Inventione.
De Officiis.

III. HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

Text-Books :—

1. Grote's History of Greece, Vols. III. to VIII.
2. Arnold's History of Rome.
3. Mommsen's History of Rome.

IV. COMPOSITION.

1. Composition in Greek and Latin prose.
2. General paper on Grammar, History and Antiquities.

The Examination for B. A. Honours will extend over four days, in the morning from 9 to 12, and the afternoon from 2 to 5.

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2. LOGIC, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

Third Year.—History of Ancient Ethical Systems.

Fourth Year.—Two courses of Lectures will be given, one in Logic the other in Metaphysics. Subject of the latter.—The Philosophies of Kant and Hamilton.

Candidates for B. A. Honours in the department of Philosophy will be examined on the following works, in addition to the subjects treated in the Lectures.

In Logic.—On the Novum Organum of Bacon.
Mill's Logic.
Mansel's Prolegomena Logica.
Trendelenburg's Elements.

In Metaphysics.—On Ancient Philosophy, as in Schwegler's History.
Plato's Theætetus [English].
History of Modern Philosophy.—Schwegler.
Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Books I, II, IV.
Berkeley's principles of Human Knowledge,
Hamilton's Discussions I. and II. and Appendix to Discussions, I [A]
Hamilton's Notes to Reid, A., B., C., D., and D*
Mill's Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.

In Moral Philosophy.—Grant's Aristotle, Vol I pp. 1--336.
Stewart's Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers, Books I., II., III.
Kant's Metaphysic of Ethics.

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3. ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

1. *Language.*

Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.
Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.
Marsh's Lectures on the English Language, by Smith.

Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.
Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer.
Trench's Study of Words.
Trench's English Past and Present.
Trench's Glossary.

II. *Literature.*

Required from the Student a general acquaintance with the works of the English Classical authors, and a more minute study of the following portions of English Literature :

Shakespeare's Plays.
Chaucer--- Canterbury Tales ; The Prologue and the Knight's Tale ; the Flower and the Leaf; the House of Fame.
Spencer---Fairie Queen ; Books I., II.
Marlowe---Faustus and Jew of Malta.
Milton---Paradise Lost ; Comus ; Lycidas ; L'Allegro.
Dryden---Absalom and Achitophel ; Annus Mirabilis ; Dedications to his Translations of Virgil's Æneid and the Satires of Juvenal.
Pope---Dunciad ; Essay on Criticism ; Rape of the Lock ; Eloisa and Abelard; Prefaces to his Translations of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.
Bacon---Essays.

Required to be read in connection with this part of the Course :---

Craik's History of English Literature.
Hallam's Literary History of Europe---the parts relating to English Literature
Johnson's Lives of Milton, Dryden, Addison, Pope.
Dunlop's History of Fiction.

III. *History.*

Required a general acquaintance with the History of England to the year 1714, and a more minute knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon period, of the 13th and 14th centuries, and of the period from the accession of Elizabeth to that of George I. The following books are recommended :—

Hume's History of England.
Godwin's Life and Times of Chaucer.
Pauli's Life of Alfred the Great.
Froude's History of England.
Macaulay's History of England.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.
Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

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4. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

HONOUR COURSE.

MATHEMATICS.—(*First Year.*) McDowell's Exercises on Modern Geometry, &c.—Wood's Algebra.—Hind's Plane Trigonometry.

MATHEMATICS.—(*Second Year.*)—Todhunter's Theory of Equations.—Hind's Spherical Trigonometry.—Salmon's Analytic Geometry, first thirteen chapters.—Hall's Calculus.—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, of Diff. Cal. ; Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, of Integ. Cal.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.—(*Third Year.*)—Todhunter's Statics, (omitting Chap. 13).—Tait & Steele, Dynamics of a Particle.—Besant's Hydrostatics, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 5.—Walton's Mechanical and Hydrostatical Problems.—Parkinson's Optics.—Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy (selected course).

B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

PURE MATHEMATICS.—Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.—Todhunter's Theory of equations.—Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus.—Boole's Differential Equations (selected course).—Gregory's Examples of the Calculus (omitting the last two Chapters). Salmon's Conic Sections.—Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions (selected course).

MECHANICS.—Todhunter's Statics.—Tait & Steele, Dynamics of a Particle.—Routh's Dynamics of a Rigid Body.—Besant's Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.—Walton's Mechanical Examples.—Walton's Examples in Hydrostatics

ASTRONOMY.—Main's Astronomy.—Sir John Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy (Part II. on the Lunar and Planetary Perturbations).—Godfray's Lunar Theory.
Newton's Principia, Lib. I., Sects. 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11.
LIGHT.—Lloyd's Wave Theory of Light.
HEAT.
ELECTRICITY.
MAGNETISM.
ACOUSTICS.
} As in Ordinary Course.

The examination for B. A. Honours will continue for *four* days.

The Examinations for honours in the other years will continue for *two* days.

Engineering Students may be candidates for Honours.

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5. NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY.

B. A. HONOUR COURSE.

Students entering for Honours must have passed creditably the examinations in Elementary Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Experimental Physics; and should know the elements of Drawing. Students entering for practical purposes will be required only to satisfy the Professor of their fitness for the studies of the class.

Candidates for Honours will be expected to attain such proficiency as to be able to undertake original investigations, in some at least of the subjects of study.

The Lectures will include.—

1. An advanced course in General Geology and Palæontology, in connection with which the Students will be required to read Dana's Geology and Lyell's Student's Elements.

2. Methods of observation and of conducting Geological Surveys. Applications of the science to Mining, Engineering and Agriculture.

3. Canadian Geology, in connection with which the Students will read Logan's Report of the Geological Survey of Canada, and Dawson's Acadian Geology.

4. Practical Palæontology and determination of species; with books of reference from the College Library, and specimens from the Museum.

5. Excursions for Field Work will be undertaken when practicable.

In addition to the above, the Student is required to pass an examination in any one of the following subjects :—

1. The Systematic part of Botany, as in Gray's "Text Book" and "Manual," and specimens illustrative of these books from the Museum.

2. Huxley's Elements of Comparative Anatomy and Dawson's Handbook of Zoology, and specimens illustrative of the latter.

3. Dana's Mineralogy, and specimens illustrative thereof from the Museum.

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§ XI. LIBRARY, MUSEUM, APPARATUS AND OBSERVATORY.

1. THE LIBRARY.

The Library of the Faculty of Arts contains nearly 9,000 volumes of standard works, selected with especial reference to the wants of Professors and Students, and open to their use during the Session.

The most important additions recently made to the Library are the "Peter Redpath Historical Collection" consisting of 830 volumes of the more rare and valuable works relating to English History; a collection of 222 volumes in Classical Literature presented by Mr. C. Alexander, and the Library of Dr. John Robson of Warrington, England, presented by him, consisting of 2597 volumes, and 3274 Pamphlets.

(The above statement does not include the Library of the Medical Faculty, which contains upwards of 4,000 volumes.)

II. The Museum of Natural History.

1. Zoology. In this department the Museum contains a general collection of type specimens, illustrating the Orders and characteristic Genera of the Animal Kingdom, the whole arranged and labelled in such a manner as to correspond with the College course on the subject. There are also the following special collections :—

The Carpenter Collection of Shells, being the general collection of Dr. Philip P. Carpenter, presented by him to the University, and in process of arrangement in a separate room.

The Carpenter Collection of Mazatlan Shells.

The Couper Collection of 2,400 Canadian Insects.

Collections of Canadian Fresh-water and Land Shells.

2. Botany. The Herbarium consists of the Collection of the late Dr. Holmes, of Montreal, presented by him to the University ; and with the additions recently made to it, affording a nearly complete representation of the Flora of Canada. There are also collections of European, Arctic and Alpine Plants, and of specimens of Woods, Fungi, &c.

3. Geology and Mineralogy.—The general collection consists of a series of the characteristic Fossils of all the great geological periods, with additional suites of specimens, illustrating in greater detail the formations represented in Canada. There is also an extensive collection of Rock specimens, and collections are being formed representing the principal Mineral Regions of Canada.

The Mineralogical Cabinet consists principally of the "Holmes Collection," containing about 2,000 specimens of Canadian and Foreign Minerals. A large portion of these are displayed in glass cases for the use of students, under the arrangement of Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.

All of the above Collections are used to illustrate the lectures, or are open to the inspection of students, who are also entitled to access to the large and valuable collections of the Natural History Society of Montreal.

III. Philosophical Apparatus.

The value of the Apparatus is above $4000. Of this more than two thousand dollars' worth has been lately added by means of a personal subscription amongst some of the Governors. The collection is now very valuable for purposes of illustration in the departments of Mathematical and Experimental Physics. Besides instruments to illustrate Mechanics, [Statics and Dynamics] and Optical instruments, such as Microscopes, a Telescope, Sextant, &c., there is a good collection for Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, another for Heat, and a very full collection for Magnetism and Electricity [Statical and Dynamical] including Electro-magnetism, Magneto-electricity, Diamagnetism, Thermo-electricity, the Measurement of Electric Resistance, &c. The collection for Light, besides apparatus illustrative of the common phenomena of optics, includes the best instruments for exhibiting on a large scale with the aid of the electric light the phenomena of Interference, Diffraction, Polarization and Double Refraction. There is a good collection for Sound.

IV. Chemical Laboratory.

The Laboratory is furnished with the Apparatus, Specimens and Chemical Reagents necessary to illustrate the class-lectures in Chemistry ; and is also fitted up with all the necessary appliances for the work of a class in Practical Chemistry and for Chemical Analysis.

V. Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory.

The Basement of the Building is devoted entirely to the observations on Terrestrial Magnetism.

The Ground Story and Leads are the portion of the Building devoted to Meteorological observations.

The Transit tower is for the purpose of giving time to the City, and to the Ships in the Harbour, and is connected by Electric Telegraph with a "Time Ball" at the wharf. Connecton by Electric Telegraph having also been established between the

Observatory and the Government Buildings at Ottawa, mean time is transmitted daily at noon, and made known there by the firing of a Cannon.

The principal Meteorological Instruments are :--Thermometers for determining the Temperature of the Air; Barometers for ascertaining the atmospheric pressure; Psychrometers for the purpose of determining the Elastic force of Aqueous Vapour, the relative Humidity and Dew Point; Instruments for recording the Solar and Terrestrial Radiation; Rain and Snow Gauges for indicating the amount and duration of Rain and Snow; Ozonometer for recording the amount of Ozone.

The direction and velocity of the wind are registered by a modification of Dr. Robinson's Anemometer.

Observations on Storms, Auroras, Haloes and other Natural Pheonmena which mark the variation of Climate are duly recorded.

The Instruments in the Basement of the Building are for determining the Magnetic Elements; and consist of, [1] a Declinometer for measuring the Declination or Variation of the Magnet; [2] a unifilar Magnetometer consisting of an apparatus for deflection and vibration, for ascertaining the horizontal Magnetic force; [3] an Inclinometer or Dip-needle [No. 30 used in the Magnetic Survey in Great Britain] for showing the Inclination or Dip. From these observations are reduced the absolute values of the Magnetic Elements.

The Observatory is under the supervision of Professor Smallwood, M. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Lectures in the Undergraduate Course in Arts and in Special Courses.

SESSION 1871-72.

FIRST YEAR.

Hour.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9	Mathematics.	† Mathematics.	Mathematics.	† Mathematics.	Mathematics.
10	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.
11	English.	French.	History.	French.	English.
12	German. * Hebrew.	Elementary Chemistry.	English.	Elementary Chemistry.	German. * Hebrew.

SECOND YEAR.

9	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.
10	Logic.	Mathematics.	† Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Logic.
11	French or German.	Botany.	Logic.	Botany.	French or German.
12	† Mathematics.	‡ French or German.	French or German.	‡ French or German.	† Mathematics.
1	* Hebrew.		* Hebrew.		

THIRD YEAR.

9	*‡ German.	Zoology.	* German. † Mental Phil.	Zoology.	* German.
10	*‡ French.	Moral Philosophy.	* French.	Moral Philosophy.	* French.
11	Mathematical Physics.	† Math. Phys. † Classics.	Mathematical Physics.	† Math. Phys. † Classics.	Mathematical Physics.
12	Classics.	§ Experimental Physics.	Classics.	§ Experimental Physics.	Classics.
1	* Hebrew.		* Hebrew		

FOURTH YEAR.

9	Geology.				Geology.
10	† Math. Phys. † Geology.	* French.	English Lit. & Rhet.	* French.	† Math. Phys. † Geology.
11	Classics.	Moral Philosophy.	† Geology.	Mental Philosophy.	Classics.
12	† Mental Philosophy.	§ Experimental Physics.	† Mathematical Physics.	§ Experimental Physics.	† Mental Philosophy.
1	* Hebrew.	† Classics.		† Classics.	

Library open every day from 10 to 4; except Saturday, when it is open from 1 to 4.

† For Candidates for Honours. * Optional or voluntary. ‡ Advanced course. § From November 1st.

Faculty of Medicine.

The Principal, (ex-officio.)
Professors,—Campbell.
Fraser.
Scott.
Wright.
Howard.
McCallum.
Craik.
Fenwick.
Drake.
Dean of the Faculty,—G. W. Campbell, A. M., M.D.
Registrar,—R. Craik, M. D.
Demonstrator, Dr. Fuller.
Lecturer on Practical Chemistry,—Dr. Girdwood.
Matriculation Examiner of the Faculty,—Professor H. Aspinwall Howe, A.M. LL.D.

The thirty-ninth Session of the Medical Faculty of McGill University will be opened on Tuesday 3rd October, 1871, with a general Introductory Lecture, at 11 A.M. The regular Lectures will commence on Wednesday the 4th Oct., at the hours specified in the time table, and will be continued during the six months following.

The Faculty have much pleasure in announcing that the Governors of the University have undertaken, at a large expense, the erection of a new and commodious building for the use of the Medical Department. The building is now in progress; and, while its appearance and surroundings will be pleasing to the eye, its position, size and internal arrangements will be such as to conduce to the health, comfort and progress both of Students and teachers.

The class-tickets for the various courses are accepted as qualifying candidates for examination before the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain and Ireland, the Medical Boards of the Army and Navy, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

To meet the circumstances of General Practitioners in British North America, where there is no division of the profession into Physicians and Surgeons exclusively, the degree awarded upon graduation is that of "Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery." This designation is also appropriate, as it agrees with the general nature and character of the previous curriculum demanded of the candidates for this double rank, as is

fully specified hereafter. The degree is received by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

To intending students desirous of information upon the best manner of pursuing their studies, the following suggestions are made by the Faculty:—

Exclusively of general education, professional reading for some time previously to matriculation, is advised as a preparation, whereby familiarity with technical terms will be gained, and an insight obtained into the subjects to be brought under notice during lectures.

The student is advised to pass the Matriculation Examination in March, so that his four years of pupilage may expire at the close of a winter session. A certificate of having passed such examination before the examiners appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, will be accepted by this University.

While the University regulations permit a student to graduate after three years' attendance upon lectures, provided he furnish proof that he has studied one year in addition with a private practitioner, yet he is recommended to devote four sessions to systematic instruction, as less time is scarcely sufficient for acquiring a fair knowledge of the many subjects which compose the curriculum.

Attention is recommended to be given during the First Session to the primary branches only; during the Second Session an increase is proper, and two of the final courses may be profitably conjoined with such of the primary as are required; while during the remaining period the curriculum is to be completed. Clinical courses should not be taken out during the first Session.

As daily bed-side instruction is essential to the student of medicine, the undergraduate is earnestly advised to spend at least the last two summers in availing himself of the opportunities afforded by the large hospitals—general and lying in—of our city, in which, moreover, dresserships should be obtained.

Enregistration is necessary every Session; it is required upon entrance, or as soon afterwards as possible, and always before any class-tickets are procured. The time fixed for closing the Register is annually on the fifteenth of November.

Class-tickets are payable in advance, and if not taken out within the prescribed period of the current session, will not be granted after its expiration.

A Medical Session or *annus medicus*, consists of enregistration and attendance upon at least two six months courses or one six months and two three months courses.

The ample and varied means which are placed at the disposal of

the student by this University, together with the large hospitals in connection with it, are briefly referred to in the following pages.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

1. ANATOMY.—(Prof. Scott). The importance of Anatomy, both descriptive and in its relations to Medicine and Surgery, is duly considered by the Professor, who employs chiefly the fresh subject in the illustration of the lectures, aided, however, by dried preparations, wax models, plaster casts of dissections, plates &c., the full size of life.

The Dissecting Room, which is open from 8 a.m to 10 p.m—is large, well ventilated and supplied with every convenience, such as gas, water &c. &c. It is under the direct supervision of the Professor of Anatomy aided by the Demonstrator. The Demonstrator is constantly in attendance during certain hours every day, to direct and instruct students in Practical Anatomy, and the Professor also daily visits the Room to superintend and examine Students engaged in dissection. Abundance of fresh material for dissection will be provided.

2. CHEMISTRY.— [Prof. Craik]—Inorganic Chemistry is fully treated; and a large portion of the course is devoted to Organic Chemistry and its relations to Physiology. The branches of Physics bearing upon or connected with Chemistry also engage the attention of the class. For experimental illustration, abundant apparatus is possessed by the Professor, among which may be enumerated, a powerful Air Pump—Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope—Polariscope—extensive series of Crystal Models—Electrical and Galvanic apparatus, Steam-engine, &c., &c.

3. MATERIA MEDICA.—[Prof. Wright]—This course is illustrated from a cabinet of Pharmacological objects; by plates of Medicinal Plants (Wagner, Roque, Stevenson and Churchill); by dried specimens; by carefully prepared Microscopical objects, &c., &c., Analytical experiments with the ordinary reagents are also shown; and diagrams with other illustrations, are used.

4. INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE —[Prof. Fraser]—This course comprises Histology, Physiology, General Pathology and Therapeutics. The lectures are illustrated by diagrams, plates, and Microscopic preparations of the various tissues, and by Pathological specimens from the Museum.

5. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—[Prof. Howard]—The extensive series of plates contained in the Library (Lebert, Cruveilhier, Carswell, Hope, Alibert, Willan, Bateman, &c., &c.) will be employed; also Morbid preparations and models of diseased parts.

6. SURGERY.—[Prof. Campbell]—Divided into Principles and Prac-

tice, including Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, exhibited on the subject. The various surgical instruments and apparatus exhibited, and their uses and applications explained and practically illustrated.

7. MIDWIFERY.—[Prof. McCallum]—Including diseases of females and infants, illustrated by a series of drawings on a large scale, by humid preparations; by models in wax; by the use of the artificial Pelvis, and by cases in the wards of the Lying-in Hospital.

8. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—[Prof. Fenwick]—Includes Toxicology. The modes of testing for poisons are exhibited, and post-mortem appearances illustrated by plates. Insanity, Public Hygiene and Medical Police also form part of the course.

9. CLINICAL SURGERY.—[Prof. Fenwick]—The lectures in this course are in illustration of Surgical cases under observation in the Wards of the General Hospital. Bed-side instruction is followed up daily and all operations are performed in the presence of the class. The lectures are illustrated by cases under surgical treatment, by plates, surgical apparatus, morbid specimens, models and the use of the microscope.

10. CLINICAL MEDICINE.—[Prof. Drake]—Taught by lectures and at the bed-side—Physical Diagnosis is taught practically, and each pupil required to take part in it. Examination of the urine, chemical and microscopical, explained and illustrated.

11. BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.—[Prof. Dawson]—In addition to the above classes, Students are required to attend one course of Botany and Zoology, on which subjects separate Lectures are delivered to Medical Students. Medical Students will also have access to the Lectures in Zoology in the Faculty of Arts, and to the Natural History Museum of the University, and the Museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal. (For details see announcement of the Faculty of Arts.)

Prizes will be awarded at the end of each Session, to Students in Botany of the class of the previous Session, for the best *Named Collections* illustrative of the Flora of Canada. The collections, or duplicates of them to remain in the College Museum.

12. PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—[Dr. Girdwood.]—Thorough instruction is given in the different departments of Practical Chemistry, under the personal supervision of the Lecturer; and the course includes blowpipe manipulations, qualitative and quantitive analysis; toxicological investigation, &c., &c.

SUMMER COURSE OF CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

In order that Medical Students may avail themselves of the unusual opportunities for the practical study of disease afforded by the Hospitals of this city, the special course of Clinical instruction during the Summer

months begun last year, will be continued, and all Matriculated Students will be permitted to attend it without charge. This course will commence on the 4th July, and terminate on the 23rd Sept., and will consist of a daily out-door clinic conducted on alternate days, during the first six weeks by Professors Howard and McCallum, and during the last six by Professors Fenwick and Drake. (Professors Howard and Fenwick—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Professors McCallum and Drake—Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays.) In addition to the above, daily bed-side instruction will be given during the same months, in the wards of the General Hospital by the attending Physicians, Professors Wright and Mc Callum.

The above course of Clinical instruction does not form a necessary part of the curriculum, but has been established to allow the student facilities for acquiring practical knowledge of disease, when his time is not otherwise occupied in attendance upon lectures.

COURSE OF LECTURES UPON HYGIENE.

A course of twelve lectures upon Hygiene and Public Health will be delivered this summer by George Ross, A.M., M.D. They will be begun during the first week in July, and as it is hoped that they may prove of much value to Medical Students, all who may have the opportunity of attending are recommended to do so.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library contains upwards of 4,000 volumes, including the most useful books of reference, as well as the most elementary: the works of the older authors as well the most recent. It is open to the Students without charge, under necessary regulations for the care of the books. The Museum contains a large number of preparations, chiefly Pathological; also, wax and papier-maché models.

HOSPITALS.

The Montreal General Hospital affords ample means for the instruction of Students in Clinical Medicine and Surgery. The daily number of beds occupied by patients averages from 130 to 140, and during epidemic visitations has reached a much higher number. In addition to the Hospital proper, which is devoted to Medical and Surgical cases, there is a detached Hospital in which the several forms of Fever may be studied. The Governors are about erecting an hospital for children contiguous to

the Reid Wing of the present building, so that the students will have an opportunity of becoming familiar with nearly all the diseases of suffering humanity, and with the peculiarities imparted to them by infancy, adolescence, maturity and declining age.

The large number of out-door patients that are treated in the Hospital, averaging from sixty to seventy daily—supply illustrations of most of the diseases of infants and children, of very many of the eye and skin, and of those chronic and ill-defined ailments which, as they do not require admission to the wards of an hospital, would not otherwise come under the observation of the student, although, on account of their variety and frequency, of great importance to the Physician.

The shipping contributes a great many examples of accidents and surgical cases.

The fee for a six months' ticket is Six Dollars ; for perpetual, Sixteen Dollars.

The Operating Room [used also for a lecture room] is so constructed as to suit the convenience of the students in obtaining a good view of the operations.

An abstract of the Hospital report for last year is appended to this circular.

The University Lying-in Hospital is under the direction of the Professor of Midwifery. Students who have already attended one course of his lectures, are furnished with cases in rotation ; and they are advised to attend this Institution as much as possible during the Summer, when as there are as many patients and not so many pupils as in the winter, a larger proportion of cases falls to the share of each. Moreover, in this way more attention can be given to their duties during the winter. The fee for a Six months' ticket is Five Dollars.

PAST SESSION.

The total number of Students in the past Session was 150, (an increase of 10 over the preceding Session). Of these there were from the Province of Ontario 78 ; from the Province of Quebec 61 ; Nova Scotia 4 ; New Brunswick 1 ; Newfoundland 2 ; Prince Edward Island 2 ; United States 2.

The number of Students who passed their Primary Examination, which includes Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology, was 26 ; alphabetically arranged as follows :—

Allan, Hamilton,	West Osgoode, O.
Blackader, Alex. D.,	Montreal, Q.
Browne, Arthur A,,	Kingsey, Q.
Christie, George H.,	Lachute, Q,
Copeland, William L.,	St. Catherines, O.
Cram, Daniel C,,	Almonte, O.
Farewell, Geo. M. G ,	Oshawa, O.
Gernon, George W.,	St. Laurent, Q.
Hamilton, John R.,	Stratford, O.
Hebert, Zotique,	St. Constant, Q.
Hetherington, Harry,	Melbourne, Q.
Howard, Robert,	St. Johns, Q.
Jackson, Samuel N.,	Montreal, Q.
Kelly, Thomas,	Durham, O.
Mallory, Albert E.,	Cobourg, O.
Marceau, Louis T.,	Napierville, Q.
McLaren, Peter,	Lanark, O.
Monro, James T.,	Roxburgh, O.
Morrison, John, B.A.,	Waddington, N. Y.
Nicol, William R.,	St. Mary's, O.
Sharpe, William J.,	Simcoe, O.
St. John, Leonard,	St. Catherines, O.
Stark, George A.,	Milton, O.
Stewart, Alexander,	Hampstead, O.
Wagner, A. Dixon,	Dickenson's Landing, O.
Waugh, Wm. E.,	London, O.

The number of Students who passed their Final Examination for the Degree of M.D., C.M. was 29. Of these, 16 are from Ontario; 9 from Quebec; 2 from Nova Scotia; 1 from New Brunswick, and 1 from Newfoundland.

Their names, residences, and subjects of their Theses, are as follows:—

Names,	Residences.	Theses.
Alexander, R. A.	Stoney Creek, O.	Urinary Calculi.
Beaudry, L. H.,	St. Pie, Q.	Pathology of the Secretions.
Blackader, Alex. D., B.A.,	Montreal, Q.	Common Sensation.
Brissett, H. R.,	Chambly, Q.	Diseases of the Heart.
Cattanach, A. J.,	Fergus, O.	Morbus Coxæ.
Clarke, W., B.A.,	Montreal, Q.	Acupressure.
D'Avignon, F. F.,	St. Mathias, Q.	Strabismus.
Duncan, G. M.,	Bathurst, N.B.	Chloral.

Duncan, John,	Port Dover, O.	Calculus Vesicæ.
Faulkner, G. W.,	Belleville, O.	Dysentery.
Freeman, C. M.,	Milton, N. S.	Diabetes Mellitus.
Gardner, M.,	Hespeler, O.	Typhoid Fever.
Hamilton, J. R.,	Stratford, O.	Talipes Varus.
Hunt, L. G.,	Halifax, N. S.	Tubercular Meningitis.
Johnston, T. G.,	Sarnia, O.	Diabetes Mellitus.
Locke, C. F. A.,	Barrie, O.	Atonic Dyspepsia.
McConkey, T. C.,	Barrie, O.	Erysipelas.
Major, G. W., B.A.,	Montreal, Q.	Enterorrhœa Infantum.
Marston, Alonzo W.;	Hull, Q.	Circulation of the Blood.
Mathieson, J. H,,	Embro, O.	Surgical Cases.
Mitchell, F. H.,	London, O.	Scarlatina.
Rattray, C. J.,	Cornwall, O.	Venereal Diseases.
Reed, T. D.,	Montreal, Q.	Pneumonia.
Reid, J. A.,	St. John's, N. F.	Vivisection.
Ross, W. G.,	London, O.	Typhoid Fever.
Stevenson, R. A.,	Cayuga, O.	Post Partum Hemorrhage.
Warren, F.,	Whitby, O.	Debility.
Webb, J. T. S.,	Montreal, Q.	Neuralgia.
Wright, H. P.,	Ottawa, O.	Intermittent Fever.

Of the above named gentlemen, four have not yet completed their twenty-first year, and cannot therefore receive their diplomas at the present convocation. Their names are Messrs. Locke, McConkey. Warren, and Wright. They have, however, passed all the examinations, and fulfilled all the other requirements, and only await their majority to receive the degree.

PRIZES.

The Medical Faculty Prizes are three in number.

1st. The Holmes Gold Medal, (founded by the Faculty in honour of their late Dean) awarded to the graduate who receives the highest aggregate number of marks for all the examinations including primary, final and thesis.

2. A Prize in Books, for the best examination—written and oral, in the Final branches. The Gold Medallist is not permitted to compete for this prize.

3. A Prize in Books, for the best examination—written and oral—in the Primary branches.

The Holmes Medal, was awarded to John H. Mathieson, Embro. O.

The Prize for the Final examination was awarded to H. P. Wright, Ottawa, O.

The Prize for the Primary examination was awarded to Thomas Kelly, Durham. O.

The following gentlemen in the order of merit deserve honorable mention. In the final Examination, Messrs. R. A. Stevenson, T. G. Johnston, W. Clarke, B. A., A. J. Cattanach, C. F. A. Locke, and W. G. Ross.

In the primary examination Messrs. H. Allan, L. T. Marceau, G. A. Stark, A. A. Browne, B.A., and W. L. Copeland.

PROFESSORS' AND LECTURERS' PRIZES.

BOTANY.—1st Prize; Joseph Williams,
2. B. Wales,
Prize for Collection of Plants, J. B. McConnell,
ZOOLOGY.—Prize; M. D. Starke,
PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—*Senior Class.*—Prize, J. Hils, Honorable mention, Messrs. Alguire, Kittson, Carmichael, and Ward.
Junior Class.—Prize, Comeau and Ellison equal. Honorable mention, Messrs. Chevalier, Young, Rattray and Molson,
Practical Chemistry.—Prize, F. J. Shepperd.

Students who have passed the Examinations in Botany and Zoology.

BOTANY.

(*Class* 1.)—Joseph Williams, (prize), B. Wales, (2nd prize); T. P. Hockridge, W. A. Molson, E. Archibald, R. W. Hurlburt, J. McLeod, G. N. Jones, A. McSwain, A. M. Speer, A. Rogers. (*Class* 2.)—R. W. Bell, S. R. Ellison, R. McDonald, D. McCormick, J. Comeau, R. F. Godfray, J. W. Whiteford, C. S. Moore, M. Ward, J. McDiarmid, C. Morrow, J. Y. Farley, R. C. Young, H. R. Perry, (*Class* 3.)—C. J. Rattray, G. Mc. G. Farewell, A. McMillan, N. E. Chevalier, W. O. Prosser, H. Wigle, C. S. Burland, H. Brown, G. Crawford, R. Reddick, W. W. Mines, J. Roy, J. McBain.

ZOOLOGY.

(*Class* 1.)—Mark D. Stark, (Prize). J. Williams, T. G. Cameron, W. Bryden, (*Class* 2.)—C. J. Woolway, W. L. Hume, Isaac W. Wallace, O. Bruneau.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

§ 1. *Courses of Lectures, Fees, &c.*

1st. Each Professor shall deliver at least five Lectures during the week except in the classes of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, in which only two Lectures shall be required; and in that of Medical Jurisprudence, if extended through six months, in which case three Lectures a week will suffice.

2nd. Each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration.

3rd. Every Professor shall occasionally examine his class upon the subjects treated of in his preceding Lectures; and every such examination shall be considered a Lecture.

4th. A roll of the names of the Students attending each class shall be called from time to time.

5th. All tickets which have not a Certificate of attendance attached, shall be rejected when presented as testimonials previous to examination, unless the omission shall be satisfactorily accounted for.

6th. The Fee for each class shall be $12, with the following exceptions; for that of Medical Jurisprudence, $10; for those of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, $6 each; for Botany and Zoology, $5; Practical Anatomy $5. The class-fees are payable in advance.

7th. Any Student, after having paid the Fees, and attended two courses of any class, shall be entitled to a perpetual ticket for that class.

8th. The courses of all the Classes, except those of Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, shall be of six months' duration; the classes of Clinical Medicine and of Clinical Surgery, of three months' duration; and Medical Jurisprudence, three months, in which case Five Lectures a week shall be given; or of six months, in which case only three Lectures a week shall be required.

9th. The courses shall commence on the first Tuesday in October, and with the exception of a vacation at Christmas, shall continue to the end of March.

10th. The Matriculation Examination shall be that recommended by the Council for Medical Education and Registration of Great Britain. Examinations, in conformity therewith, will be held the first Saturday in October and the last Saturday in March of each year. Applications may be made to the Registrar of Faculty till the evening of the previous day. The requirements of the standard for matriculation are :—" Compulsory—English Language, including grammar and composition; " Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; Algebra, including simple equa- " tions; Geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin translation and grammar: and one " of the following optional subjects;—Greek, French, German, Natural Philosophy, " including mechanics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics,"

Graduates in Arts of recognized Universities are not required to submit to the Matriculation Examination, and a certificate of having passed this examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario will be accepted by this University.

§ 2. *Qualifications and Studies of Students and Candidates for the Medical Degree.*

1. All Students desirous of attending the Medical Lectures, shall at the commencement of each Session, enrol their names and residences in the Register of the Medical Faculty, and procure from the Registrar a ticket of Enregistration for which each Student shall pay a fee of $2.

2. The said Register shall be closed on the 15th day of November, in each year, and no tickets obtained from any of the Professors shall be received without previous enregistration.

3. No one shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, who shall not either —1st, have attended Lectures for a period of at least four sessions in this University or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved of by this University; or 2ndly, have studied Medicine during at least four years and during that time have attended Lectures for a period of at least three Sessions, either in this University, or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved of by this University.

4. Candidates for the final Examination shall furnish Testimonials of attendance on the following branches of Medical Education, viz :—

Anatomy, *Chemistry,* *Materia Medica and Pharmacy,* *Institutes of Medicine,* *Principles and Practice of Surgery,* *Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,* *Theory and Practice of Medicine,* *Practical Anatomy,*	*Of which two Courses will be required, each of six months' duration.*
Clinical Medicine, *Clinical Surgery,*	*Of which two Courses will be required, each of three months duration.*
Medical Jurisprudence, *Botany and Zoology,* *Practical Chemistry,*	*Of which one Course will be required, of three months' duration,*

Provided, however that Testimonials equivalent to, though not precisely the same as those above stated may be presented and accepted.

5th. The Candidate must give proof by ticket of having attended during twelve months the practice of the Montreal General Hospital, or that of some other Hospital approved of by the University.

6th. He must also give proof by ticket of having attended for at least six months the practice of the University or other Lying-in Hospital approved of by this University, and of having attended at least six cases of accouchement.

7th. No one shall be permitted to become a Candidatefor examination who shall not have attended at least One Session of this University, and during that Session one full Course of all the branches included in its curriculum.

8th. Courses of less length than the above will only be received for the time over which they have extended.

9th. Every Candidate for the Degree must on or before the Fifteenth of February present to the Dean of the Medical Faculty testimonials of his qualifications, entitling him to an examination. and also a Thesis or Inaugura Dissertation, written by himself, on some subject connected with Medical or Surgical Science, in the Latin. English, or French Language. He must at the same timedeliver to the Dean of the Faculty the following Certificate :—

MONTREAL, ———18—

I the undersigned, being desirous of obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, do hereby declare that I have attained the age of twenty-one years, or (if the case be otherwise.)that I shall have attained the age of twenty-one years before the next graduation day, and that I am not (or, shall not be at that time) under articles as a pupil or apprentice to any Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary. [Signed,] A.B.

10th. The trials to be undergone by the candidate shall be :—

[1] The private examination of his Thesis as evidence both of Medical and general acquirement, followed [if approved] by its public defence.

[2] A general examination on all the branches of Melical and Surgical Science, oral, and by written papers.

[3] The Clinical Professors shall conduct the examinations of members of their classes at the bedside, submitting to them cases for diagnosis and treatment in the wards of the Hospital ; they shall also in estimating the standing of members of their classes, and the number of marks to be awarded, take into account the regularity of their attendance and the diligence and care they evince in reporting cases.

These examinations will be divided into Primary and Final, the former comprehending Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology ; the latter Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwfery, and Medical Jurisprudence. It will be optional with the student to present himself for the Primary Examination at the end of the Third Session, or the Third Year.

11. The following Oath or affirmation, will be exacted from the Candidate before receiving his Degree.

SPONSIO ACADEMICA.

In Facultate Medicinæ Universitatis McGill.

Ego, A———B ———; Doctoratus in Arte Medica titulo jam donandus, Sancto coram Deo cordium scrutatore, spondeo, me in omnibus grati animi officiis, erga hanc Universitatem ad extremum vitæ halitum, perseveraturum, tum porro artem medicam,

caute, caste et probe exercitaturum; et quoad in me est, omnia ad ægrotorum corporum salutem conducentia, cum fide procuraturum; quæ denique, inter medendum, visa vel audita silere conveniat, non sine gravi causa vulgaturum. Ita præsens mihi spondenti adsit Numen.

12. The Fee for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall be twenty dollars, to be paid by the successful candidate immediately after examination, together with a Registration Fee of one dollar.

13. The money arising from the Fees of Graduation, as well as those of Enregistration, shall be applied to the enlargement of the Medical Library and Museum, and to defraying their expenses.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED TO STUDENTS.

ANATOMY.—Gray, Wilson, Ellis, Dublin Dissector, Sharpey and Quain.
CHEMISTRY.—Fownes, Miller, Roscoe.
MATERIA MEDICA.—Pereira's Manual by Farre, Bentley and Warrington.
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.—*Physiology.*—Todd and Bowman's Physiological Anatomy. Carpenter, Dalton or Dunglison's Principles of Human Physiology. Kirke and Paget's Manual.—*Pathology.*—Williams' Principles of Medicine, Chomel's Genera Pathology, Jones and Sieveking's or Gross' Pathological Anatomy.
SURGERY.—Holmes' Surgery, Miller's do, Gross' do, Erichsen's do, Druitt's do.
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Aitken, Wood, Watson, Barlow, and Flint,
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Orfila Medicine Legal, Taylor's Jurisprudence, Guy's Forensic Medicine.
MIDWIFERY.—Churchill, Ramsbotham, Cazeux.

N.B.—Boarding may be obtained at from twelve to sixteen Dollars per month.

Lectures in Medicine---Session 1870-71.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE. -	9	9	9	9	9		A. M.
SURGERY, - - - - - - - - -	10	10	10	10	10		
MIDWIFERY, - - - - - - - -	11	11	11	11	11		
HOSPITAL, - - - - - - - - -	12	12	12	12	12	12	NOON.
CLINICAL LECTURES, - - - -			12			12	
ANATOMY, - - - - - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2		P. M.
MATERIA MEDICA, - - - - -	3	3	3	3	3		
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, - - -	4	4	4	4	4		
BOTANY & ZOOLOGY, - - - -	4		4		4		
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, -	5		5		5		
CHEMISTRY, - - - - - - - -	7	7	7	7	7		

Faculty of Law.

The Principal (ex officio).
Professors—Badgley.
Abbott.
Torrance.
Lafrenaye.
Laflamme.
Carter.
Lecturers—Trenholme.
Wurtele.
Dean of the Faculty,—Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., D. C. L.

The Classes in Law will commence on Tuesday the Third of October 1871, and will extend to March 30th, 1872.

With the view of suiting the convenience of the students, the Board of Governors have procured commodious Lecture Rooms for the Faculty in a central part of the city.

The several courses of Lectures in the Faculty of Law comprise every branch of Legal Study.

The Educational Officers of the Faculty have felt that the Law of this Province, though in many of its details purely local, retains as its leading characteristics, the noble and imposing features of the Civil Law, and that the principles established in the Roman Jurisprudence, still form the groundwork of many of its departments. The Lectures, therefore, though prepared with especial reference to the Law of Quebec, have been, as far as consistent with their primary object, divested of any purely sectional character, and are made to inculcate such comprehensive principles, as form, to a great extent, the basis of every system of jurisprudence.

It is considered that this system will afford to students of the Laws of Quebec, a better foundation for their subsequent studies, and tend to give them a more extended and comprehensive grasp of legal subjects, than a course of instruction conducted solely with reference to local law; while it is hoped, in view of the increased importance which the study of Roman Law is everywhere assuming, that the advantages offered, and the mode of education adopted by this Faculty, will open to it an extensive field of usefulness.

The promulgation of the Civil Code of Lower Canada marks an important epoch in the history of the laws of the now Province of Quebec.

It is the intention of the Professors, so far as practicable, to explain to

the Students, the more important articles of this Code (2615 in number) in the complete course of study as indicated below.

The promulgation of the Codes of Civil Procedure, marks another important epoch in the history of our laws. Attention will be specially drawn to its provisions in this course.

The enactment of these Codes of law, it is believed, will lighten much the labours of professors and students, who need no longer view the study of the profession as a vast and ill-digested whole, wanting coherency and certainty. On the contrary, the study of the texts will afford a good stand-point from which the subtle questions of jurisprudence will be the most easily and satisfactorily discussed and finally settled.

The Faculty congratulate the students that their entry into a noble but arduous profession will be much facilitated by the conspicuous land-marks planted by the new Codes; and while intense study and application will still be demanded from the true lover of his vocation, the future of the young jurisconsult of the Province of Quebec may be regarded as opening under the happiest auspices.

The complete course of study in this Faculty extends over three years; but it may be shortened to two years, when the student matriculates in the third year of his indentures.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

On Public and Constitutional Law	Professor CARTER.
On Obligations, Civil Code, Art. 982-1203	Professor ABBOTT.
On Roman Law.—Institutes of Justinian, B. 1 and 2.	Professor TORRANCE.
On Sale, Civil Code, Art. 1472-1595. Exchange, Civil Code, Art. 1596-1599. Lease and Hire, Civil Code, Art. 1600-1700. Privileges and Hypotheques, Civil Code, Art. 1980-2081. Registration of real rights, Civil Code, Art. 2082-2182.	Professor LAFRENAYE.
On Preliminary Title, Civil Code, Art. 1-17. Persons, &c., Civil Code, Art. 18-78. Domicile, Civil Code, Art. 79-88. Absentee, Civil Code, Art. 86-114. Marriage, &c., Civil Code, Art. 115-217. Filiation, &c., Civil Code, Art. 218-351. Corporation, Civil Code, 352-373.	Professor LAFLAMME.

SECOND YEAR.

On Criminal Law	Professor CARTER.
On Partnership, Civil Code, Art. 1830-1900. Bills of Exchange, Civil Code, Art. 2278-2354, Merchant Shipping, Art. 2355-2406.	Professor ABBOTT.
On the Roman Law.—Institutes of Justinian, B. 3 and 4.	Professor TORRANCE.
On Mandate, Civil Code, Art. 1701-1761. Loan, Civil Code, Art. 1762-1793. Deposit, Civil Code, Art. 1794-1829. Life Rents. Civil Code, Art 1901-1917. Transaction, &c., Civil Code Art. 1918-1928. Suretyship, &c., Civil Code, 1929-1979.	Professor LAFRENAYE

On the distinction of Things, &c., Civil Code, Art. 374-442. Usufruct, Civil Code, Art. 443-498. Real Servitudes, &c., Civil Code, Art. 499-582.	Professor LAFLAMME.

THIRD YEAR.

On Criminal Law	Professor CARTER.
On Affreightment, Civil Code, Art. 2407-2460. The Carriage of Persons, Civil Code, Art. 2461-2467. Insurance, Civil Code, Art. 2468-2593. Bottomry and Respondentia, Civil Code, Art. 2594-2612.	Professor ABBOTT.
On Gifts *inter vivos* and Wills, Civil Code, Art. 754-981. Evidence, Civil Code, Art 1203-1256.	Professor TORRANCE
On Code of Civil Procedure: Prescription, Civil Code, Art. 2183-2270 Imprisonment in Civil Cases, Civil Code, Art. 2271-2277. Final Provisions, Civil Code, Art. 2613-2615.	Professor LAFRENAYE.
On the Acquisition and Exercise of Rights of Property, Civil Code, Art. 583-595. Successions, Civil Code, Art. 596-753. Marriage, Covenants and Dower, Civil Code, Art. 1257-1471.	Professor LAFLAMME.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

1. Any person desirous of becoming a Matriculated Student, shall apply to the Dean of the Faculty for examination, and for entry in the Register of Matriculations, and shall procure tickets of Matriculation and of admission to the Lectures for each Session of the Course.

2. Candidates for Matriculation shall be examined in at least one Latin Classic and in English or French, the standard being such as be determined by regulation of the Faculty, approved by the Corporation.

3. Students in law shall be known as of the First, Second, and Third Years, and shall be so graded by the Faculty. In each year, Students shall take the studies fixed for that year, and those only, unless by special permission of the Faculty.

4. The register of Matriculation shall be closed on the 15th November in each year, and return thereof shall be immediately made by the Dean to the Registrar of the University. Candidates applying thereafter may be admitted on a special examination to be determined by the Faculty, and if admitted, their names shall be returned in a supplementary list to the Registrar.

5. Persons desirous of entering as Occasional Students, shall apply to the Dean of the Faculty for admission as such Students, and shall obtain a ticket, or tickets, for the classes they desire to attend.

6. Students who have attended Collegiate courses of study in other Universities for a number of terms or sessions, may be admitted on the production of certificates to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

7. All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and conduct:—

(1) A Class book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer, in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted; and the said Class-books shall be submitted to the Faculty at all the ordinary meetings during the Session.

(2) Punctual attendance on all the classes proper to his year, is required of each student. Professors will note the attendance immediately on the commencement of their lectures, and will omit the names of Students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness, without sufficient excuse, or in-

attention or disorder in the Class room, if persisted in after admonition by the Professor, will be reported to the Dean of the Faculty, who may reprimand the student or report to the Faculty, as he may decide. While in the College building, or going to or from it students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the Class-rooms. Any Professor observing improper conduct in the Class-rooms, or elsewhere in the building, will admonish the student, and, if necessary, report him to the Dean.

(3) When students are reported to the Faculty under the above rules, the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify from competing for prizes or honours, suspend from classes, or report to the Corporation for expulsion.

(4) Any Student injuring the furniture or building, will be required to repair the same at his own expense, and will, in addition, be subject to such penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.

(5) The number of times of absence, from necessity or duty, that shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case be determined by the Faculty.

(6) All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty, or of the University generally, shall be reported to the Principal, or, in his absence, to the Vice-Principal.

8. At the end of every Session there shall be a general examination of all the Classes, under the Superintendence of the Professors, and of such other Examiners as may be appointed by the Corporation, which examination shall be conducted, as far as possible, by means of written or printed questions, answered by the students in writing, in the presence of the Examiners. The result shall be reported as early as possible to the Faculty, which shall decide the standing of the Students accordingly.

9. Each Professor shall deliver one Lecture in each week, to the Students of each year, and each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration; but the Professors and Lecturers shall have the right from time to time to substitute an examination for any of such Lectures.

10. No Student shall be considered as having kept a Session in this Faculty, unless he shall have regularly attended at least three courses of Lectures, one of which courses shall be on the Civil Law; nor unless at the end of such Session he shall have passed the Sessional Examination to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

11. The Faculty shall have the power, upon special and sufficient cause shown, to grant a dispensation to any Student from attendance on any particular Course or Courses of Lectures, but no distinction shall, in consequence, be made between the Examinations of such Students, and those of the Students regularly attending Lectures.

12. The Final Examination for the Degree of B. C. L. shall be conducted in the same manner as the ordinary Sessional Examinations; but the preparation of a Thesis in Latin, French, or English, upon some subject previously approved by the Dean of the Faculty, shall form an essential part of every such Final Examination.

13. The Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal, in the Faculty of Law, shall be awarded to the Student who being of the Graduating Class and having passed the Final Examination, shall have prepared a Thesis of sufficient merit in the estimation of the Faculty to entitle him to compete, and who shall take the highest marks in a special Examination for the Medal, which Examination shall in all cases include the subject of Roman Law.

The exercises required under the 3rd Art. of the 7th Chapter of the Statutes of this University, to entitle the Student to receive the Degree of B. C. L. in this Faculty shall consist of Attendance upon Lectures and submission to Examinations as hereinbefore prescribed; and no distinction in respect thereof shall be made between Students applying for their Degrees, whether their attendance upon Lectures shall have been for two or three years.

15. The Fees exigible in this Faculty shall be as follows:—

Matriculation Fee	$ 2 00
Sessional Fee by Ordinary Students	15 00
Sessional Fee by Occasional or Partial Students, for each course	5 00
Graduation Fee, including Diploma	5 00

All of which Fees shall be paid in advance. But Students already on the Books of the University shall not be required to pay any Matriculation Fee; and Students simultaneously attending lectures in the Faculty of Arts shall be received upon such terms as shall be fixed by that Faculty.

Applications for admission may be made to the Dean of the Faculty, or to the Secretary of the College.

LECTURES IN LAW.

SESSION 1871-72.

STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

PROFESSOR	ABBOTT	at 5 P. M., Monday.
"	TORRANCE	" " Tuesday.
"	LAFRENAYE	" " Wednesday.
"	LAFLAMME	" " Friday.

STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

PROFESSOR	LAFLAMME	at 5 P. M., Tuesday.
"	TORRANCE	" " Wednesday.
"	LAFRENAYE	" " Thursday.
"	ABBOTT	" " Friday.

STUDENTS OF THE THIRD YEAR.

PROFESSOR	LAFRENAYE	at 5 P. M., Monday.
"	LAFLAMME	" " Tuesday.
"	CARTER	" " Wednesday.
"	TORRANCE	" " Thursday.
"	ABBOTT	" " Friday.

Every Student, on commencing his attendance, will be required to exhibit his Ticket of Admission.

Prizes, Honours and Standing.

Session, 1870-71.

FACULTY OF LAW.

ELIZABETH TORRANCE MEDALLIST :—In special examination covering the whole course,

DONALD MCMASTER.

RANKING OF STUDENTS AS TO GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Third Year.

FIRST, DONALD MCMASTER, 1st in 4 classes, 2nd in 1 class.
Second, JOHN CALDER, 1st in 2 classes and 2nd in 2 classes.

Second Year.

First, WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER, B.A., 1st in 3 classes, 2nd in 1 class.
Second, WILLIAM GUILD CRUIKSHANK, 1st in 2 classes, 2nd in 1 class.

First Year.

First, MATHEW HUTCHINSON, 1st in 3 classes, 2nd in 1 class.
Second, DUNCAN EWEN BOWIE, 1st in 1 class, 2nd in 3 classes.

Best Thesis

DONALD MCMASTER.

COMMERCIAL LAW. THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY, THE HON J. J. C. ABBOTT, AND MR. WURTELE.

Third Year.

First, DONALD MCMASTER ; 2, JOHN CALDER.
Second, 1, WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER; 2, LEWIS W. P. COUTLEE.

First Year.

First, MATHEW HUTCHINSON, ; 2, DUNCAN EWEN BOWIE.

ROMAN LAW. (C. C. Gifts, Wills, Evidence.)—THE HON. PROFESSOR TORRANCE and MR. TRENHOLME.

Third Year.

First, DONALD MCMASTER & JOHN CALDER, equal.
Second, MICHAEL L. S. LONERGAN.

Second Year.

First, WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER & WILLIAM GUILD CRUICKSHANK, equal.
Second, LEWIS W. P. COUTLEE.

First Year.

First, MATHEW HUTCHINSON ;
Second, DUNCAN EWEN BOWIE & JOSEPH DESROSIERS, equal.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL PROCEDURE.—PROFESSOR LAFRENAYE.

Third Year.

First, DONALD MCMASTER ;
Second, JOSEPH LOUIS CALIXTE ARCHAMBAULT & MICHAEL L. S. LONERGAN equal.

Second Year.

First, WILLIAM DE MONTMOLIN MARLER ;
Second, LEWIS W. P. COUTLEE & WILLIAM GUILD CRUICKSHANK, equal.

First Year.

First, DUNCAN EWEN BOWIE ;
Second, EDMOND JOSEPH HENRI ROTTOT and MATHEW HUTCHINSON, equal.

CUSTOMARY LAW AND LAW OF REAL ESTATE.—Professor Laflamme.

Third Year.

First, John Calder;
Second, Donald McMaster.

Second Year.

First, William Guild Cruickshank;
Second, William de Montmolin Marler.

First Year.

First, Mathew Hutchinson;
Second, Duncan Ewen Bowie.

CRIMINAL LAW.—Professor Carter.

First, Donald McMaster;
Second, Robert Stanley Clarke Bagg and John Calder, equal.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

John H. Mathieson, of Embro, Ont., for Thesis and Best Examination in all the branches of Study.—Holmes Gold Medal.

H. P. Wright, of Ottawa, Ont., Prize for the best Examination in the Final Braches.

Students deserving Honourable Mention in the Final Branches:—R. A. Stevenson, T. Johnston, W. Clarke, B.A., A. W. Cattanach, C. F. A. Locke, W. G. Ross.

T. Kelly, Durham, Ont., Prize for the best Examination in the Primary Branches.

Students deserving Honourable Mention in Primary Branches:—H. Allen, L. T. Marceau, G. A. Stark, A. A. Browne, and W. L. Copeland.

J. Hils, Demonstrator's Prize in Practical Anatomy, Senior Class.

J. B. Comeau and S. R. Ellison, (equal) Demonstrator's Prizes in Practical Anatomy,

Joseph Williams, Prize in Botany.

R. Wales, Second Prize in Botany.

M. D. Stark, Prize in Zoology.

J. B. McConnell, Prize for Collection of Plants.

C. Sheppard, Professor's Prize in Practical Chemistry.

Students deserving Honourable Mention in Practical Anatomy:—(Senior class)—Alguire; Kittson, Carmichael, Ward; (junior class)—Chevalier, Young, Rattray, Molson.

Students *who have passed in Natural History:*—

Botany.

(*Class* 1.)—Joseph Williams, (prize), B. Wales, (2nd prize); T. P. Hockridge, W. A. Molson, E. Archibald, R. W. Hurlburt, J. McLeod, G. N. Jones, A. McSwain, A. M. Speer, A. Rogers. (*Class* 2.)—R. W. Bell, S. R. Ellison, R. McDonald, D. McCormick, J. Comeau, R. F. Godfray, J. W. Whiteford, C. S. Moore, M. Ward, J. McDiarmid, C. Morrow, J. Y. Farley, R. C. Young, H. R. Perry. (*Class* 3.)—C. J. Rattray, G. Mc. G. Farewell, A. McMillan, N. E. Chevalier, W. O. Prosser, H. Wigle, C. S. Burland, H. Brown, G. Crawford, R. Reddick, W. W. Mines, J. Roy, J. McBain.

Zoology.

(*Class* 1.)—Mark D. Stark, (Prize). J. Williams, T. G. Cameron, W. Bryden, (*Class* 2.)—C. J. Woolway, W. L. Hume, Issac W. Wallace, O. Bruneau.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

HONOURS AND PRIZES.

Graduating Class.

B. A. Honours in Mathematics.

CAMERON, JAMES.—First Rank Honours, *Anne Molson Gold Medal* and *Anne Molson Mathematical Prize.*

B. A Honours in Classics.

CLINE, JOHN D.—First Rank Honours and *Chapman Gold Medal.*

B. A. Honours in Natural Science.

DEY, WILLIAM J.—First Rank Honours and *Logan Gold Medal.*

TUPPER, JAMES STEWART.—First Rank Honours.

B. A. Honours in English Language, Literature and History.

KELLEY, FREDERICK W.—First Rank Honours and *Shakspere Gold Medal.*

B. A. Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

TORRANCE, EDWARD F.—Second Rank Honours.

KELLEY, FREDERICK W.—Logan Prize of Twenty Dollars (Surplus of Logan Medal Fund) for best collection of Specimens in Zoology.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

In Honours.—CAMERON, (J.), CLINE, (J. D.), DEY, (W. G.) KELLEY, (T. W.), TUPPER, (J. S.), TORRANCE, (E. F.)

Ordinary.—MCGREGOR, (D.), MCLENNAN, (D. H.), MUNRO, (G.)

Third Year.

NAYLOR, W. H.— First Rank Honours and Prize in Moral Philosophy.

HODGE, D. W. R.—First Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics.

ELLS, ROBT. W.—Prize in Zoology; Prize in German.

WHILLANS, ROBERT.—Stewart Prize, (Forty Dollars) in Hebrew.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

HODGE, NAYLOR, MAXWELL, ELLS, TORRANCE, (J. F.); CROTHERS and WALLACE, equal; ALLWORTH, CHRISTIE, WHILLANS.

Second Year.

MCLEOD, (Duncan C.).—(Prince of Wales College, P. E. I.)—First Rank Honours and Prize in Mathematics; First Rank General Standing; Prize in Logic.

MCFEE, (KUTUSOFF N.).—(Private Tuition.)—First Rank Honours and Prize in Mathematics.

TUNSTALL, (Simon J.).—(High School, Montreal.)—Second Rank Honours in Mathematics; First Rank General Standing; Prize in French.

MURRAY, (C. H.).—(Private School, Dublin)—First Rank General Standing; Prize in English Literature; Prize in Botany.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

MURRAY, MCLEOD (D. C.). TUNSTALL, ALLAN (J. G.), MCFEE, MACDONNELL, RITCHIE, GRIFFITH, REDDY, FLEET.

First Year.

DAWSON, (WM. B.).—(High School, Montreal.)—First Rank Honours and Prize in Mathematics; First Rank General Standing; Prize in English.

WARD, (G. B.),—(Lennoxville.)—Prize in Classics.

TAYLOR, (ERNEST).—(McGill Normal School.)—Prize in Chemistry.

DAVIES, (C. H.).—(Private Tuition.)—Prize in Hebrew.
THOMSON, (T. C.).—(High School, Montreal.)—Prize in French.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

DAWSON, MCKIBBIN, THOMSON, HARVEY, (CHAS.), DAVIES, MCKAY, WARD, ALLAN, (JOHN), GREENSHIELDS, HADLEY, TAYLOR, (ERNEST), THOMAS, CRAIG, DEWEY, HALL, GOODHUE, HARVEY, (ALFRED J.)

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

GREEK.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Hodge, Maxwell, Naylor, Ells. *Class II.*—Christie and Crothers, equal;—Wallace, Allworth, Munro (M.), Torrance (J. F..) *Class III.*—Whillans, McLeod (F.).

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Murray; Macdonnell and Tunstall, equal;—Ritchie, McLeod (D. C.). *Class II.*—McFee, Allan (J. G.) and Reddy, equal;—Baynes and Griffith, equal. *Class III.*—Fleet, Robertson.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Ward;—Dawson and Taylor (Archibald D.), equal;—Harvey (Alfred), Harvey (Chas.), McKibbin, Hall, Thomson. *Class II.*—Badgley and Greenshields, equal;—Allan and Goodhue and Davies and McKay, equal;—Proctor and Shepherd, equal;—Cr aig and Dewey and Hadley, equal;—Thomas. *Class III.*—McLennan and Nighswander, equal;—McGirr and McPhee and Taylor (Ernest), equal;—Huntington, McIntosh.

LATIN.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Hodge, Naylor;—Crothers and Maxwell, equal;—Christie and Wallace, equal. *Class II.*—Allworth, Ells, Whillans, Munro (M.). *Class III.*—Torrance (J. F), McLeod (F.).

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Murray, MacDonnell;—McLeod (D. C.) and Ritchie and Tunstall, equal;—Allan (J. G.). *Class II.*—McFee, Baynes, Reddy;—Fleet and Griffith and Robertson, equal. *Class III.*—Clarke.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Harvey (Chas.) and Taylor (Arch. D), equal;—Ward, Harvey (Alf.,) Greenshields;—Davies and Dawson and Hall and Thomson, equal. *Class II.*—Goodhue, Thomas;—McKay and McKibbin and McLennan, equal; Allan (John);—Badgel v and Proctor, equal;—Craig and Hadley, equal. *Class III.*—Childs and Dewey, equal;—Nighswander and Shepherd, equal;—McGirr and McFee and Taylor (Ern.), equal;—Huntington, McIntosh.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

FOURTH YEAR.—(*Metaphysics*)—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—MacLennan, Torrance, McGregor (D.). *Class III.*—Munro (G.)

THIRD YEAR.—(*Moral Philosophy*)—*Class I.*—Naylor; Munro (M.) and Wallace, equal. *Class II.*—Hodge and Maxwell, equal;—Crothers, Allworth. *Class III.*—Christie, Whillans, Ells.

SECOND YEAR.—(*Logic*)—*Class I.*—McLeod (D. C.), Tunstall; McFee (K. N.), Allan (J. G.). *Class II.*—Griffith and Murray, equal;—Ritchie, Baynes. *Class III.*—Reddy, Robertson (A. H.), MacDonnell, Clark (J. W.).

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Hodge, Maxwell. *Class II.*—Ells and Munro, equal;—Torrance (J. F.), Naylor, Crothers, Christie.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Thomson, McKibbin, Davies, Harvey (Charles.)—*Class II.*—Dawson, Hall, Allan, Ward, Taylor (A. D.), Craig, McKay, Thomas, Dewey. *Class III.*—Taylor (E.), Hadley, Harvey (Alfred), Childs, Goodhue, Proctor, Huntington, McLeod, Campbell, Greenshields, Shepherd, Badgley, McFee, McIntosh.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Crothers. *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—McFee, Tunstall, Ritchie. *Class II.*—Allan and Murray, equal;—Reddy and Robertson, equal;—MacDonnell, McLeod (D. C.). *Class III.*—Fleet, Baynes.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Thomson, Dewey, Dawson, Harvey (C). *Class II.*—Taylor (A. D.), McKay and Goodhue, equal;—Hadley and Harvey (A.), equal;—Childs, Hall, Badgley and Taylor (E.), equal. *Class III.*—McLennan, Huntington and Robertson and Ward, equal;—Proctor, Greenshields, Craig and Shepherd, equal;—McLeod, Thomas.

GERMAN.

THOMSON PRIZE.—*Senior Division*, ($20.):—Kelley.
do do *Junior Division*, ($20.):—Nighswander.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Ordinary Course*)—*Class I.*—Ells.

SECOND YEAR.—(*Ordinary Course*)—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Griffith and Robertson, equal.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Nighswander.

HEBREW.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I*—Whillans. *Class II.*—Naylor. *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Griffith. *Class III.*—None.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Davies. *Class II.*—Silcox, Campbell, Allan, McPhee. *Class III.*—McGibbin, McGirr, McIntosh.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH YEAR.—(*Mathematical Physics*).—*Class I.*—Cameron.—*Class II.*—Munro (G.). *Class III.*—McGregor (D.), Tupper, Kelley, Torrance (E. F.), MacLennan (D. H.).

FOURTH YEAR.—(*Experimental Physics*).—*Class I.*—Dey, Cline, Cameron. *Class II.*—Torrance (E. F.).—*Class III.*—None.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Mathematical Physics*).—*Class I.*—Naylor, Hodge, Ells. *Class II.*—Maxwell and Torrance (J. F.), equal. *Class III.*—Wallace, Whillans, Allworth, Christie, Munro (M.), Crothers, McLeod (F.).

THIRD YEAR.—(*Experimental Physics.*).—*Class I.*—Maxwell, Naylor, Hodge. *Class II.*—Ells, Torrance (J. F.), Brodie, Munro (M.). *Class III.*—Christie, McLeod (F.), Crothers.

SECOND YEAR.—(*Pure Mathematics*).—*Class I.*—Tunstall, McFee, (K. N.), McLeod (D. C.). *Class II.*—Allan (J. G.), Murray. *Class III.*—MacDonnell, Reddy, Baynes, Griffith, Ritchie, Brodie.

FIRST YEAR.—(*Pure Mathematics*).—*Class I.*—Taylor, (A. D.), Dawson, Allan, McLeod (C. H.). *Class II.*—McKay, Harvey, (Chs.), Hadley and McKibbin, equal;—Hall, Davies, Greenshields and Taylor (E. M.) equal. *Class III.*—Robertson (D. S.), Dewey, Thomson, Goodhue, McPhee (N.), Craig, Harvey (A.), Ward, Proctor, Thomas, Campbell, Nighswander, Shepherd, Childs, Huntington.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

FOURTH YEAR.—(*Geology and Mineralogy.*)—*Class I.*—Cline, Dey, Tupper, Kelley, *Class II.*—McGregor, Brodie, Munro.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Zoology*).—*Class I.*—Maxwell, Wallace, Ills, Hodge, Christie, *Class II.*—Torrance, Allworth, Naylor, McLeod. *Class III.*—Munro. Crothers, Whillans, Claris.

SECOND YEAR.—(*Botany .—Class I.*—Tunstall, McFee. *Class II.*—Allan, Robertson, Murray, McLeod, Baynes, MacDonnell. *Class III.*—Ritchie, Reddy, Fleet, Griffith, Clarke.

FIRST YEAR.—(*Chemistry.*)—*Class I.*—Taylor,(A. D.), Allan, Dawson ;—Harvey (C.) and Thomson, equal; Taylor (E.). *Class II.*—Hadley, Proctor, Harvey (A)., McKibbin, McLeod, Silcox, Shepherd, Ward, Thomas, Hall, McLennan, Dewey, Huntington. *Class III.*—Craig, McKay, Goodhue, McIntosh, Davies, McPhee, Campbell, Robertson, Greenshields, Childs, Badgley.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871

GREEK.

B.A. ORDINARY.—*Class I.*—Cline. *Class II.*—McGregor. *Class III.*—Munro(Gustavus).

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Hodge, (prize) ; Maxwell, Naylor. *Class II.*—Ells ; Christie and Wallace, equal ; Whillans, Crothers, Munro (Murdoch). *Class III.*—McLeod (Finlay), Torrance (J. F.) Allworth.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Murray, Macdonnell, Tunstall, McLeod (Duncan C.). *Class II.*—McFee, Griffith, Allan (Jas. G.), Reddy. *Cass III.*—Ritchie, Robertson.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Ward (prize) ; Dawson, McKibbin, Davies, Harvey (Charles). *Class II.*—Thomson ; Harvey (Alfred) and McKay, equal ; Greenshields, Hadley and Allan (John), equal ; McLennan, Goodhue ; Hall and Thomas, equal. *Class III.*—Dewey ; McPhee and Nighwander and Shepherd, equal ; Craig, Taylor (Ernest), McGirr, Huntington, Black.

LATIN.

B. A. ORDINARY.—*Class I.*—Cline. *Class II.*—McGregor. *Class III.*—Munro (Gustavus)

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Hodge (prize) ; Maxwell. *Class II.*—Crothers ; Christie and Naylor, equal ; Ells ; Torrance (J. F.) and Wallace, equal ; Allworth, Munro (Murdoch), Whillans. *Class III.*—McLeod (Finlay).

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Murray, Ritchie, McLeod (Duncan C.), Macdonnell, Tunstall. *Class II.*—Allan (John), McFee, Griffith, Reddy, Robertson. *Class III.*—Fleet.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Ward (prize) ; Harvey (Charles), McKibbin, Greenshields, Dawson. *Class II.*—Davies and McKay, equal ; Harvey (Alfred J.), Thomson ; Goodhue and Hall, equal ; Allan (John), Craig, Hadley, McGirr, Thomas. *Class III.*—Taylor (Ernest) ; Black andDewey, equal ; McPhee, McLennan, Huntington, Shepherd, McIntosh, Nighswander.

LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

B. A. ORDINARY.—(*Psychology*)—*Class I.*—Torrance (Ed. F.).—*Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—McLennan, Munro (Gus.), McGregor.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Moral Philosophy*)—*Class I.*—Munro (Murdoch) and Hodge, equal. *Class II.*—Naylor ; Ells and Crothers and Whllans, equal ; Maxwell. *Class III.*—Wallace ; Torrance (J.F.) and Allwoth, equal ; McLeod (F.), Christie.

SECOND YEAR.—(*Logic*).—*Class I.*—McLeod (Duncan C.) (prize); Allan (John), McFee. *Class II.*,—Griffith Tunstall ; Ritchie and McDonell, equal ; Murray and Robertson, equal. *Class III.*—Clarke, Reddy, Feet.

THIRD YEAR.—*Honour Examination.*—W. H. Naylor, First Rank Honours and Prize.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FOURTH YEAR.--*Class I.*--Kelley.

SECOND YEAR.--*Class I.*--Murray (prize); McLeod, Allan, (J. G.) Griffith. *Class II.*--McFee, Tunstall, Reddy, Macdonnell. *Class III.*--Ritchie, Robertson, Fleet, Clarke.

FIRST YEAR.--*Class I.*--Dawson (prize); Davies, McKibbin, McKay, Thomson, Taylor (Ernest). *Class II.*--Thomas, Nighswander, Harvey (Charles), Allan (John). *Class III.*--Ward, Craig, Harvey (Alfred), Hadley, McLennan, Goodhue, McGirr, Hall, Black, McLeod, Dewey, Huntington, McPhee, Greenshields, McIntosh, Shepherd.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR.--*Class I.*--Tunstall (prize); McFee and Ritchie, equal; Murray, McLeod. *Class II.*--Allan; McDonnell and Reddy, equal; Robertson. *Class III.*--Fleet.

FIRST YEAR.--*Class I.*--Thomson (prize); Dewey, Harvey (C.), Dawson. *Class II.*--Hadley, McKay; Harvey (A.) and Ward, equal; Goodhue. *Class III.*--Robertson, Thomas, Greenshields, Childs, Taylor (E.); Craig and McLeod, (C.H.) equal.

GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR.--(*Ordinary Course*)--*Class I.*--Ells (prize).

SECOND YEAR.--(*Ordinary Course*)--*Class III.*--Robertson, Griffith.

FIRST YEAR.--(*Ordinary Course*)--*Class II.*--Nighswander.

HEBREW.

THIRD YEAR.--(Hebrew and Chaldee.) *Class I.*--Whillans, (Stewart Prize.)

SECOND YEAR.--*Class I.*--Griffith. *Class II.*--None. *Class III.*--Clarke.

FIRST YEAR.--*Class I.*--Davies, (prize). *Class II.*--McKibbin, Allan. *Class III.*--McIntosh.

HISTORY.

B. A. ORDINARY (*History and English*). *Class I.*—Kelley. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—None.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—McKay, Davies; Harvey (Chas.) and Thomson, equal;—McKibbin, Ward. *Class II.*—Taylor (Ernest), Thomas, Dawson, Craig, McLennan. *Class III.*—Allan and Hall and Huntington, equal;—Greenshields and Hadley and Nighswander, equal.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

B. A. ORDINARY.—(*Mathematical Physics*)—*Class I.*--Cameron. *Class II.*--Kelley, Torrance (E. F.), Tupper. *Class III.*—McGregor and McLennan and Munro (G.), equal.

B. A. ORDINARY.--(*Experimental Physics*)--*Class I.*--Cline, Dey, Cameron. *Class II.*--None. *Class III.*—None.

THIRD YEAR.—(*Mathematical Physics*)—*Class I.*—Naylor. *Class II.*--Maxwell, Hodge, Torrance (J. F.), Ells. *Class III.*--Wallace, Crothers, Allworth, Whillans, Christie.

THIRD YEAR.--(*Experimental Physics*)--*Class I.*--Naylor, Maxwell. *Class II.*--Ells, Hodge, Brodie, Torrance (J. F.), Crothers, Christie.

SECOND YEAR.—(*Pure Mathematics*)--*Class I.*--Murray, McLeod (D. C.), Tunstall, Allan (Jas. G.), McFee. *Class II.*--McDonnell and Ritchie, equal; Griffith, Reddy. *Class III.*--Brodie, Fleet.

FIRST YEAR.--*Class I.*--Dawson, Greenshields. *Class II.*--Allan (Jno.), McKibbin, Dewey, McLeod (C. H.), Hadley, Thomson; Hall and McKay, equal; Harvey, (Chas.) Robertson (D.), Taylor (E. M.), Davies. *Class III.*--Goodhue McGirr, McIntosh; Thomas and Ward, equal; Shepherd, Craig, Harvey, (A.)

Honour Examinations.

B. A. *Honours.*--First Rank,--Cameron.

SECOND YEAR.--First Rank--McLeod (D. C.) (Prize), McFee (Prize). Second Rank--Tunstall.

FIRST YEAR.--First Rank--Dawson (Prize).

NATURAL SCIENCE.

FOURTH YEAR.--(*Geology*)--*Class I.*--Dey, Tupper, Cline, Brodie. *Class II.*--McGregor. *Class III.*—Munro (Gus.).

THIRD YEAR.—(*Zoology*)--*Class I.*--Ells (prize); Hodge, Maxwell, Allworth. *Class II.*--Christie, Naylor, Torrance, Wallace. *Class III.*--Munro (M.), Crothers, McLeod (F.), Whillans.

SECOND YEAR.--(*Botany*)--*Class I.*--Murray (prize); Tunstall, Allan (J. G.), McFee. *Class II.*--McLeod (D. C.), Ritchie, Robertson, Reddie. *Class III.*—McDonnell, Clarke, Griffith, Fleet.

FIRST YEAR.—*Chemistry.*--*Class I.*—Taylor E., (prize); Thomson; Dawson and Harvey (C.), equal; Nighswander, McKay. *Class II.*—Shepherd, Hadley, Allan, (Jno.) Davies, McKibbin, Dewey, Greenshields, Ward. *Class III.*—Robertson, McLennan, McGirr, McLeod, Craig, Thomas, Harvey (A.), Goodhue, Black, Hall.

F. W. Kelley, prize (Logan Medal Fund) for collection of Insects.

ERRATUM IN CALENDAR FOR SESSION 1869-70.

The List of Standing, &c., in the third year should read as follows:—

Passed the Sessional Examinations

CLINE, CAMERON, DEY, TORRANCE, (E. F.), KELLEY, TUPPER, MUNRO, (G.)

THIRD YEAR.—(*Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric*)—*Class I.*—Kelley (prize); Cameron (prize); Dey, Torrance, Cline, McGregor. *Class II.*—Munro, (Gus.), Tupper.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Session 1870–71.

SCHOLARSHIPS (Tenable for Two Years.)

Name of Scholar.	Subject of Competition.	Annual Value.	Founder or Donor.
Ells, Robert W.	Science.	$125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
Naylor, Wm. H.	"	$100 to $120	Board of Governors.
Hodge, D. W. R.	Classics and Modern Languages.	$125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
Maxwell, John	"	$120	Charles Alexander, Esq.

EXHIBITIONS (Tenable for One Year.)

(1) *First Year Exhibitions.*

Name of Exhibitioner.	Subject of Competition.	Annual Value.	Founders or Donors.
Dawson, Wm. B.	General.	$125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
Taylor, Archd. D.	"	125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
Harvey, Charles	"	125	T. M. Thomson, Esq.
Allan, John	"	100	Principal Dawson.
McLennan, J. S.	"	100	Mrs. Jane Redpath.

(2) *Second Year Exhibitions.*

Tunstall, Simon J.	General.	$125	T. M. Thomson, Esq.
MacDonnell, R. L.	"	125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
Ritchie, A. F.	"	125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.

(3) *Fourth Year Exhibitions.*

Cameron, James	Math. & Nat. Philos.	$125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
Cline, John D	Classics.	125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
Dey, Wm. J.	Nat. Science.	125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
Kelley, F. W.	"	125	W. C. MacDonald, Esq.
Tupper. J. Stewart			
McLennan, Duncan H.	Mental & Moral Phil	100	T. M. Taylor, Esq.

Students of the University.

Session 1870-71.

McGILL COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Abbott, John Bethem, Montreal, Q.
†Archambault, Jos., L.C., Varennes, Q.
†Bagg, R. S. C., Montreal, Q.
Barry, Denis, Ireland.
Bowie, Duncan Ewen, St. Eustache, Q.
Buckley, Patrick J., Halifax, N.S.
†Calder, John, Richmond, N.S.
Coutlee, L. W. P., Hull, Q.
Cruickshank, W. G., Musquodoboit, N.S.
Desrosiers, Joseph, St. Hughes, Q.
†Franks, Albert W., Annapolis, N.S.
Hutchinson, Matthew, Halifax, N.S.
Hutchinson, Sam., Halifax, N.S.
Jamieson, Neil Evans, Inverness, N.S.
Labelle, Charles, Champlain, Q.
Lebeuf, Louis Calixte, St. Timothée, Q.
Lejeune, G. Fitz-Curwood, London, Eng.
Lejeune, Henry, London, England.
†Lonergan, Michael, L. S., Ireland.
†Major, Edward J., Montreal, Q.
Marler, Willam DeM., " B.A., Q.
†McCormick, D., St. L. de Gonzague, Q.
McMaster, Donald, Williamstown, Ont.
Michaud, Desiré, St. Mélanie, Q.
Nutting, Charles Albert, Waterloo, Q.
Ouimet, Gustave, Vaudreuil, Q.
Rottot, Edmond J. H., Montreal, Q.
Sarrasin, Léon F., St. Elizabeth, Q.
Simpson, Andrew James, Montreal, Q.

† B. C. L., 1871.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

†Alexander, Robert A., Stoney Creek, O.
Alguire, Duncan O., Lunenburg, O.
Allan, Hamilton, Osgood, O.
Archibald, Edward, Musquodoboit N. S.
Badgley, John C. N., Montreal, Q.
†Beaudry, Louis H., St. Damase, Q.
Beers, Wm. G., Montreal, Q.
Bell, Robert, Montreal, Q.
Bell, Robert N., Carleton Place, O.
†Blackader, Alex. D., B.A., Montreal, Q.
†Brissett, Henry R., Chambly, Q.
Brissette, Milton H., Montreal, Q.
Browne, Arthur A., B.A., Kingsey, O.
Brown, Henry, London, O.
Burland, Samuel C., Montreal, Q.
Burland, William H. B., Montreal, Q.
Cameron, James C., Niagara Falls, O.
Campbell, Kenneth, Montreal, Q.
Carmichael, Duncan A., Beachburg, O.
†Cattanach, Andrew J., Fergus, O.
Chevalier, Napoleon E., St. Gregoire, Q.
Christie, George H., Lachute, Q.
†Clarke, Wallace, B. A., Montreal, Q.
Cline, John D., Cornwall, O.
Comeau, Joseph, Henryville, Q.
Copeland, William L., St. Catherines, O.
Craig, Thornton, Glengarry, O.
Cram, Daniel C., Almonte, O.
Crawford, George, Brockville, O.
†D'Avignon, Fred. F., St. Mathias, Q.
Dorland, James, Adolphustown, O.
Dubuc, Godfroi, Chambly, Q.
Duclos, Esrom A., Montreal, Q.
Duncan, Gideon M., Bathurst, N. B.
Duncan, John, Port Dover,
Edwards, Oliver C., Clarence, Q.
Ellison, Saram R., St. Thomas, O.
Ewing, William, Hawkesbury, O.
Farewell, George M., Oshawa, O.
Farley, John J., Canifton, O.
†Faulkner, George N., Belleville, O.
Finn, John A. C., Montreal, Q.
†Freeman, C. M., Milton, N. S.
†Gardner, Matthew, Hespeler, O.
Gaviller, Edwin A., Montreal, Q.
Gernon, George N., St. Laurent, Q.
Godfrey, Robert F., Montreal, Q.
Guest, Thomas F., St. Mary's, O.
†Hamilton, John R., Stratford, O.
Harvey, William A., Harriston, O.
Hebert, Zotique, Montreal, Q.
Hetherington, Henry, Melbourne, Q.
Hils, Joseph, St. Gregoire, Q.
Hockridge, Thomas G., Bradford, O.
Howard, Robert, St. John's, Q.
Hume, William L., Leeds, O.
Hunter, William M., Cornwall, O
†Hunt, Lewis G., B.A., Halifax, N. S.
Hulburt, Richard W., Mitchell, O.
Jackson, Samuel N., Montreal, Q.
Jackson, William F., Brockville, O.
Jamieson, Thomas A., Glengarry, O.
†Johnston, Thomas G., Sarnia, O.
Jones, George N., St. Andrews, Q.
Jones, H. J. M., Montreal, Q.
Kelly, Thomas, Durham, O.
Kittson, Edmund G., Hamilton, O.
Latour, Andre, Lachine, Q.
Locke, Charles F. A., Barrie, O.
McBain, John, Williamstown, O.
McConkey, Thomas C., Barrie, O.
McConnell, John B., Chatham, Q.
McCormick, Andrew G., Durham, Q.
McDiarmid, James, Lanark, O.

McDonald, James D. A., St. Francis, Q.
McDonald, Roderick A., Cornwall, O.
McLaren, John R., B.A., Montreal, Q.
McLaren, Peter, B.A., Lanark, O.
McLeod, James, Uigg, P. E. I.
McMillan, Aneas J., Edwardsburg, O.
McPherson, D. T., Lancaster, O.
McSwain, Angus, Belfast, P.E.I.
Maguire, Bernard D., Joliette, Q.
†Major, George W., B.A., Montreal, Q.
Mallory, Albert E., Cobourg, O.
Marceau, Louis T., Napierville, Q
†Marston, Alonzo W., Hull, Q.
†Mathieson, John H., Embro, O.
Miller, John N., Montreal, Q.
Mines, William W., Montreal, Q.
†Mitchell, Frederick H., London, O.
Molson, William A., Montreal, Q.
Monk, George H., Montreal, Q.
Moore, Charles S., London, O.
Morrison, John, M.A., Montreal, Q.
Morrow, Charles, Tecumseh, O.
Munro, James T., Roxburgh, O.
Nelson, Wolfred D. E., Montreal, Q.
Nicol, William R., St. Mary's, O.
O'Brien, David, Almonte, O.
O'Brien, Robert S. B., L'Orignal, O.
Osler, William, Dundas, O.
Pattee, Richard P., Hawkesbury, O.
Perry, Hezekiah R., Coteau Landing, O.
Prosser, William O., Stormont, O.
†Rattray, Charles J., Cornwall, O.
Rattray, Chas. J., Portage du Fort, O.
Reddick, Robert, Prescott, O.
†Reed, Thomas D., Montreal, Q.
†Reid, John A., St. Johns, N.F.
Richmond, Peter D., Louisville, U.S.
Robinson, Wesley, Markham, O.
Rogers, Amos, Simcoe, O.
†Ross, William G., London, O.
Rowe, Edward J., Ameliasburgh, O.
Roy, Joseph, St. Thomas, Q.
Ryan, Charles M., Montreal, Q.
Sicotte, Rudolph E., St. Hyacinthe, Q.
Shepherd, Francis J., Montreal, Q.
Speer, Andrew M., Richmond, Q.
Stark, George A., Milton, O.
Stark, Mark D., Galt, O.
St. Denis, John A., Point Fortune, Q.
Stevenson, John A., Cayuga, O.
Stevenson, Robert A., Cayuga, O.
Stewart, Alexander, Perth, O.
St. Germain, Valmore, St. Hyacinthe, Q.
St. John, Leonard, St. Catherines, O.
Sutcliffe, Marcus H., Port Dover, O.
Sutherland, Walter, Hinchinbrooke, Q.
Tracey, Andrew W., Island Pond, U.S.
Wagner, A. D., Dickenson's Land'g, O.
Wales, Benjamin, St. Andrews, O.
Walkem, William W., Quebec, Q.
Wallace, Isaac W., Milton, Q.
Walton, George O., Montreal, Q.
Ward, William T., Boundary Line, Q.
Ward, Michael, Montreal, Q.
Warren, Frank, Whitby, O.
Waugh, William E., London, O.
†Webb, James J. S., Montreal, Q.
Webster, Henry B., Kentville, N.S.
Whelan, George N., Brigus, N.F.
Whiteford, James W., Belleville, O.
Wigle, Hiram, Kingsville, O.
Williams, Joseph, London, O.
Woolway, Christopher J., St. Mary's, O.
Wright, Henry P., Ottawa, O.
Young, Hugh J., Montreal, Q.
Young, Robert C., Barton, O.

† M.D. C. M., 1871.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

(1) *Undergraduates.*

Allan, James G., Locke's Island, N.S.
Allan, John, Leeds, Q.
Allworth, John, Paris, O.
Badgley, John C., Montreal, Q.
Baynes, O'Hara, Montreal, Q.
Black, James R., Rochester, U.S.
†Cameron, James, Lancaster, O.
Campbell, Duncan, Bristol, Q.
Christie, John H., Lachute, Q.
Claris, W. H. A., Froome, O.
Clarke, John W., Guelph, O.
†Cline, John D., Cornwall, O.
Craig, James, Arnprior, O.
Crothers, William J., Philipsburg, Q.
Davies, Charles, Quebec, Q.
Dawson, William B., Montreal, Q.
Dewey, Finlay McN., St. Remi, Q.
† Dey, William J., Kenyon, O.
Ells, Robert, Cornwallis, N.S.
Fleet, Charles J. R., Montreal, Q.
Goodhue, Perkins J., Montreal, Q.
Greenshields, Samuel, Montreal, Q.
Griffith, Joseph, Montreal, Q.
Hadley, Thomas S., L. Lachine, Q.
Hall, John G. L., Lachine. Q.
Harvey, Alfred, St. Johns, N.F.
Harvey, Charles, St. Johns, N.F.
Hodge, D. W. R., Eaton, Q.
Huntington, Russ. W., Montreal, Q.
†Kelley, Fred'k W., Stewiacke, N.S.
MacDonnell, Rich. L., Montreal, Q.
Maxwell, John, Lancaster. O.
McCormick, Charles, Durham, Q.
McFee, Kutusoff N., Beauharnois, Q.
McGirr, John, Osgoode, O,
†McGregor, Duncan, Hamilton, Q.
McIntosh, William, Orillia, O.
McKay, George, Embro, Ont.
McKay, James Arthur, Cowansville, Q.
McKibbin, William M., Montreal, Q.
†McLennan, D. H., Lancaster, O.
McLennan, John S., Montreal, Q.

McLeod, Duncan C., Nigg,	P.E.I.	Taylor, Archibald D., Montreal,	Q.
McLeod, Finlay J., Windsor,	O.	Taylor, Ernest M., Potton,	Q.
†Munro, G., Lancaster.	O.	Thomas, Henry W., Montreal,	Q.
Munro, Murdoch, Glengarry,	O.	Thomson, T. C., Montreal,	Q.
Murray, Charles H., Montreal,	Q.	Torrance, John Fraser, Montreal,	Q.
Naylor, William H., Noyan,	Q.	Torrance, Edward F., Montreal,	Q.
Nighswander, David D., Stouffville,	O.	Tunstall, Simon J., Montreal,	Q.
Proctor, Edward R.C., Brighton,	O.	†Tupper, James S., Halifax,	N. S.
Reddy, Herbert L., Montreal,	Q.	Wales, Benjamin, St. Andrew's,	Q.
Ritchie, Arthur F., Montreal,	Q.	Wallace, Robert,	O.
Robertson, Alex. Hume, Montreal,	Q.	Ward, George B., Boundary Line,	Q.
Sewell, Reginald S., Quebec,	Q.	Wellwood, James, Gananoque,	Q.
Shepherd, Sherringham A., Montreal,	Q.	Whillans, Robert, Ottawa,	O.

Partial and Occasional.

Brodie, Robert, Montreal,	Q.	McLeod, Clement, H. Broadcove,	N. S.
Campbell, Duncan, Bristol,	Q.	Moffatt, L. G. W., Montreal,	Q.
Childs, William F., Montreal,	Q.	Raynes, W. A., do,	Q.
Cochrane, John J., Nelson,	Q.	Robertson, David S., Montreal,	Q.
Fraser, R. D., B.A., Bondhead,	Q.	Silcox, Edwin D., Frome,	O.
McGregor, Hugh,		Tate, William W., Montreal.	Q.
McLean, Charles, Montreal,	Q.	Williams, Joseph, London,	O.

†B. A. 1871.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Cassels, Hamilton, Quebec,	Q.	Wicksteed, Henry R., Quebec,	Q.
Elliott, Adam J., Quebec,	Q.	Morrison, David W., Melbourne,	Q.

Hughes, Robert, Quebec.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

(1) *Undergraduates.*

Allan, John, Leeds	Q.	Goodhue, Perkins J., Danville,	Q.
Cooke, Wm. Henry, Drummondville.	Q.	McConochy, John A., Leeds,	Q.
Cochrane, John J., Nelson,	Q.	McCormick, Andrew S., Durham,	Q.
Cruikshank, Andrew D., Leeds,	Q.	Stevens, Albert, Durham,	Q.

(2) *Occasional Students.*

Dewey, F. McN., St. Remi,	Q.	McRae, Donald, Notfield,	O.
Merry, E. J., Magog,	Q.	Rankin, H. E., Windsor,	Q.
McKillop, Ronald, Inverness,	Q.	Reilly, James, Sherbrooke,	Q.

SUMMARY

Students in Law, McGill College,	29
" in Medicine, "	150
" in Arts, "	82
" " Morrin College,	5
" " St. Francis College,	14
	280
Deduct entered in two Faculties,	6
Total number of Students in College,	274
Students in Normal School,	78
Pupils in Model School,	335
Total Students and Pupils,	687

Passed the University Examinations.

Session 1870–71

FACULTY OF LAW.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B. C. L.*

Archambault, Joseph L. C., Varennes, Q.
Bagg, Robert Stanley C., Montreal, Q.
Calder, John, Richmond, N. S.
Franks, Albert Wallace, Annapolis, N. S.
Lonergan, Michael L. S., Ireland.
Major, Edward James, Montreal, Q.
McMaster, Donald, Williamstown, O.
Sarrasin, Ferdinand L., St. Elizabeth, Q.

BACHELORS OF LAW PROCEEDING TO THE DEGREE OF D. C. L,

Browne, Dunbar, M. A., B. C. L.
Hemming, Edward T., B. C. L.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF M. D., C. M.*

Alexander, R. A., Stoney Creek, O.
Beaudry, L. H., St. Pie. Q.
Blackader, Alex. D., B. A., Montreal, Q.
Brissett, H. R., Chambly, Q.
Cattanach, A. J., Fergus, O.
Clarke, W, B. A., Montreal. Q.
D'Avignon, F. F., St. Mathias, Q.
Duncan, G. M., Bathurst, N. B.
Duncan, John, Port Dover, O.
Faulkner, G. W., Belleville, O.
Freeman, C. M., Milton, N. S.
Gardner, M., Hespeler, O.
Hamilton, J. R., Stratford, O.
Hunt, L. G., Halifax, N. S.
Johnston, T. G., Sarnia. O.
Locke, C. F. A., Barrie, O.
McConkey, T. C., Barrie, O.
Major, G. W, B. A., Montreal, Q.
Marston, Alonzo W., Hull, Q.
Mathieson, J. H., Embro, O.
Mitchell, F. H., London, O.
Rattray, C. J., Cornwall, O.
Reed, T. D., Montreal, Q.
Reid, J. A., St. John's, N. F.
Ross, W. G., London, O,
Stevenson, R. A., Cayuga, O.
Warren, F. Whitby, O.
Webb, J. F. S., Montreal, Q.
Wright, H. P., Ottawa, O.

PASSED THE PRIMARY EXAMINATION.*

Allen, Hamilton, West Osgood, O,
Blackader, Alex. D., Montreal, Q.
Browne, Arthur A., Kingsey, Q.
Christie, George H., Lachute, Q.
Copeland, William, St. Catherines, O.
Cram, Daniel C., Almonte, Q.
Farewell, Geo. M. G., Oshawa, O,
Gernon, George W., St. Laurent, Q.
Hamilton, John R., Stratford, O.
Hebert, Zotique, St. Constant. Q.
Hetherington, Harry, Melbourne, Q.
Howard, Robert, St. Johns, Q.
Jackson, Samuel N., Montreal, Q.
Kelly, Thomas, Durham, O.
Mallory, Albert E., Cobourg, O.
Marceau, Louis T., Napierville, Q.
McLaren, Peter, Lanark, O.
Monroe, James T., Roxburg, O.
Morrison, John, B. A., Waddington, N. Y.
Nicol, William R., St. Mary's, O.
Sharpe, William J., Simcoe, O.
St. John, Leonard, St. Catherines, O.
Stark, George A., Milton, O.
Stewart, Alexander, Hampstead, O.
Wagner A Dixon, Dickensons Landing, O.
Waugh, Wm. E., London, O.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

*In Honours.**

First Rank.—Cameron James, Lancaster O.
Cline, John D., Cornwall, O.
Dey, William G., Kenyon, O.
Kelley, Frederick W., Stemiacke, N. S.
Tupper, James Stewart, Halifax, N. S.

Second Rank. Torrance, Edward F., Montreal.

(* Arranged Alphabetically.)

Ordinary.

Class III.—McGregor, Duncan, Hamilton, O.
McLellan, Duncan, H., Lancaster, O.
Munro, Gustavus, Lancaster, O.

PASSED THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

(*McGill College.*)

Class I—Charles H. Murray, Montreal, Q.
Duncan C. McLeod, Nigg. P. E. I.
Simon J. Tunstall, Montreal, Q.
Class II.—Jas. G. Allan, Lockeport, N. S.
Kutusoff N. McFee, St. John Chrysostom, Q.
Richard L. McDonnell, Montreal, Q.
Arthur T. Ritchie, Montreal, Q.
Joseph Griffith, Montreal, Q.
Herbert L. Reddy, Montreal, Q.
Class III.—Charles J. R. Fleet, Montreal, Q.

(*Morrin College.*)

Class I.—None.
Class II.—Hamilton Cassils, Quebec,
Henry R. Wicksteed, Quebec,
Class III—None.

BACHELOR OF ARTS PROCEEDING TO THE DEGREE OF M. A.

Rev. James Carmichael, B. A.

Graduates of the University.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

Bethune, Rev. John, (ad eundem) 1843
*Falloon, Rev. Daniel, [Hon.].....1844

DOCTORS OF LAWS AND OF CIVIL LAWS.

Abbott, Christopher, B. C. L. [D. C. L. in course]..... 1862
Abbott, Hon. J. J. C., B. C. L., [D.C.L. in course]..... 1867
Adamson, Rev. Wm. A., [D.C.L. hon] 1850
Badgley, Hon. Wm. [D.C.L. hon] 1843
Bancroft, Rev. C., D.D. [LL.D. hon] 1870
Bond, Rev. Wm., M.A., LL.D. [hon] 1870
Browne, Dunbar, M.A., B.C.L., [D.C.L. in course]..... 1871
Chamberlin, B., M.A., B.C.L., [D.C.L.] 1867
Chauveau, Hon. Pierre J. O., [LL.D. hon)..... 1857
Cordner, Rev. John, [LL.D. hon.] 1870
Davies, Rev. Benjamin, Ph. D. [LL.D. hon] 1856
Dawson, John William, M.A., [LL.D. hon.] 1857
DeSola, Rev. A., [LL.D. hon.]..... 1858
Douglas, Rev, Geo., [LL.D. hon.].. 1870
*Falloon, Rev. D., D.D., [LL.D. hon,] 1862
*Head, Right Hon. Sir Edmund W., Baronet, M.A., [LL.D. hon.]..... 1863
Hemming, Edward J., B.C.L., [D.C.L. in course]..... 1871
*Holmes, Andrew F., M.D., [LL.D. hon.]..... 1858
Howe, Henry A., M.A., [LL.D. hon.]..... 1870
Hunt, T. Sterry, M.A., [LL.D. hon.]1865
Lawson, G., Ph. D., [LL.D. hon.] 1862
Leach, Rev. Wm. T., M.A., [D.C.L. hon.] 1849
[LL.D. hon.] 1857
Logan, Sir Wm. E., Knt., [LL.D. hon.] 1856
*Lundy, Rev. Francis, [D.C.L. hon.] 1843
Lyall, Rev. W., [LL.D. hon.]..... 1864
MacVicar, Rev. D. H., [LL.D. hon.] 1870
Meredith, Edmund A., B.C.L., [LL.D. hon.]..... 1857
Miles, Hy. H., M.A., [LL.D. hon.] 1866
Morris, Alexander, M.A., B.C.L., [D.C.L. in course]..... 1862
Rollitt, Albert K., LL.D. London, [LL.D. ad eun.]..... 1871
Smallwood, Charles, M.D., [LL.D. hon.]..... 1856
*Smith, William, [LL.D. hon.]..... 1858
*Valieres de St. Real, Hon. J. R., [D.C.L. hon] 1844
Wickes, Rev. W., D.D., [LL.D., hon.]..... 1868
Wilkes, Rev. Henry, M.A., [LL.D. hon.]..... 1870

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Adsetts, John.....1866
Alexander, Robt. A.....1871
Alloway, Thomas Johnson.....1869
Anderson, Alexander.....1866
Anderson, John C.....1865
Archer, Thomas.....1869
Ardagh, Johnson.....1869
*Arnoldi, Daniel, Montreal,[Hon]....1847
Atkinson, Robert.....1862
Ault, Alexander.....1860
Ault, Charles.....1855
Ault, James F.....1855
Ault, Edwin D.....1868
Austin, Fred. John.....1862
Aylen, John.....1857
Aylen, James.....1863
Backhouse, John B.....1870
Bain, D. S.E., Staff Surgeon Maj.....1868
Baird, James.....1870
Baker, Albert.....1848
Barclay, George.....1870
*Barnston, James.....[ad eun.]....1856
Battersby, Charles.....1861
Baynes, George Alymer.....1869
Beattie, David.....1862
Beaudet, Alfred.....1865
Beaudry, Lewis H.....1871
Bell, John, M.A.....1866
Bellew, Alfred.....1862
Bergeron, Joseph.....1870
Bergin, Darby.....1847
Bessey, William E.....1863
Bender, Prosper.....1865
Bibaud, Jean, G.J.....1863
Blackader, Alex. D., B.A.....1871
Blacklock, John J.....1861
Blanchet, J. B.....1863
Blair, Robt.C.....1865
Bligh, John W.....1865
Bogart, Irvine.....1869
Boulter, George Henry.....1862
Boyer, Louis.....1862
*Boylan, Andrew A.....1867
*Bowman, William Edward.....1860

Bower, Silas J.....1865
Bradley, William.....1869
Braithwait, Francis H.....1863
Brandon, John.....1867
Breslin, William Irwin, Asst. Surgeon 46th Regiment of Line, 1847
Brigham, Josiah S.....1848
Brissett, Henry R.....1871
Bristol, Amos S.....1850
Brodeur, Alphonse.....1863
Brooks, Samuel T.....1851
Browse, Jacob E.....1861
Brouse, William H.....1847
Brown, Peter E.....1863
Bruneau, Adolphe.....1853
*Bruneau, Olivier T.....[Hon.] 1843
Bruneau, Onesime.....1851
Bryson, William G.....1867
Bucke, Richard Maurice.....1862
Bucke, Edward H.....1852
Buckle, John M. C.....1869
Buckley, William P.....1870
Bull, George Joseph.....1869
Bullen, Charles F.....1864
Burgess, John A.....1868
Burch, Benjamin T.....1865
Burland, John H.....1863
Burrows, Philip.....1866
Burnham, Robert Wilkins.....1860
Burns, Alfred J.....1854
Burritt, Horatio C.....1863
Butler, George C.....1865
*Buxton, John N.....1849
Campbell, Donald Peter.....1862
Campbell, Francis Wayland.....1860
Campbell, Geo. W., M. A., [ad eun].1843
Campbell, Samuel.....1866
Campbell, John.....1869
Carey, Augur D.L.....[ad. eun].1864
Cassidy, David M.....1867
Cassidy, John F.....1865
Carroll, Robert W.W.....1859
Carson Augustus.....1843
Carter, Samuel A.....1859
Casgrain, Charles E.....1851
Cattanach, Andrew J.....1871
Chagnon, Vinceslaus G.B.....1861
*Challinor, Francis.....1849
Cherry, William.....1869
Chesley, George Ashbold.....1862
Chevalier, Gustave.....1860
Chipman, Clarence J. H., B.A.,.....1868
Christie, John B.....1865
Christie Thomas.....1848
Church, Charles Howard.....1862
Church, Clarence R.....1867
Church, Coller M.....1855
Church, Levi R.....1857
Church, Mills Kemble.....1864
Church, Peter H.....1846
Clarke, Octavius H. E.....1870
Clarke, Wallace, B.A.....1871
Clark, Richard A.....1870
Clemesha, John Wordsworth.....1867
Clement, Victor A.....1869
Cluness, Daniel.....1870
Codd, Alfred.....1865
Collins, Charles W.....1869
Comeau John B.....1870
Cooke, Charles H.....1866
Cooke, Herman L.....1867
Cooke, Sidney P.....1869
Corbett, Augustus M.....1854
Corbett, William H.....1854
Corlis, Josiah.....1869
Carson, John.....1866
Cowley, Thomas Mc J.,.....1870
Cox, Frank.....1869
Craik, Robert.....1854
*Crawford, James.....[ad eun]..1854
Crichton, Stuart.....1865
Culver, Joseph R.....1848
*Cunynghame, W.C. Thurlow.....1858
Daly, Guy D. F.....1868
Dansereau, Charles.....1842
Dansereau, Charles.....1869
Dansereau, Pierre.....1855
D'Avignon, Fred. F.....1871
*Dease, Peter Warren.....1847
Debonald, William S.....1862
De Boucherville, Charles B.....1843
DeGrosbois, T. B.....1868
Demorest, Durham G. G.....1852
Desaulniers, Antoine A.....1863
De Celles, Charles D.....1841
Dupuis, Joseph G. P.....1856
Dice, George.....1864
*Dick, James R.....1842
Dickinson, James J.....1846
Dickinson George.....1867
Dickson, William W.....1863
Digby, James Winnit.....1866
Dodd, John.....1843
Donnelly, Charles H.....1866
*Dorion, Severe.....1843
*Dorland, Enoch P.....1850
Dougan, William.....1867
Douglass, James.....[Hon.]..1847
Drake, Joseph M.....1861
Dubuc, Charlemagne.....1864
*Duckett, Stephen.....1853
Duckett, William A.....1859
Dufort, Thadee A.....1865
Duhamel, Louis.....1860
Duncan, George.....1866
Duncan, Gideon M.....1871
Duncan, James S.....1858
Duncan, John.....1871
*Dunn, William Oscar.....1843
Dunsmore, John M.....1876
Easton, John.....1852
Edwards, Eliphalet G.....1855
Elkinton, Arthur G., Asst. Surg-Scotts Fusileer Guards.....1862
Emery, Gordon J.....1857
Emery, Allard.....1866
English, T. F.....1858
Erskine, John.....1860
Ethier, Calixte.....1867
Evans, Griffith.....1864

Falkner, Alexander.....1866
Farewell, W. G.....1868
Faulkner, George W.....1871
Fenwick, George Edgeworth.....1847
Fergusson, Alex. A.....1864
Fergusson, Alex. K.....1866
Finlayson, John.....1834
Finnie, John T.....1869
*Fisher, John.....1848
Fitzgerald, James.....1865
Fortin, Pierre.....1845
*Foster, Stephen Sewell.....1846
Fraleigh, William S.....1869
Fraser, William.....1836
Fraser, William H.....1867
Fraser, Donald M.....1869
Fraser, Donald.....1868
Freeman, Charles M.....1871
Fuller, W.....1866
Fuller, Horace L.....1870
Fulton, James H.....1863
Garvey, Joseph.....1852
Gardner, Matthew.....1871
Gardner, William.....1867
Gascoyne, George E., Staff Asst. Surgeon.....1861
Gauvreau, Elzear.....1855
*Gauvreau, Louis H.....1836
Gendron, Thomas.....1866
Gibb, George D.....1846
Gibson, John B.....1855
Gibson, Edward B.....1864
Gillies, John.....1867
Gilmour, Angus.....1868
Giroux, Phillipe.....1859
Girdwood, Gilbert P.....1865
Glenn, C. W. E.....1858
Godfrey, Robert.....1845
Godfrey, Abraham C.....1865
Goforth, Franklin.....1863
Gordon, Robert.....1868
Gordon, William Wallace.....1863
Graham, Charles E.....1866
Graham, Henry.....1863
Grant, Donald J.....1863
Grant, James A.....1854
Grant, William.....1867
Grenier, L. P. A.....1863
Gunn, James.....1861
Gustin, William Claude.....1863
Hagarty, Dan. M. J.....1868
*Hall, Archibald.....[ad eun].....1843
Hall, James B.....1866
Hall, J. W.....1848
Halliday, James T.....1866
Hamilton, Andrew W.....1859
Hamilton, Chas. S.....1868
Hamilton, John R.....1871
Hamilton, Rufus Edward.....1861
Hamel, Joseph Alexander.....1856
Hammond, James H.....1869
Harding, F. W.....1868
Harkin, Henry.....1867
Harkin, William.....1858
Harkness, John.....1862
Harkness, Andrew.....1869
Harrison, David Howard.....1864
Hart, Frederick W.....1835
Hays, James.....1866
Henderson, Alexander A.....1870
*Henderson, Peter.....1843
*Henry, Walter.....(Hon) 1853
Henry, Walter J.....1856
Hervey, Jones J. G.....1866
*Hickey, Charles E.....1866
Hingston, William H.....1851
Holden, Rufus.....1844
Hollwell, John.....1868
*Holmes, Andrew F.,(ad eun).....1843
Howard, James.....1867
Howard, R. Palmer.....1848
Howden, Robert,.....1857
Howitt, William H.....1870
Howland, Francis D.....1867
Hulbert, Edward Augustus.....1860
Hulbert, George W.....1859
Hunt, J. H., L. R. C. S. I.....1869
Hunt, Lewis G.....1871
†Hurd, Edward P.....1865
Irvine, James C.....1866
Ives, Eli.....1863
*Jackson, A. Thomas, Staff Surgeon in the Army.....1846
Johnston, J. C. Asst. Surg. R.A.....1867
Johnston, Thomas G.....1871
*Jones, Thomas W.....[ad eun].....1854
Jones, Jonathan C.....1865
Jones, W. Justus.....1856
Keefer, William N., B. A.....1869
*Keeler, Thomas.....1859
†Kelly, Clinton Wayne.....1867
*Kelly, Wm., Surg'n Royl. Artil.....1846
Kemp, William.....1864
Kennedy, Richard A.....1864
*Kerr, James.....1858
Killery, St. John, Staff. Asst. Surg...1862
King, Wm. M. H.....1859
King, Reginald A. D.....1868
King, Richard A.....1867
*Kirkpatrick, A.....1856
Kittson, John G.....1869
Knowles, James A.....1866
Kollmyer, Alex. H.....1856
Laberge, Ed.....1856
*Lang, Thos. D.....1869
Langrell, Richard T.....1865
Larocque, A B.....1847
Law, D. W. C.....1868
Lawrence, Henry G. H., Asst. Surg. Grenadier Guards.....1862
Leavitt, Julius.....1866
Leclair, George.....1851
Leclair, Napoleon,.....1861
Lee, James C.....1856
*Lee, John Rolph.....1848
Legault, Daniel,.....1868
Lemoine, Charles.....1850
Lepailleur, Leonard.....1848
Leprohon, John L.....1843
Lindsay, Heriot.....1861

Lister, James.....1862
Logan, David D.....1842
Logie, William.....1833
*Long, Alexander.....1844
Longley, Edmund.....1866
Longpre, Pierre F.....1848
Loup et, Andre.....1850
Loux, William.....1870
Loverin, Nelson.....1855
Lovett, William.....1870
†Lucus, Thos. D' Arcy.....1869
Lundy, Edward Lewis, Staff. Asst. Surgeon.....1862
Lyon, Arthur.....1861
MacDonald, Angus.....1863
*MacDonald, Colin.....1853
MacDonald, Roderick.....1834
MacIntosh, Robert.....1863
Mack, Francis Lewis.....1862
Mackie, John R.....1865
Macklem, Samuel S.....1859
MacNab, Francis A.L.....1870
Madill, John.....1867
Major. George W., B.A.....1871
Malcolm, John Rolph.....1861
*Malhoit, Alfred.....1846
Malloch, Edward C.....1863
Malloch, William B.....1867
Markell, Richard.....1867
*Marr, Israel P.....1849
Marr, Walker H.....1859
Marston, Alonzo W.....1871
Marston, John J.....1863
Mason, James Lindsey, M.A.....1863
†Mathieson, John H.....1871
Mathieson, Niel.....1870
Mayrand, William.....1847
McArthur, Robert R.....1867
McCallum, Duncan C.....1850
McCarthy, William.....1867
*McCord, John D.....1864
MacCrimmon, Donald A.....1869
*McCulloch, Michael.....(Hon).1843
MacCurdy, John.....1866
*MacDiarmid, John Duncan, Staff Surgeon, in the Army.....1847
McDiarmid, Donald.....1867
McDonnell, Angus.....1859
McDonnell, Æneas.....1842
McDougall, Peter A.....1847
McDougall, Peter A.....1864
McEwen, Findlay.....1870
MacFarlane, William.....1869
Macfie, James.....1869
McGarry, James.....1858
McGeachy, William.....1867
McGill, William.....1848
McGillivary, Donald.....1861
McGowan, Henry. W.....1867
McGrath, Thomas.....1849
McGregor, Duncan.....1861
McInnes, Walter J.....1865
McIntosh, James.....1859
McIntosh, Donald J.....1870
McIntyre, Peter A.....1867

McKelcan, George Lloyd.....1862
McKay, John.....1869
McKay, Walter.....1854
McLaren, Peter.....1861
McLaren, Peter.....1869
McLean, Alexander.....1860
McLean, Archibald.....1867
McMicking, George.....1851
McMillan, John.....1857
McMillan, Louis J.A.....1860
McMurray, Samuel.....1841
*McNaughton, E.P.....1849
McNeece, James.....1866
McTaggert, Alexander.....1869
McVean, John M.....1865
Meane, John, M. R. C. S. L. Staff Surgeon Major.....1869
Meigs, Malcolm R.....1865
*Meredith, Thomas L. B.....1842
Mignault, Henri Adolphe.....1860
Miller Robert.....1870
Mitchell, Fred. H.....1871
Moffntt, James Edward, Staff Surg.....1862
Moffatt, Walter.....1868
Mondelet, Wm. H.....1868
Mongenais, Na.poleon.....1865
Mount, John W.....1855
Moore, Joseph.....1852
Moore, Richard.....1853
Moore, Robert C.....1869
*Morrin. Josh., Quebec...[Hon.].....1850
*Morrison, David R.....1869
*Nelson, Horace.....1861
*Nelson, Wolfred, Montreal, [Hon].....1848
Nicholls, Charles Richard, Surg. Major, Grenadier Guards.....1861
Nesbit, James A.....1868
O'Brien, Thomas B. P.....1862
O'Callaghan, Cornelius H.....1854
*O'Carr, Peter.....1857
O'Conner, Daniel A.....1861
O'Dea, James Joseph.....1851
Odell, William, Surgeon 19th Regiment of the Line.....184
O'Leary, James.....186
O'Leary, Patrick.....1851
Owler, James W.....1867
Padfield, Chas. Wm.....1868
Painchaud, Edward, S. L.....1848
Palmer, Lorin, L.....1867
Paquin, Jean M.....1841
Paradis, Henry.....1843
Paradis, Pierre E.....1867
Parker, Rufus S.....1868
Parker, Charles S.....1868
*Paterson, James.....1853
Paterson, James.....1864
*Patee George.....1858
Pallen, Montrose A.....1864
Patton, Edward K.....1866
Pegg, Charles H.....1867
Perrault, Victor.....1852
Perrier, John.....1868
Perrigo, James, M.A.....1870

Phelan, Corneilus, J. R.....1865
*Phelan, Joseph P.....1854
Phiilp, David L.....1861
Picault, J. C. E.....1857
Pickup, John Walworth.....1860
*Pinet, Alexis.....1847
Pinet, Alex. R.....1864
Poussette, Arthur Courthope.....1860
Powell, Israel Wood.....1860
Powell, Newton W.....1853
Powers, George W.....1861
Powers, Lafontaine B.....1864
Pringle, George.....1855
Proudfoot, John S.....1868
Proudfoot,, Alex.....1869
Proulx, Philias.....1844
Provost, E Gilbert.....1859
Quarry, James J.....1868
Quesnel, Jules M.....1849
Rae, John Hamilton, [Hon.].....1853
Rainville, Pierre.....1863
Rambaut, John Surgeon, Canadian Rifles.....1859
Rattray, Charles J.....1871
Raymond, Oliver.....1850
Read, Herbert H.....1861
Rednor, Horace P.....1864
Reddy, John.....[ad eun].....1856
Reed, Thomas D.....1871
Reid, Alex. Peter.....1858
Reid, John A.....1871
Reid, Kenneth.....1864
Reynolds, Robert T.....1836
*Reynolds, Thomas.....1842
Richard, Marcel.....1864
Ridley, Henry Thomas.....1852
*Riel, Etienne R. R.....1857
Rinfret, Ferdinand R.....1868
*Rintoul, David M.....1854
Richardson, John R.....1865
Roberts, Edward T.....1859
Roberts, John E., B. A.....1867
Robertson, James.....1865
Robertson, David.....1864
Robertson, David T.....1857
Robertson, Patrick.....1867
Robillard, Adolphe.....1860
Robitaille, Louis.....1860
Robitaille, L. T.....1858
†Roddick, Thomas G.....1868
Rodger, Thomas A.....1869
Rooney, Robert F.....1870
†Ross, George, M. A.....1866
Ross, Thomas.....1863
Ross William G.....1871
Rugg, Henry C.....1865
Rumsey, William.....1859
Ruttan, Allan.....1852
*Sabourin, Moise.....1849
Sampson, Jas., [Hon].....1847
Sanderson, George W.....1850
Savage, Thomas Y.....1854
Savage, Alex. C.....1866
Sawyer, James E.....1863
Schmidt, Samuel B.....1847
Scholfield, David T.....1894
Scott, Stephen A.....1856
Scott, William E.....1844
*Scriven, George Augustus.....1846
Seagar, Francis, R.....1870
Seguin, Andre.....1848
Senkler, A. E.....1863
*Sewell ,Stephen C.....[ad eun].1843
Sewell, Colin,.....[ad eun].1869
Shaver, Peter Rolph.....1854
Shaver, R. N.....1857
Shoebottom, Henry.....1857
*Simard, Amable.....1852
Simpson, Thomas.....1854
Smallwood, John R.....1868
Smith, Daniel D.....1868
*Smith, Edward W.....1859
Smith, Norman A.....1870
Smythe T. W.....1848
Sparham, Eric B.....1852
Sparham, Terence.....1841
*Squire, William Wood, M. A.....1864
Stanton, George.....1868
*Staunton, Andrew Aylmer, Surgeon Royal Artillery.....1845
Stevens, Alex. D.....1857
Stevenson, James McGregor.....1856
*Stevenson, John L.....1855
Stevenson, Robert A.....1871
Stewart John Alexander.....1862
Stewart, James.....1869
Stephenson, James.....1859
Stimpson, Alfred O.....1868
Shirk, George.....1865
Stowbridge, James Gordon.....1862
Sutherland, Fred. Dunbar.....1861
Sutherland' William.....1836
Sutherland, William.....1870
Switzer, John E. K.....1865
Tabb, Silas E.....1869
Tait, Henry Thomas.....1860
Taylor, William H.....1844
Taylor Sullivan A.....1870
Tew, Herbert S.....1864
Temple, James A.....1865
Thayer, Linus O.....1859
Theriault, F. D.....1863
Therien, Honore.....1863
*Thomson, James.....1842
Thompson, Robert.....1852
Trenholme, Edward Henry.....1862
Trudel Eugene.....1844
Turgeon, Louis G.....1860
Tuzo, Henry A.....1853
Ussher, Henry.....1861
Vannorman, Jonathan A.....1850
Vercoe, Henry L.....1865
Vicat, John R.....1867
Wagner, William H.....1844
Wakeham, William.....1866
Walker, Robert.....1851
Walsh, Edmund C.....1866
Wanless, John R.....1867
Warren, Henry.....1860
Webb, James T.S.....1871

Weilbrenner, Remi Claude.....1851
Weir, Richard.....1852
Wherry, John.....1862
Whitcomb, Josiah G.....1848
Whitford, R.....1857
Whitwell, William P. O.....1860
Whyte, Joseph A.....1870
*Widmer, Christopher, (Hon.).....1847
Willcox, Marshall B.....1868
Wilson, Benjamin S.....1856
Wilson, Robert M.....1850
Wilson, William.....1857
*Wilscam, John Wilbrod.....1846
Wolverton, Algeron, B. A.....1867
Woods, David, Staff Surgeon.....186
Wood, George C.....1849
Wood, George.....1863
Wood, Hannibal, W.....1865
Woodfull, Sam. Pratt, Asst,-Surg. Royal Artillery.....1864
Workman, Benjamin.....1853
Workman, Joseph.....1835
Worthington, Edward.....[ad eun] 1868
Wright, Stephen.....1859
Wright, William.....1848
Wye, John A.....1868
Youker, William.....1870

*Deceased.

† Holmes Medalist.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Bancroft, Rev. Charles (ad eun.) 1855
†Bancroft, Rev. C., B.A., Junior.....1870
Baynes, Donald, B. A.....1867
Bethune, Meredith Blenkarne, B. A. 1869
*Bothwell, John A., B. A.....1868
Bowman, Wm. M.....[Hon.]...1859
Boyd. John, B. A.....1864
Browne, Dunbar, B. A., B. C. L.,.....1861
Butler, Rev. John.....[Hon.].....1852
Carmichael, Rev. J., B.A.....1871
Chamberlain, Brown, B.C.L.(ad eun.)1857
Cornish, Rev. George,B.A., (ad eun.).....1860
Cushing, Lemuel, B.A., B. C. L.....1867
Davidson, Rev. James, B.A.....1866
Davidson, Charles P., B.A., B.C.L. 1867
Davidson, Leonidas H., B.A.....1867
DeWitt, Caleb S., B.A.....1864
Dougall, John R., B. A.....1867
Duff, Archibald, B. A.....1867
Gibb, George D., M. D.....[Hon.] 1856
Gibson, Thomas A.....[Hon.] 1856
Gilman, Francis E., B. A.....1865
Gould, Edwin, B. A.....1860
Graham, John H.....[Hon.] 1859
Green, Joseph, B. A,.....1864
Hall, William, B. A.....1867
Hart, Lewis A., B, A.....1869
Hicks, Francis, B, A. 1870
Howe, Henry, Aspinwall.....[Hon] 1855
Kemp, Rev, Alexander F,, [Hon,] 1863
Kennedy, Rev, John, B, A.....1860
Kirby, James, B. A., B, C. L.....1862
*Leach, Robert, A,, B, A., B, C, L.....1860
McCord, David, R., B.A,, B, C,L 1867
McGregor, James, B. A.....1868
McLaren, John R,, B, A.....1868
Markgraf, Charles, F, A.....[Hon, 1865
Mason, James L,, B, A.....1863
Mattice, Corydon, J,, B,A.....1862
Morris, Alex,, B, A., B, C, L.....1852
Morrison, Rev, James D., B.A.....1868
Morrison, John, B. A. 1870
Perkins, John A,, B, A.....1862
Perrigo, James, B, A.....1869
*Plimsoll, Reginald J., B. A.....1862
Ramsay, Robert A,, B, A,, B, C, L.....1867
Robins, Sampson Paul, B,A.....1868
Rodger, David.....[Hon,] 1857
Ross, George, B. A.....1866
Stewart, Colin Campbell, B.A.....1870
Tabb, Silas Everett, B,A.....1869
Trenholme, Norman W., B, A., B. C. L.....1867
Wicksteed, Richard G., B. A. B. C. L1866
Wilkie, Daniel,.....[Hon.]1866
Wilson John, B. A.....1870
Wotherspoon, Ivan Tolkien, B. A.....1869

* Deceased.

† Granted but not conferred

BACHELORS OF CIVIL LAW.

Abbott, Christopher C.....1850
Abbott John J. C.....1854
Adams, Abel.....1867
Allan, Irvine.....1862
†Archibald, John Sprott, B. A.....1870
Archambeault Joseph, L. C.....1871
Armstrong Louis.....1861
Ascher, Isidore G.....1863
Aylen, John, M. D.....1861
Aylen, Peter, B. A.....1854
Badgley, Frank H.....1852
Bagg, Robert Stanley.....1871
Barnston, John G.....1856
Baynes, Edward Alfred.....1867
Benjamin, Lewis N.....1865
‡Bethune, Meredith B., M. A.....1869
‡Bothwell, John A.....1866
Bouthillier, Charles F.....1867
Boyd, John, B. A.....1864
Blanchard, Athanase 1862

Browne, Dunbar, M.A.....1858
Bullock, William E., B.A.....1863
Butler, Thomas L.....1865
Calder, John.....1871
Carden, Henry.....1860
Caron, Adolph P.....1865
Carter, Christopher B.....1866
Carter, Edward.....[Hon.].1864
Chamberlin, Brown.....1850
Chamberlin, John, Junr.....1867
Charland, Alfred.....1863
Chauveau, Alexandre.....1867
Cocquet, Ambroise.....1865
Conroy, Robert Hughes.....1869
Cowan, Robert C.....1862
Curran, Joseph C.....1862
Cushing, Charles.....1869
Cushing, Lemue, B.A.....1865
Daly, J. G.....1858
Dansereau, Arthur.....1865
Darby, Daniel.....1870
Darey, Pierre J., M.A.....1868
Davidson, Charles P., M.A.....1863
Davidson, Leonidas Heber, B.A.....1863
Day, Edmund T.....1864
Desaulniers, Alexis L.....1861
Desaulniers, Henri Lesieur.....1864
Desrochers, Jean L. B.....1861
Doak, George O.....1863
Doherty, Thos. J.....1868
Dorion, Adelard A.P.....1862
Doutre, Pierre.....1858
Doutre, Gonzalve.....1861
Driscoll, Netterville H.....1861
Drummond, William D.....1867
Dubuc, Joseph.....1869
Duchesnay, Henri J. T.....1866
Dunlop, John.....1860
Duprat, Pierre N.....1866
Durand, Naphtali.....1864
Farmer, William O.....1866
Fisher, Roswell C.....1869
Fisk, John J.....1868
Foran, Thos. P.....1870
Franks, Albert W.....1871
Gairdiner, William F.....1856
Galarneau, Joseph Antoine.....1864
Gauthier, Zephirin.....1859
Geoffrion, Christopher A.....1866
Gibb, James R.....1868
Gilman, Francis E., M.A.....1865
Girouard, Desire.....1860
‡Gordon, Asa.....1867
Grenier, Amedé L. W.....1863
Hall, William A.....1863
Harnett, Wm. de Courcy.....1870
Hart, Lewis A., M.A.....1869
Hemming, Edward J.....1855
Holton, Edward.....1865
Houghton, John G. K.....1863
Howard, Rice M.....1869
Howliston, Alexander.....1865
Jodoin, Isai.....1858
Johnston, Edwin R.....1866
Jones, Richard A.A.....1854
Joseph, Joseph O.....1864
Keller, Francis J.....1869
Kelley, John P.....1862
Kemp, Edson, B.A.....1860
Kenny, William, R.....1865
Kirby, James, M.A.....1862
Kitson, George R. W.....1867
Lacoste, Arthur.....1869
Laflamme, R. G.....(Hon.) 1856
Laflamme, Leopold.....1869
Lafrenaye, P. R.....(Hon.) 1856
Lambe, William B.....1850
Lanctot, Mederic.....1860
Larose, Telesphore.....1860
Laurier, Wilfred.....1864
Lay, Warren Amos.....1867
Lawlor, Richard S.....1865
Leach, David S.....1861
*Leach, Robert A., M.A.....1860
Lefebvre, Frederick.....1863
Lonergan, Michael, L. S.....1871
Loranger, Louis George.....1863
Lyman, Elisha Stiles.....1865
Lyman, Frederick S., B.A.....1869
‡Lynch, Wm. W.....1868
Mackenzie, Frederick.....1861
Major, Edward James.....1871
McCord, David Ross.....1867
*McGee, Thomas D'Arcy.....1861
McIntosh, John, B.A.....1868
McLaren, John J.....1868
McLaren, John Robert, M.A.....1860
McLaurin, John Rice.....1867
‡McMaster, Donald.....1871
Merry, John Wesley.....1870
Messier, Joseph S.....1868
Mitchell, Albert Edward.....1867
Molson, Alexander.....1851
Monk, Ed. Cornwallis.....1870
Morris, Alexander, M.A.....1850
Morris, John L.....1860
Nagle, Sarsfield B.....1862
Ouimet, Adolphe P.....1861
Papineau, Joseph G.....1869
Piche, Aristide.....1868
Perry, Joseph.....1869
Pariseault, Chas. Ambroise.....1859
Perkins, John A., M.A.....1860
*Plimsoll, Reginald J., M.A.....1861
Power, Alexander W. A.....1868
Ramsay, Robert A.....1866
Richard, Damase F.S.....1859
Richard, Emery Edward.....1867
Richard, Edward E.....1868
Rixford, Emmet Hawkins.....1865
Robidoux, Emery.....1866
Rochon, Charles A.....1861
Rose, William.....1866
Sabourin, Ernest.....1863
Sarrasin, Ferdinand Leon.....1871
Sexton, James Ponsonby.....1860
Short, Robert.....1867
Sicotte, Victor B.....1862
Snowdon, H. L.....1856
Stephens, George W.....1863

Stephens, Romeo H.....1850
Stephens, Chas. O.....1864
Tait, Melbourne.....1862
Taschereau, Arthur.....1864
Taylor, Reid.....1869
Terril, Joseph Lee.....1865
Torrance, Fred. W., M. A., (Hon.)...1856
Trenholme, Edward H., M.D.....1865
‡Trenholme, Norman W., M. A.....1865
Vandall, Phillipe.....1865
Vilbon, Chas. A.....1863
Walsh, Thomas Joseph.....1863
Watts, William J.....1869
Welch, Alfred.....1864
Wicksteed, Richard G., M.A.....1864
Wight, James, H.....1868
Wood, Franc Ogilvie.....1870
Wotherspoon, Ivan T., (Laval), [ad eun].....1869
Wright William Mackay.....1863
Wurtele, Charles, J. C.....1863
Wurtele W. C. (Hon.).....1870

* Deceased.

‡Elizabeth Torrance Medallist.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Anderson, Jacob DeWitt, [C e l].....1866
Archibald, John Sprott, [W p l]....1867
Aylen, Peter.....1850
Bancroft, Rev. Chas., Junior.....1866
Barnston, Alexander [C].....1857
Baynes, Donald.....1864
Beckett, William Henry.....1866
Bethune, Meredith Blenkarne [Ln l].....1866
Blackader, Alex. D. [A l].....1870
Bockus, Charles E.....1852
*Bothwell, John A., [L n l.].....1864
Boyd, John, [n].....1861
Brewster, William, (C e l).....1865
Brooks, Charles H., (L n l).....1868
Brown, Arthur Adderley, (S e l).....1866
Browne, Dunbar.....1856
Browne, Thomas.....1853
Bullock, William E. (C e l).....1860
Cameron, James (M m l).....1871
Carmichael, James.....1867
Cassels, Robert, (Morrin) [P l].....1866
Chipman, Clarence.....1866
Clarke, Wallace (S e l).....1869
Cline, John D, (C c l).....1871
Cook, Archibald H. (Morrin).....1869
Clowe, John D.....1863
Cornish, Rev. Geo., B. A., *London*, (ad eun.).....1856
Coussirat, Rev. Adrian D, (ad eun,)..1871
Cushing, Lemuel, (E l).....1863
Dart, William, J.....1868
Davidson, Charles Peers.....1863
Davidson, Rev. Jas. (ad eun).....1863
Davidson, Leonidas Heber.....1863
Dey, William, J(L n l).....1871
DeWitt, Caleb S.....1861
Dougall, Duncan.....1860
Dougall, John Redpath.....1860
Drummond, Chas. G. B. (n l).....1862
Duff, Archibald (M m l).....1864
Duncan, Alexander.....1867
Fairbairn, Thomas (p).....1863
Ferguson, John S.....1861
*Ferrier, Robert, W.....1857
Fessenden, Elisha Joseph.....1863
Fortin, Rev, Octave (ad eun).....1867
Fowler, William (n l).....1865
Fowler, Elbert.....1865
Fraser, John (Morrin).....1869
Gibb, Charles.....1865
Gilman, Francis Edward.....1862
Gore, Frederick.....1861
Gould, Edwin.....1856
Grandy, John.....1866
Greenshields, Edward (W p l).....1869
Green, Joseph, (C e l).....1861
Green, Lonsdale.....1864
Hall, William.....1861
Hart, Lewis A.....1866
Harrington, Bernard I. [L n l].....1869
Hicks, Francis W.....1864
Hindley, John.....1868
Holiday, Caleb S.....1870
Jones, Montgomery [c l].....1869
Johnston, James A. [W p l].....1870
Joseph, Montefiore [n l].....1870
Kahler, Frederick A. [C c l].....1869
Kelley, Frederick W. [S e l].....1871
Kemp, Edson.....1859
Kennedy, George T. [n l].....1868
*Kershaw, Philip G.....1867
Kirby, James [C].....1859
Krans, Edward H. [S e l[.....1865
Laing, Robert [W p l].....1868
*Leach, Robert A.....1857
Lewis, Albert R. [e l].....1869
Lyman, Frederick Stiles.....1863
Major, Geo. W.....1870
Marler, Wm. DeM. [M m l].....1868
Mason, James L.....1859
Mattice, Corydon J.....1859
McCord, David Ross.....1863
MacDuff, Alexander Ramsay.....1866
McGregor, James [c l].....1864
McGregor, Duncan.....1871
McIntosh, John [S e l].....1870
McKenzie, John [Morrin].....1867
McKenzie, Robert [p l].....1869
McLaren, John R.....1856
McLaren, Harry [C].....1858
McLean, Neil W. [Morrin].....1866
McLennan, Duncan H.....1871
McLeod, Hugh.....1866

McOuat, Walter [n 1].....1865
Merritt, David Prescott.....1863
Moore, Francis X.....1868
Morris, William.....1859
Morris, Alexander.....1849
Morrison, John.....1866
Morrison, James D. [L n 1].....1865
Morison, David E. [e 1].....1870
Muir, John N.....1864
*Muir, Rev. E. P. (ad eun).....1865
Munro, Gustavus.....1871
Oliver, Theophilus H. (Morrin) [p].....1866
Pease, George H. [W c 1].....1864
Perrigo, James [n 1].....1866
Perkins, John A.....1858
Petit, Rev. Charles B.....1850
Phillips, Charles W.....1852
*Plimsoll, Reginald J.....1858
Ramsay, Robert Anstruther [W n 1]1862
Redpath, Geo. D.....1857
Robertson, Alex. [L n 1].....1870
Robins, Sampson Paul [W m 1].....1863
Ross, George [C c 1].....1862
Russell, Henry (Morrin).....1869
Scott, Henry C. (Morrin) [p 1].....1866
Sherrill, Alvan F. [C a 1].....1864
Slack, George.....1868
Stethem, George T.....1852
Stewart, Colin Campbell [L n 1].....1867
Tabb, Silas Everett [n 1].....1866
Torrance, Edward F.[p].....1871
Trenholme, Norman Wm. [C p 1].....1863
Tupper, James S. [n 1].....1871
Walker, Thomas.....1860
Watts, Wm. John [c 1].....1866
Wicksteed, Richard G. [c 1].....1863
Wilson, John [c, 1].....1866
Wood, Franc O.....1869
Wood, Thomas F.....1869
Wotherspoon, Ivan T. (Morrin) [p 1].....1866
Wright, William McKay.....1861

GRADUATES IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Barnston, Alexander, B.A.....1859
Bell, Robert [n 1].....1861
Crawford, Robert.....1859
Doupe, Joseph.....1861
Edwards, George.....1863
Frost, George H.....1860
Gaviller, Maurice.....1863
Gooding, Oliver.....1858
Gould, James H.....1862
Kirby, Charles H.....1860
McLennan, Christopher.....1859
Reid, John Lestock.....1863
Rixford, Gulian Pickering.....1864
Ross, Arthur.....1860
Savage, Joseph.....1860
Walker, Thomas, B.A.....1860

[C] Chapman Medallist.
[W] Prince of Wales Medallist.
[M] Anne Molson Medallist.
[S] Shakespeare Medallist,
[L] Logan Medallist.
[p 1] First Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy. [p] Second Rank.
[m 1] " " " in Mathematics. [m] Second Rank.
[c 1] " " " in Classics. [c] Second Rank.
[n 1] " " " in Natural Science. [n] Second Rank.
[e 1] " " " in English Literature. [e] Second Rank.
* Deceased.

Department of Practical Science.

(IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.)

Geology and Palæontology.—J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F. R. S., Professor.
English Language.—Ven. Archdeacon Leach, LL.D., Professor.
Meteorology.—Charles Smallwood, M.D., LL.D., Professor.
German.—C. F. Markgraf, M.A., Professor.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—Alexander Johnson, LL.D., Professor.
French.—P. J. Darey, M.A., Professor.
Metallurgy.—T. Sterry Hunt, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor.
Engineering and Surveying.— Professor.
Practical Chemistry.—Gilbert P. Girdwood, M.D., Lecturer.
Assaying and Mining.—Bernard I. Harrington, B.A., Lecturer.

The advantages offered in this department may be stated as follows. Students may enter on passing an examination in Mathematics and English, and may proceed to take a three years' course in Practical Science. In the Junior year the studies will be the same for all, and will include Mathematics, Chemistry, English, French and German, Drawing and the use of measuring instruments. Students who have already acquired the training given in the Junior year, may enter in the Middle year. In the Middle and Senior years the students may distribute themselves over three courses of study—one leading to Civil Engineering and Surveying, another to Mining and Mining Engineering, another to Practical Chemistry and Assaying. In each of these, beside the special subjects, there will be studies in Mathematics, Physical Science, Natural Science, and Modern Languages; and appropriate Degrees will be given on examination at the termination of the several courses. In addition to this, students who enter on the Ordinary Matriculation Examination in Arts, and who pursue the full course for two years and pass the Intermediate Examinations, may obtain exemptions enabling them to take one of the courses in Practical Science, while proceeding to the Degree of B. A. Partial or Occasional Students who desire instruction for a short time in some particular branch of study, will also be admitted.

It is hoped that these varied and eminently practical educational facilities will be taken advantage of by large classes of students. The fees have been fixed at a very moderate rate in comparison with similar schools abroad.

The following are the courses of study arranged for the next Session, commencing September 15, 1871 :—

1. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Including Drawing, Surveying, Road and Railway Engineering and

Hydraulic Engineering; with Mathematics, Physics, Natural Science and Modern Languages.

The course will extend over three years, and will lead to the degree of Graduate in Civil Engineering.

2. MINING, ENGINEERING AND ASSAYING.

Including Drawing, Surveying, and Engineering in part, with practical Geology, Mining, Mineralogy and Assaying; and similar studies in Mathematics, Physics, Natural Science and Modern Languages with those in the course of Engineering. This course will extend over three years, and will lead to the Degree of Graduate in Mining, Engineering and Assaying

3. PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY AND ASSAYING.

Students desirous to take this course, may substitute in the Middle Year Practical Chemistry for Engineering, and in the second year, an advanced course of Mineral Analysis and Assaying.

Students taking either of the above courses, may receive instruction in Meteorological and Magnetical observations from Dr. Smallwood, in the College Observatory.

Exemptions will be provided to enable Undergraduates in Arts to take the classes in the above courses, along with the studies of the two last years in Arts.

The subjects for Matriculation in the First Year will be :

In Mathematics.—Arithmetic; Algebra, to Simple Equations inclusive; Euclid's Elements, Books, I., II., III.

In English.—Writing from Dictation.

Students may enter in the Middle Year of the course, if competent to pass an examination in the following subjects, in addition to the English mentioned above :—

In Mathematics.

Euclid.—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with Defs. of Book V. (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29, of Book VI).

Algebra.—To end of Quadratic Equations (Colenso's Alg.)

Trigonometry.—Galbraith & Haughton's Trigonometry, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, to beginning of numerical solution of plane triangles.

Arithmetic.—Ordinary Rules.—Proportion, Interest, Discount, &c., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root.

Further details will be made known by special advertisement.

Fees.—For the course of Engineering, Mining Engineering, or Chemistry and Assaying, $25.

Sessional Fee for the other classes, $20.

For the Library $2.

Matriculation Fee [in the first year only] $4.—

Graduation Fee.—$10.

McGill Normal School.

1871–72.

Government of the School.

Under the Regulations for the establishment of Normal Schools in the Province of Quebec, the Minister of Public Instruction is empowered to associate with himself for the Direction of one of these Schools the Corporation of McGill University, Montreal. In accordance with this arrangement the Provincial Protestant Normal School is affiliated with the McGill University, and the following members of the Corporation of the University constitute the Committee of the Normal School for the session of 1871-2.

NORMAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F. R. S., Vice Chancellor of the University—*Chairman.*

David Torrance, Esq.
George Moffat, M. A. } Governors of McGill College.

Rev. George Cornish, M. A.
R. A. Leach, M. A., B. C. L. } Fellows of McGill University.

William Craig Baynes, B.A. *Secretary.*

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

William Henry Hicks, Esq.—*Principal, and Ordinary Professor of English Language and Literature.*

James McGregor, M. A.—*Ordinary Professor of Mathematics, and Instructor in Classics.*

Sampson Paul Robins, M. A.,—*Associate Professor of Natural History and Agriculture.*

Pierre J. Darey, M. A.,—*Associate Professor of French.*

Mr. James Duncan,— " *in Drawing.*

Mr. R. J. Fowler,— " *in Music.*

Mr. John Andrew,— " *in Elocution.*

J. Baker Edwards, Ph. D. " *in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.*

This institution is intended to give a thorough training to teachers, especially for the Protestant population of Lower Canada. This end is attained by Instruction and training in the Normal School itself, and by practice in the Model Schools ; and the arrangements are of such a cha-

racter as to afford the greatest possible facilities to Students from all parts of the Province.

The Fifteenth Session of the school will commence on the First of September, 1871, and will terminate on the first of July, 1872.

The complete course of Study extends over three years, and the Students are graded as follows :—

1. *Elementary School Class.*—Studying for the Elementary School Diploma.

2. *Model School Class* :—Studying for the Model School Diploma.

3. *Academy Class.*—Studying for the Academy Diploma.

1. *Conditions of Admission and of obtaining Diplomas.*

Candidates for admission into the Elementary School Class, will be required to pass an examination in Reading, Writing, the Elements of Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography; and to produce the certificate and sign the application referred to in Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations, Page 80. Admission into each of the higher classes requires a knowledge of the subjects of the previous one.

Each Student must produce a certificate of good moral character from the clergyman or minister of religion under whose charge he has last been, and also testimony that he has attained the age of sixteen years. He will also be required to sign a pledge that he purposes to teach for three years in some public school in Lower Canada.

There will be a Semi-sessional Examination at Christmas, which all Students are required to pass, in order to continue in the classes.

At the close of the first year of study, students may apply for examination for diplomas giving the right to teach in Elementary Schools; and after two years' study, or if found qualified at the close of the first year, they will, on examination, be entitled to diplomas as teachers of Model Schools.

Students having passed the examination in the Model School Class, or having advanced to the requisite knowledge, may go on to the Academy Class, and, on examination, may obtain the Academy Diploma.

2. *Privileges of Students.*

On complying with the above conditions, all students will be recognized as *Teachers in Training;* and as such will be entitled to free tuition with the use of text books, and to bursaries in aid of their board, not exceeding $36.00 per annum in the case of those in the two first Classes, or $80.00 in the case of those in the Academy Class, should they be successful in obtaining the diploma at the final examination. A portion of this allowance will be advanced to such students as are not resident in Montreal, on their passing the semi-sessional examination at Christmas.

Under the regulations subjoined, and with the view of extending the

benefits of the school to all parts of the country, those who reside at a distance of more than ninety miles from the city of Montreal, will also be entitled to a small allowance for travelling expenses proportionate to the distance.

Students resident in Montreal may share in the bursary fund, on producing certificates from their ministers or clergymen that such aid is absolutely necessary to their continuing in attendance at the school.

In addition to religious instruction of a general Protestant character by the Professors, arrangements will be made for special religious instruction by ministers representing the several denominations with which the students may be connected.

No boarding-house is attached to the institution, but every care will be taken to insure the comfort and good conduct of the students, in private boarding-houses approved by the Principal. Board can be obtained at from $9 to $12 per month.

The Prince of Wales Medal and Prize will be given to the Student taking the highest place in the Model School Class, provided that such Student shall attain to the standard fixed by the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction for this Medal.

All the preceding regulations and privileges apply to female as well as to male students.

Persons holding the degree of B. A. or M. A. of any University in the Province of Quebec, may receive the Academy Diploma, on passing an examination in the art of teaching, and in such other subjects necessary to the Academy Diploma, as may not have been included in their University examination.

3. *Course of Study.*

1 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS STUDYING FOR THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

With the view of accommodating those who may be unable to enter at the commencement of the Session, or whose previous education may enable them to enter at a more advanced period, the course of study in this class is divided into terms, as follows.

FIRST TERM, from September 1st to December 26th.

(*Entrance examination as stated above*).

English.—Grammar and Composition so far as to parse syntactically, and write correctly a few short descriptive sentences. Text-Books, Bullion's Grammar and Parker's Progressive Lessons ; Reading and Spelling, Etymology, Penmanship, Elocution.

Geography.—So far as to have a good acquaintance with the Map of the World.

History.—Outline of Sacred and Ancient History.—History of Canada, Text-Books, White and Hodgins.

Art of Teaching.—Hygiene in its relation to schools.

Arithmetic.—Simple and Compound rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice, with explanation and demonstration of rules. Text-Book, Sangster's Arithmetic.

Algebra.—The Elementary rules, as in the Algebra of Chambers' Educational course.

Geometry.—First Book of Euclid.

Chemistry.—Introductory Lectures.

French.—Elements of Grammar, easy reading and translation. Text-Books, Student's Companion to the study of French. DeFivas' Elementary Reader.

Natural History.—Elements of Animal Physiology. Text-book, Dawson's Hand-book of Zoology.

Drawing.—Elements and simple outlines.

Music.—Elements of Vocal Music.

SECOND TERM—January 1st to April 1st.

(*Pupils entering at the commencement of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the previous term.*)

English.—Grammar and Composition, so far as to be able to analyze simple and complex sentences, and to write correctly a short essay on a familiar subject.—Elocution continued.

Geography.—So far as a good acquaintance with the physical features and political divisions of the great continents.

History.—England and France. Ancient History.

Arithmetic.—Proportion, Per-centage, Exchange.

Algebra.—Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities.

Geometry.—Second and Third Books of Euclid.

Chemistry.—Non-metallic Elements.

French.—Grammar continued; including Reading, Translation, Oral and Written Exercises.

Natural History.—Systematic Zoology. Text Books, Paterson's Zoology for Schools. Dawson's Hand-book of Zoology.

Drawing, Landscape, etc., in pencil.

Music.—Vocal Music continued.

THIRD TERM.—April 1st to July 1st.

(*Pupils Entering at the commencement of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the two previous terms.*)

English.—Advanced Lessons, Grammar and Composition—Elocution continued.

Geography and History.—Advanced Lessons, with use of Globes and recapitulation of previous parts of the course.

Art of Teaching.—School studies and management.

Arithmetic.—Conclusion of Commercial Arithmetic, and general Recapitulation.

Book-keeping.—by Single Entry.

Algebra.—Quadratic Equations and Recapitulation.

Geometry.—Recapitulation and Deductions.

Chemistry.—Metallic Elements.

French, Natural History, Drawing and Music. Continued as in the previous term.

Religious instruction will be given throughout the Session.

2. MODEL SCHOOL CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE MODEL SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

(*Students entering this Class, must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Elementary School Class. The Class will pursue its studies throughout the Session, without any definite division into terms.*)

English.—Principles of Grammar and Composition, Style. History of the English Language. Lectures on English Literature. Elocution.

Geography.—Mathematical, with Nautical Problems, Detailed course of Political and Physical Geography.

History.—Mediæval and Modern, with especial reference to the History of Literature, Science and Art, and Colonization and Commerce.

Education.—Advanced course of Lectures on Educational Subjects.

Mathematics.—Logarithmic, Algebraic, and Geometric Arithmetic, Recapitulation of Commercial Arithmetic. Quadratic Equations continued. Ratios and Progression. Theorem of Undetermined Co-efficients. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. 5th, and 6th books of Euclid.

Natural Philosophy.—Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.

Classics.—Elements of the Latin Language, as in Bryce's 1st Latin Reader.

French.—Student's Companion. Translation from French into English, and from English into French DeFivas' Reading book continued Racine.

Natural History.—Elements of Botany.

Agricultural Chemistry.—Principles, and applications to Canadian Agriculture.

Drawing.—Figures from the Flat and from Models. Elements of Perspective.

Music.—Instrumental Music, and Concone's Lessons in Vocal Music.

Religious Instruction throughout the Session.

3 ACADEMY CLASS STUDYING FOR THE ACADEMY DIPLOMA.

(*Students entering this Class must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Model School Class*)

English Literature.—An advanced course.

History and Geography.

Logic and Ethics.—As in Abercrombie's Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

Mathematics.—Trigonometry, Solid Geometry, Theory of Equations, Mechanics and Astronomy. Galbraith and Haughton.

Latin.—Sallust, Cataline; Virgil, Æneid, Book IV; Latin Prose Composition, Roman History.

Greek.—New Testament, John's Gospel; Xenophon, Anabasis Bk I; Grammar and History.

Botany.—As in Gray's Text-book.

French.—Conversation in French. French Literature. Poitevin's French Grammar. Racine and Moliere.

Elocution.

Drawing.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

Special Regulations for admission of Pupil-teachers.

Article First.—Any person desirous of being admitted as a pupil-teacher must apply to the Principal of the Normal School, who, on his producing an extract from the Register of Baptisms, or other evidence, showing that he is fully sixteen years of age, with the certificate of character and conduct required by the 16th article of the General Rules and Regulations, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd December, 1856, shall examine the candidate.

If upon his examination it is found that the candidate can read and write sufficiently well, knows the rudiments of Grammar in his mother tongue, Arithmetic as far as the rule of three inclusively, and has some knowledge of Geography, the Principal shall grant him a certificate.

Article Second.—The candidate having thus obtained the certificate of the Principal, shall then, (in the presence of two witnesses, who, with the Principal, shall countersign the same,) sign any application in writing for admission, containing the declaration required by the 23rd general regulation. This shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of the School, together with all the certificates and other documents required, and if the whole be found correct, the Superintendent shall cause the name of the candidate to be inscribed in the Register, and notice thereof shall be given to the Principal.

Article Third.—The pupil-teachers shall state the place of their residence; and those who cannot reside with their parents, will be permitted to live in boarding-houses, but in such only as shall be specially approved of. No boarding-houses having permission to board male pupil-teachers, will be permitted to receive female pupil-teachers as boarders, and *vice versa*.

Article Fourth.—Every pupil-teacher on passing the examination, will be allowed a sum not exceeding £9. to assist in paying his board.*

Article Fifth.—Every pupil residing at a distance of more than ninety miles from the city of Montreal, shall be entitled to receive an allowance for travelling expenses, proportionate to the distance, but not to exceed two pounds ten shillings *per annum*.

Article Sixth.—The total amount of allowances paid to pupil-teachers under the foregoing articles shall not exceed £333, 6s. 8d. currency, yearly—that being the sum granted for this object; and when the whole of this amount is appropriated, such pupil-teachers as may apply for admission shall not be entitled to any portion thereof, until vacancies shall occur.

Special Regulations for Government and Discipline.

Article First.—Pupil-teachers guilty of drunkenness, of frequenting taverns, of entering disorderly houses or gambling houses, of keeping company with disorderly persons, or of committing any act of immorality or insubordination, shall be expelled.

Article Second.—There shall be no intercourse between the male and female pupil-teachers while in the School, or when going to, or returningr fom it. Teachers of one sex are strictly prohibited from visiting those of the other.

Article Third,--They are on no account to be absent from their lodgings after half-past nine o'clock in the evening,

Article Fourth.-- They will be allowed to attend such lectures and public meetings only as may be considered by the Principal conducive to their moral and mental improvement.

Article Fifth,--Proprietors of boarding-houses authorized by the Principal shall report to him any infraction of the rules, with which they have become acquainted.

Article Sixth--The Professors shall have the power of excluding from the lectures for a time, any student who may be inattentive to his studies or guilty of any minor infraction of the regulations,

Article Seventh.-- Pupil-teachers will be required to state with what religious denomination they are connected; and a list of the Students connected with each denomination shall be furnished to one of the Ministers of such denomination resident in Montreal, with a request that he will meet weekly with that portion of the pupil-teachers, or otherwise provide for their religious instruction.

Every Thursday afternoon after four o'clock will be assigned for this purpose.

Article Eighth.--In addition to punctual attendance at the weekly religious instruction, each student will be required to attend public worship at his own church, at least every Sunday.

Intending students may obtain all necessary information on application to the Principal or either of the Professors.

MODEL SCHOOL OF McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Head Teacher of Boys' School—Francis Hicks, M. A.
" " Girls' School—Amy F. Murray.

These Schools can accommodate about 300 pupils, are supplied with the best furniture and apparatus, and conducted on the most modern methods of teaching. They receive pupils from the age of six and upwards, and give a thorough English education. Fee: Boys' and Girls' Model Schools, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per week; Primary School, 9d.; payable weekly.

*Except in the case of Teachers in training for the Academy Diploma, who may receive a sum not exceeding £20.

Time Table of McGill Normal School.

1871-72.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS.

Hours	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
9 10 11	Model School.	Arithmetic. Algebra & Geometry. Art of Teaching.	Model School.	Arithmetic. Algebra. Geometry.	Model School	Drawing. Elocution Singing
1 2 3 4	Geography. History. Composition. French.	Model School. 3½ Elocution.	Geography. English Literature. French. Natural History.	Model School. 3½ Elocution. Religious Instruction.	Grammar. History. Writing. French.	

MODEL SCHOOL CLASS.

9 10 11	Arithmetic. Latin.	Model School.	Algebra. Latin. General Exercise.	Model School.	Geometry. Arithmetic & Algebra.	Elocution. Drawing. Singing.
1 2 3 4	Model School. 3¼ Agricultural Chemist.	Geography. History & En. Literature French. Grammar.		Education. Composition, 3 Natural Philosophy. Religious Instruction.	Model School. French. Natural History.	

ACADEMY CLASS.

9 10 11	Mathematics.	Model School. Latin.	Mathematics.	Model School.	Mathematics.	Elocution. Drawing. Singing.
1 2 3	Greek. French.	Geography. History & En. Literature	Model School. Moral Philosophy. French.	Greek. Composition. Religious Instruction.	Latin. Model School. Natural History.	

High School of Montreal.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL.*

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Rev. John Jenkins, D.D.—*Chairman.*

William Lunn, Esq.—*Secretary-Treasurer.*

Rev. Canon Bancroft, D.D., LL.D.
Rev. Professor MacVicar, LL.D.
The Hon. James Ferrier, Senator.
Mr. Alderman Thomson.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Dr. Jenkins, *Chairman.*
Hon. James Ferrier, Senator.
Dr. MacVicar.
Mr. Lunn.

W. C. Baynes, B. A., *Secretary.*—Office, Burnside Hall, Dorchester Street, open from 10 to 2.

STAFF OF TEACHERS.

Head Masters.—H. Aspinwall Howe, LL.D., *Classical.*
D. Rodger, M. A., *Commercial.*
S. P. Robins, M. A., *Preparatory.*

Assistant Masters.—George Murray, B. A., Oxon.
P. J. Darey, M. A.
F. W. Kelley, B. A.
Mr. J. Andrew.

Book-Keeping & Writing Master.—Mr. W. L. Whyte.

Assistants in Preparatory Department, { Miss A. Cairns. / Miss Sicotte. / Miss Ritchie.

Infant Class.—Miss Dougall.

* The High School has been transferred by the Governors of the University to the Commissioners of Schools, by whose request this Announcement is inserted in the Calendar.

Time Table of High School, Montreal.

The Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the City of Montreal in assuming charge of the High School, desire to render this Institution more efficient than it has been in the past, more available for parents of moderate means, and therefore more popular. They would, in a word, make the High School worthy of the intelligence and growth of the Community in whose interest it has been founded.

The School consists of three Departments:—a Preparatory Department, a Commercial Department, and a Classical Department. Each of these Departments is under the charge of a Head Master, and a staff of efficient Assistants.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The work of this Department is carried on in a separate School House, adjacent to Burnside Hall. It is under the charge of Sampson Paul Robins, M.A., as Head Master, who will be assisted by thoroughly trained Mistresses. Boys will be admitted at the early age of six, and the course in the Department will run over three years. The French language, during the whole period of the Preparatory Course, will receive an equal share of attention with English, and during the last year the rudiments of Latin will be taught. By this means the Head Master will be in a position to suggest to the parents of each boy when leaving the Preparatory Department in which of the two remaining Departments, whether the Classical or the Commercial, he had better pursue his studies. The advantages of this arrangement will commend themselves to the judgment and approval of parents and guardians. In this Department the younger boys will be entirely separated from the bigger boys of the High School, they will be under female influence, and will be prepared by early familiarity with the French tongue, to pursue the study of it afterwards with ease.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Will be under the charge, as Head Master, of David Rodger, M. A., who has proved himself for a long period in Montreal an able and successful teacher. He will be assisted by other competent Masters. Pupils in this Department will be carried on to the highest standard possible of Arithmetic, Writing, Book-keeping and Mathematics; French, German, and Natural Science will also be embraced in the curriculum; so that upon leaving the High School, that is if permitted to take the full Commercial Course, they will be competent to enter upon and to discharge the duties of assistants in Merchants' Offices, without additional preparation and study.

THE CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Will be presided over by Henry Aspinwall Howe, LL.D., of whose qualities as a teacher of youth, the Commissioners need not speak. Dr.

Howe will be assisted by Classical masters of proved capacity and skill and in this department, youths will, as heretofore, be conducted to such advanced studies in Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, asshall fit them to enter any one of the Universities of Canada or of Great Britain.

The Commissioners have resolved upon the following scale of Fees, payable in all cases in advance:—

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Infant and First Form $6 per term, $24 per annum. Second and Third Forms $7.50 per term, $30 per annum.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS.

A Uniform charge of $10.00 per term, $40.00 per annum.

The School Terms, as heretofore, will be as follows:—

Autumn Term - - -	1st September to 15th November.
Winter Term - - - -	16th November to 31st January.
Spring Term - - - -	1st February to 15th April.
Summer Term - - - -	16th April to 30th June.

A Drilling Fee of $2.00 per annum will be exacted from each pupil, except in the Infant Form.

Details as to the courses of study in the several Departments of the School are given in its special Prospectus, which may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the High School Committee at Bumside Hall.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL DONATIONS.

TO THE

LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS,

FROM MAY, 1870, TO APRIL, 1871, INCLUSIVE.

1.—TO THE LIBRARY.

J. L. Peyton, Esq.	Peyton's American Crisis, 2 vols.
do do	Adventures of my Grandfather, 1 vol. 8 vo.
do do	Over the Alleghanies and across the Prairies, 1 vol. 8vo.
Executors of the late Henry Christie, Esq.,	Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ. Part 10th. pam. 4to.
Government of the Dominion of Canada	Sessional papers. Nos. 4 & 9. to vol. 1, 2 vols. 8vo.
do do	Sessional papers, Nos. 1 to 6, to vol. II., 6 vols. 8vo.
do do	Journals of the Senate of Canada, vol. III. Session 1870, 8vo.
do do	Journals of the House of Commons of Canada, 1870, vol. III, 8vo.
Government of the Province of Quebec.	Statutes of the Province of Quebec. Sessions 1869-70, English & French, 2 vols. 8 vo.
do do	Journals of the Legislative Assembly, Quebec—Session 1869-70. 1 vol. 8vo.
Prof. L. Agassiz	Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College. 3 pam. 4to.
McGill College Book Club	122 vols., comprising recent publications bearing more especially on historical, literary and theological subjects.
Rev. B. Davies, LL.D.	Roediger's Gesenius, or, The Student's Hebrew Grammar, 1 vol. 8vo.
Smithsonian Institution	Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vol. 16th. 4to.
do do	Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. vols. 8 & 9, 8vo, pap.
Committee of Council on Education Science and Art Department, South Kensington, Eng.	11 pamphlets, relating to the Department of Science and Art, 8vo.
J. Tennant, Esq	49 pamphlets, containing publications on Gold Mining, and on subjects having reference to Mineralogy, Geology, Architecture, &c., &c.
J. Harris, Esq.	Kuklos, an Experimental Investigation into the Relationship of Certain Lines. 1 vol. 4to.
Delegates of the Clarendon Press, Oxford	English Poems by J. Milton, 2 vols. sm. 8vo.
Royal Society of London	Philosophical Transactions, for 1869 & 1870. Vols 159 and 160 (Part 1st) 4to.
do do	Proceedings. Nos. 116 to 123, 9 pamphlets 8vo.
do do	List of Fellows. Nov. 30th, 1869, pam.
do do	Catalogue of Scientific Papers. vol 4th. 4to.
American Philosophical Society Philadelphia	Proceedings. Nos. 81 & 83, to vol. 11th 2 pamphlets, 8vo.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	Proceedings. May 26th, 1868, to June 8th, 1869, pam. 8vo.
G. Barnston, Esq.	Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. 9 pam. 4to.
Edinburgh University	Edinburgh University Calendar for 1870-71. 1 vol. sm. 8vo.
Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey	Report of the U. S. Coast Survey for 1867. 1 vol. 4to.
W. E. Hamilton, Esq.	Sir W. R. Hamilton's Elements of Quaternions. 1 vol. 8vo.
Government of the Dominion of Canada.	Statutes of Canada for 1870. Reserved Acts, English and French, 2 vols. 8vo.

Government of the Dominion of Canada.	Sessional Papers, Nos. 1 to 5 to vol 3rd. Session 1870. 5 vols. 8vo.
Honble. James Ferrier,	Taciti Opera, 1 vol. fol.
A. Sandham, Esq.,	Montreal past and present. 1 vol. 8vo.
J. Wotherspoon, Esq., M. A.	Manual of the Practice and Procedure in the several Courts having Civil Jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec. 1 vol. sm. 8vo.
Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty	Greenwich observations, 1868, 1 vol. 4to.
do do	Breen's Correction of Bouvard's Elements of Jupiter and Saturn, 1 vol.
Isaac Lea, Esq., LL.D,	A Synopsis of the Family Uniondae, 1 vol. 4to.
Toronto University	Calendars of University College, Toronto. 7 pamphlets 8vo.
do do	Examination Papers, 1870, 1 vol. 8vo.
Government of Nova Scotia	Selections from the Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia. 1 vol. 8vo.
His Excellency The Governor General,	London University Calendar for 1871, 1 vol. 8vo

2.—TO THE MUSEUM,

Dr. Wyville Thomson, Belfast, Ireland	Specimens of *Holtenia Carpenterii* and of Silurian Fossils.
T. J. Claxton, Esq., Montreal	Skeletons of Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus from the Lias of England.
J. Hellier Baily, Esq., F. L. S. Dublin, Ireland	Collection of Devonian Plants from Ireland.
Professor Tennant, F. G. S., London	2 casts of Gold Nuggets.
H. Chapman, Esq., Montreal	Casts of Ivory Carvings published by the Arundel Society.
A. Robertson Esq., Montreal	Portions of Two Skeletons of Dinornis, New Zealand.
W. Lunn, Esq, Montreal	Donation of $16, in aid of the Museum.
W. R. Lambe, Esq., B.C.L., Montreal	Ant'lers of a Deer,
A. R. C. Selwyn. Esq. F. G. S., Director Geological Survey	20 Specimens of Canadian Marbles, and specimens of fossils from Victoria.

EXAMINATION PAPERS

OF THE

McGILL UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.



SESSION OF 1870-71.

MONTREAL:
PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
1871.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL,

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FIRST YEAR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGLISH.

GREEK.

SEPTEMBER 14TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—Homer, Iliad, Book VI., vss. 311—325.

2. Analyse and parse the following verbs, and give the Attic for the Epic forms : — *ἔπεφνε, ἐδύτην, πεπύθοιτο, καταξέμεν, δαμέντες, ἀπόσχῃ, ἐδείδιμεν, ἐλέλιχθεν, κάλλιπε, χάνοι.*

3. (*a*) Define the terms *Hiatus, Crasis, Arsis, Thesis.* State the rule for the effect of the last two on the quantity of vowels. (*b*) Write down the proper designation and the scheme of the metre of the Iliad. (*c*) Scan the first six verses of the above extract, and point out any metrical peculiarities.

4. Translate :—Xenophon, Anabasis, Book II., Chap. ii., §§ 9 to 12, inclusive.

5. Translate the following extracts and explain the grammatical usages they severally illustrate :—

(*a*) *αἰσχυνόμενος, ὅτι σύνοιδα ἐμαυτῷ πάντα ἐψευσμένος αὐτόν.* (*b*) *πέμψαι προκαταληψομένους τὰ ἄκρα.* (*c*) *ἡμιόλιον δώσειν πᾶσι οὗ πρότερον ἔφερον.* (*d*) *ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης ἐπὶ θανάτῳ.* (*e*) *οἵπερ πρόσθεν προσεκύνουν, καὶ τότε προσεκύνησαν.* (*f*) *ὑστέρησε τῆς μάχης ἡμέρας πέντε.*

6. State the exact meaning and force of the prepositions in the following phrases :—*παρὰ δὲ Ξενίου ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο παρὰ Κλεάρχῳ. παρὰ Βασιλέα πορεύεσθαι. παρὰ Κῦρον ἔστησαν. ἐπὶ τοῦ Κύρου ταῦτα ἐγένετο, ταῦτα οὐκ ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἐστιν. καὶ ἐπ' αὐταῖς ναύαρχος Πυθαγόρας. παρῆν ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν. ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἐξελαύνει. ἐκ βασιλέως δεδομέναι.*

7. (*a*) Explain the forms *πλείους* and *μείζους*. (*b*) How is the use of the Acc. Plu. in the expression *περὶ μέσας νύκτας* to be explained? (*c*) How do you account for the Genitive in the expression *ἰέναι τοῦ πρόσω*?

8. Analyse and show the derivation of the following words which occur in Book I., and give any cognate words you may know in Latin or English :—*εὐώνυμος, νεφέλη, ἀνηρπακότες, ἐγκέλευστοι, ἡμιόλιον, ἀπεγνωκέναι, ποδήρεσι, ἡμιβρώτους.*

9. Translate :—Lucian, Timon,—"*Ὁ Τιμων οὐτοσὶ σκάπτει * * ὦ Πενία τῳ Διΐ.*"

10. Translate into Greek :—

1. The general of the Persians led his army into the country of the Athenians, and laid waste the greater part of it.

2. These events happened while Cyrus was king of the Persians.

3. The king himself said it was a praiseworthy thing to speak well o all men.

4. Never flatter those who do injury to their country and their friends.

5. Socrates the philosopher, was both wise and good.

6. Some spoke well of the king while others spoke ill of him.

7. The general who treats his soldiers well is deserving of praise from all his fellow-citizens.

8. The army came in order to ravage the greater part of the Peloponnesus.

ILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

SECOND YEAR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH, CHEMISTRY AND FRENCH.

GREEK.

SEPTEMBER 14TH :—MORNING, 9 to 12.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—Homer, Iliad IX., vss. 183—195, and Odyssey XXII., vss. 398—410.

2. Parse the following verbs :—*ὄρσο, ἐσσί, ἔπλετο, ὦϊξεν, βῆ, ἴμεν, πεπαλαγμένον, κάλλιπον, στάν, ἦ.* Give the Attic forms where you can.

3. Explain grammatically the following expressions :—(*a*) *δεινὸς εἰς ὤπα ἰδέσθαι.* (*b*) *ἀπονιψάμενοι χεῖρας.* (*c*) *βοὴν ἀγαθός.* (*d*) *κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο.*

4. Translate :—Arrian, Anabasis III., Chap. 20.

5. Give the Etymology and meaning of the following words :—*νομεῖς, κεραμεικῷ, ἰληδόν, ἀντιμέτωποι, εὐώνυμον, εὐρώστως, ἀβλαβεῖς, δεξιόν.*

6. Translate :—Xenophon, Memorabilia, I., Chap. vi., §§ 1—4, inclusive.

7. Give a short account of the life and writings of Xenophon.

8. Decline the following nouns and name the gender of each :—*κλείς, χειμών, χρώς, βοῦς, λέων.* (*b*) Compare *μάλα, νέος, ἁπλοῦς, ἀνω, σαφῶς.*

9. (*a*) Write out in full :—(1) Pres. Subj. Act of *τιμάω.* (2) Pres. Opt. Mid. of *δουλόω.* (3) Imperf. Ind. Act. of *πλέω.* (4) Pluperfect of *οἶδα.* (*b*) Distinguish between : — *ἐπεῖναι, ἐφιέναι,* and *ἐπιέναι* ; *ἐλείφθη* and *ἐλήφθη* ; *εἶτα, εἶτε,* and *εἴθε* ; *ἤδη, ἦδη* and *ἥδε.*

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SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

GREEK.

SEPTEMBER 14TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—Euripides, Medea, vss. 1251—1270.

2. (*a*) Give the order and explain the construction of the last three verses of the above extract. (*b*) Point out any Ionic forms that occur in the same ext. (*c*) Give the Attic equivalents of the following Doricisms:—*σᾶς γονᾶς, μάταν, κυνανεᾶν πετρᾶν, ἀχάν, τάκου, δυνάσει, Ἄιδα.*

3. (*a*) *οὔ σε μὴ μεθῶ, οὐ μὴ δυσμενὴς ἔσει*:—Translate and explain the force of *οὐ μὴ* when used, (1) with the Fut. Ind., and (2) with the Aor. Subj. (*b*) Give the import of the propositions in:—*ἐπεὶ γενναῖος ἀνὴρ Αἰγεῦ παρ' ἐμοὶ δεδόκησα. σοφώτερ' ἢ κατ' ἄνδρα. δέχου δὲ μὴ πρὸς ἡδονὴν λόγους. προφέρειν εἰς εὐτυχίαν τῶν γειναμένων.*

4. Translate:—Demosthenes, Olynth. II.;—*Εἰ δέ τις ὑμῶν* down to *ἀπολωλεκότες πάθησθε.* (pp. 24—25, Ed. Tauchnitz.)

5. Write short explanatory notes on:—*τίς ἔξω τῆς ἡλικίας. εἰσεφέρετε κατὰ συμμορίας. νομοθέτας καθίσατε. προπέποται τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα. βοηδρόμια πέμψωσιν. τὰ θεωρικὰ. τὰ μυστήρια.*

6. Define and state the difference in meaning between *λόγου τυχειν* and *λόγον διδόναι. θεῖναι νόμους* and *θέσθαι νόμους. γράφειν παράνομα* and *γράφεσθαι παρανόμων. εὐθύνας ἀπαιτεῖν* and *εὐθύνας ὑπέχειν. εὐθύνας ὀφλεῖν* and *εὐθύνας ἀποφεύγειν.*

7. Give the derivation of the word *λειτουργία.* Enumerate the principal *λειτουργίαι* at Athens. Into how many classes were they divided?

8. Translate:—(*a*) Xenophon, Hellenica I., Chap. i., §§ 32—34, inclusive. (*b*) Thucydides I., Chap. 72. (*c*) Herodotus VIII., Chap. 107.

9. Write short explanatory notes, historical or critical, on any expressions in the above extracts, that appear to you to need elucidation.

10. Compare the (1) subject-matter, (2) mode of treatment, (3) language, and (4) style of the three Greek Historians.

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FOURTH YEAR.

CLASSICS.

GREEK.

SEPTEMBER 14TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—Herodotus, IX., Chap. 15.

2. Translate, and explain the peculiar expressions and words occurring in the following passages:—(*a*) *καὶ τὸ μὲν ἀπ' ἡμέων οὕτω ἀκίβδηλον ἐὸν νέμεται ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας.* c. 7. (*b*) *μεγάλαι κλισιάδες, ἀναπεπτέαται ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον τῷ Πέρσῃ.* c. 9. (*c*) *Μαρδόνιος δέ ἀνεκώχευε.* c. 13. (*d*) *ὡς δὲ πρόσω τῆς νυκτὸς προελήλατο, τηνικαῦτα προσελάσας, κ. τ. λ.* c. 44. (*e*) *τῶν ἐστρατήγεε ὁ Ἀρτάβαζος, τούτους, ὅκως ἡ συμβολὴ ἐγίνετο, ἧιε κατηρτισμένος, παραγγείλας κατὰ τωὐτὸ ἰέναι πάντας τῇ ἂν αὐτὸς ἐξηγέηται ὅκως ἂν αὐτὸν ὁρέωσι σπουδῆς ἔχοντα.*

3. Translate:—(*a*) Demosthenes, De Corona, *Τῶν μὲν οὖν λόγων* down to *ὦ συκοφάντα.* (Page 253, Ed. Tauchnitz.) (*b*) Æschines, Contra Ctesiphontem, §§ 134—136, inclusive.

4. At what time and under what circumstances, was this suit instituted? What period elapsed before it was brought to a decision? What was the issue of it; and how were the fortunes of Æschines affected by it? Before what court was it tried? What circumstance in the life of Æschines is alluded to in the words *ἐτραγώδει* and *ὑποκρίνεται*?

5. Define the meaning of the following terms:—*ὁ διώκων, ὁ φεύγων, ὁ ἑλών, ὁ ἅλους, γραφή, εἰσαγγελία, ἐπιτιμία.* (*b*) State the difference in meaning between:—*λόγου τυχεῖν* and *λόγον διδόναί. θεῖναι νόμους* and *θέσθαι νόμους. γραφειν παράνομα* and *γράφεσθαι παρανόμων.*

6. (*a*) Translate:—Aeschylus, Septem Contra Thebas, vss., 705—726. (*b*) Point out the Doric forms, and explain why that dialect was used in the chorus. (*c*) Give the derivation of the words:—*πέφρικα, εὐκταίαν, παιδολέτωρ, αὐτοδάϊκτοι.*

7. (*a*) Translate:—Sophocles, Electra, vss. 310—327. (*b*) Give as accurately as you can the force aud meaning of the particles *ἤ κάρτα, ἤ καί, καὶ δή, καὶ μήν, γέ, γάρ.* (*c*) Explain the following forms of verbs:—*ἐφεῖτο, ἤδη, λύει, καλεῖ, πελᾶν, δρῶη, ἀπονοίατο, ἀραρεν.*

8. (*a*) Translate:—Euripides, Medea, vss. 216—226. (*b*) Discuss the various interpretations of this passage.

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EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FIRST YEAR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGLISH.

LATIN.

SEPTEMBER 14TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—Virgil, Æneid, I., vss. 418–429.

2. (*a*) How do you explain the use of the Infinitive in vss. 423—425 ? In vs. 419 why is *urbi* in the Dative? State the cases, and the reason why they are used, of *manibus*, *tecto*, and *sulco*, in vss. 424–25. (*b*) Explain the use of the Accusative with the adjective *similis* in vs. 589. What is the difference in meaning of *similis* with the Genitive and with the Dative?

3. Translate :—Cicero, In Cat., I., Chap. 5, down to "vastitatem vocas."

4. Explain :—Sententiam rogo, consuli designato, sentina, proximis Idibus, in custodiam dedisti.

5. Translate :—Sallust, Catiline, Chap. 27.

6. Define the geographical position of the several places and districts mentioned in the above extract.

7. Translate :—Cæsar, Gallic War, II., Chap. 32. Turn the first sentence into the *oratio recta*.

8. Parse the following verbs and mark the quantity of the penultimate in each :—Abutere, jussero, inusta, peperit, multarunt, fore, oppressisset, attigisset.

9. (*a*) Decline the following nouns, showing distinctly the stem and the case—endings in each :—bos, caro, lapis, funus. (*b*) Write down the Comparative and Superlative of the following adjectives :—dives, superus, pulcher, utilis, similis. (*c*) Write down the Perfect and Supine of the following verbs :—mordeo, fleo, figo, strepo, fingo.

10. Translate into Latin :—

The Gauls gave Cæsar much information about their own affairs, and denied that they had undertaken to do the Roman state any harm. The consuls published a proclamation that no citizen should leave the city of Rome. The accused came and threw themselves at the feet of the dictator and entreated that he would not suffer them to be condemned to die. Pericles was so generous that he gave all his lands as a free-gift to the state. It is the duty of a good citizen to give up his life even for his country. I fear he will come, but I warned him not to come.

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SECOND YEAR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH, CHEMISTRY AND FRENCH.

LATIN.

SEPTEMBER 14TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—Virgil, Æneid VI., vss. 220-235.

2. Discuss the grammatical construction and interpretation of the following extracts, and state the grounds of your explanations :—(*a*) *Præpetibus pennis* ausus se credere *cælo*. (*b*) Non indebita posco regna *meis fatis*. (*c*) Sed *terræ* graviora (pericula) manent. (*d*) Gaudet *cognomine terra* (alii, *terræ*). (*e*) Et pater ipse suo *superum* (al. *superûm*) jam signat honore.

3. Translate :—Horace, Odes III., Carm. 8.

4. (*a*) To whom is this Ode addressed? Give a short account of him. (*b*) Give a sketch, with dates, of the life of Horace.

5. Translate :—Cicero, De Imp. Cn. Pomp., Chap. 3.

6. Translate :—Livy, XXI., Chap. 48.

7. (*a*) State the geographical position and give the modern names of :—Augusta Taurinorum, Hiera, Ariminum, Isara, Gades, Mutina, Ruscino.

(*b*) Mark the quantiiy of the penultimate in the following :—Ticinus, Messana, Aegates, Mutina, Rhodanus, Melita.

8. State the difference in meaning between :—agmen, exercitus, acies ; mœnia, murus ; obsidio, oppugnatio ; castra, castrum ; pugna, proelium ; custodiæ, stationes ; vectigalis, stipendarius ; opportunitas, occasio ; campus, ager.

9. (*a*) Decline the following words : —os, plebs, interpres, pecus, creber, alter. (*b*) Write down the Perf., Sup., and Inf. of :—saucio, salio, volvo, luo, pando, fundo. (*c*) Form the following :—(1) Inceptives from *crepo*, and *mitis;* (2) Desideratives from *edo*, *pario;* (3) Frequentatives from *cano*, *clamo*, *adjuvo ;* (*d*) Compound together *cum* — *mando ; de—quatio ; in—laedo ; aedes—facio ; ab—fero*, (*e*) Explain the meaning of the suffixes :—*ax ;—mentum ;—lentus*.

10. Translate into Latin :—

Upon Socrates being asked whether he did not consider King Archelaus, the son of Perdiccas, who was held to be the most fortunate man of his time, a happy man, "I do not know," he replied, "for I have never conversed with him." "Can you not then say, even of the great king of the Persians, whether he is happy?" "How can I, he replied, "when I do not know how good a man he is, or how learned?" "What! do you consider that a happy life consists in such qualities?" "Yes, I fully believe that the good are happy ; the wicked miserable." "Is Archelaus then miserable?" "Certainly, if he is not a good man."

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SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

LATIN.

SEPTEMBER 17TH:—MORNING 9 TO 12.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—Tacitus, Annals, I., Chap. 37.

2. Explain:—*exauctorari, largitio, viatico, sub vexillo, sacramentum, flamines et sacerdotes.* State the difference between *Annales* and *Historiæ.*

3. Translate:—Cicero, Select Letters, Ep: 36.

4. Explain the use of the Imperfect in the epistolary style of the Latin.

5. Translate the following lines and explain the allusions:—

Vertumnum Janumque, liber, spectare videris:
Silicet ut *prostes* Sociorum *pumice mundus.*
Odisti claves, et grata *sigilla* pudico:
Paucis ostendi gemis, et communia laudas.
Non ita nutritus! Fuge, quo descendere gestis.
Contrectatus ubi manibus *sordescere vulgi*
Cœperis, aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes
Aut *fugies Uticam*, aut *vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.*

6. ———— Qui non moderabitur iræ
Infectum volet esse, dolor quod suaserit et mens,
Dum pœnas odio per vim festinat inulto.

Translate. What cases does *moderor* govern? Why is the verb *suaserit* in the subjunctive mood? Some editions read *exmens* instead of *et mens.* Is it legitimately compounded, and are there other adjectives in Latin similarly formed?

7. Translate:—Virgil, Georgics, I., vss. 338—350. Give the name of the ceremony here described.

8. Translate:—Terence, Adelphi, Act II., scene 4.

9. Analyse and parse the following verbs:—siit, operiere, refrixerit, pepereris, consolere, reprensum, insuerit, cedo.

10. (*a*) How far is the Latin language deficient in participles as compared with the Greek? How does it supply the deficiency? (*b*) State, with examples, the principal usages of the Gerund and Gerundive. (*c*) Explain the use of the Ablative with such verbs as *utor, fruor, vescor:*

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FOURTH YEAR.

CLASSICS.

LATIN.

SEPTEMBER 17TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—Livy. XXII., Chap. 38, from "Conciones, prinsquam &c.," to end.

2. Construe and explain the following extracts:—(*a*) chap. 52. "Pacti, ut arma atque equos traderent, in capita Romana trecenis nummis quadrigatis, in socios ducenis, in servos centenis, et ut eo pretio persoluto cum singulis abirent vestimentis, in castra hostes acceperunt. (*b*) 50. "Ad Cannas fugientem consulem vix LXX sequuti sunt, alterius morientis prope totus exercitus fuit."

3. Translate:—Tacitus, Histories I., Chap. 75.

1. What is known of the life of Tacitus from his own writings, or from those of his contemporaries? What grounds have we for determining the year of his birth, and how does the result agree with his declaration:—"Dignitatem nostram a Vespasiano inchoatam, a Tito auctam, Domitiano longius provectam non abnuerim?"

4. Translate:—(*a*) Virgil, Aen. IV., vss. 362—375. (*b*) Horace, Satt. I., Sat. X., vss. 20—35. (*c*) Juvenal, Sat. VIII., vss. 87—97.

5. Write short explanatory notes on any constructions or allusions in the above extracts that appear to you to need explanation.

6. Translate:—Terence, Adelphi, Act. V., scenes 5 and 6.

7. Explain the construction of:—(*a*) Ubi ad Dianæ veneris. (*b*) Clanculum patris quae alii faciunt. (*c*) Edormiscam hoc villi. (*d*) Discrucior animi. (*e*) Animo male est. (*f*) Cessatum usque adhuc est.

8. (*a*) Give examples of archaic forms of verbs used by Terence. (*b*) What peculiar constructions are found with the verbs *utor*, *fungor* and *potior*? (*c*) Write down the full forms of the following:—*sis*, *dis*' *produxe*, *gravere*, *exporge*, *sursum*.

9. Suggest derivations for the following:—*Templum*, *oppidum*, *immo moenia*, *calamitas*, *immanis*, *sublimis*.

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THIRD YEAR.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

GREEK AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

SEPTEMBER 17TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

(A) Translate into Greek :—

Cato's merit on the whole was superior to that of any of the great men who stood against him for that magistracy. He was temperate, brave, indefatigable, frugal of the public money, and not to be corrupted. There is scarce any talent for public or private life which he had not received from nature or acquired by industry. He was a great soldier, an able orator, a learned historian, and very knowing in rural affairs. But he had great faults. His ambition being poisoned with envy, disturbed his own peace, and that of the state, as long as he lived; and though he took no bribes, he was unmerciful and unconscionable in amassing wealth, by all such methods as the law did not punish.

(B) Translate into Latin :—

Menander returned a day later than I expected, which caused me to pass a miserable night, in the most disquieting apprehensions. But though your letter did not remove my uncertainty as to your health; it in some measure however dispelled the gloom which had overcast my mind: as it was an evidence at least that you were still in being. I have bidden adieu to all my literary amusements of every kind: nor shall I be capable of resuming them again till I see you here. Meanwhile, I desire you would give orders that your physician's demands may be satisfied: for which purpose I have likewise written to Curius. The former, I am told, attributes your distemper to that anxiety which I hear you indulge. But if you have any regard for me, awaken in your breast that manly spirit of philosophy, for which I so tenderly love and value you. It is impossible you should recover your health, if you do not preserve your spirits: and I entreat you to keep them up, for my sake as well as your own: I desire you likewise to retain Acastus, that you may be the more conveniently attended. In a word, my Tiro, preserve yourself for me. Remember the time for the performance of my promise is approaching: but if you return to Italy before the day I fixed for that purpose, I will execute it immediately. Again and again, I bid you farewell.

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FOURTH YEAR.

CLASSICS.

GREEK AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

SEPTEMBER 17TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

(A) Translate into Greek :—

The emperor then inspected the field of battle ; and never was there any that exhibited a more frightful spectacle. Everything concurred to increase the horrors of it : a lowering sky, a cold rain, a violent wind, habitations in ashes, a plain absolutely torn up and covered with fragments and ruins : all round the horizon the dark and funereal verdure of the north, soldiers roaming in every part among the bodies of the slain, wounds of a most hideous description : noiseless bivouacs ; no songs of triumph, no lively narrations ; but a general and mournful silence. Around the eagles were the officers, and a few soldiers, barely sufficient to guard the colours ; their clothes were torn by the violence of the wind, and stained with blood ; yet notwithstanding all their rags, misery and destitution, they displayed a lofty carriage, and even, on the appearance of the emperor, received him with acclamations of triumph. These, however, seemed somewhat rare and forced : for, in this army, which was at once capable of discrimination and enthusiasm, each individual could form a correct estimate of the position of rhe whole.

(B) Translate into Latin :—

He represented to them, that the event which they and he had long wished for, was approaching ; the whole fortune of the war now depended on their swords, and would be decided in a single action : that never army had greater motives for exerting a vigorous courage, whether they considered the prize which would attend their victory, or the inevitable destruction which must ensue upon their disconfiture : that if their martial and veteran bands could once break those raw soldiers, who had rashly dared to approach them, they conquared a kingdom at one blow, and were justly entitled to all its possessions as the reward of their prosperous valour : that, on the contrary, if they remitted in the least their wonted prowess, an enraged enemy hung upon their rear, the sea met them in their retreat, and an ignominious death was the certain punishment of their imprudent cowardice : that, by collecting so numerous and brave a host, he had ensured every human means of conquest ; and the commander of the enemy, by his criminal conduct, had given him just cause to hope for the favour of the Almighty, in whose hands alone lay the event of wars and battles.

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CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

SEPTEMBER 14TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Name the chief cities and colonies of the Phœnicians. To what family of the human race did the Phœnicians belong? Give an account of their religion, trade, and commerce, illustrating your remarks by passages from the Scriptures.

2. Under what government were the Jews after their return from the captivity, down to the period of the Roman conquest?

3. What were, severally, the origin, duration, and end of the Persian Empire? What took its place?

4. Give an account of the variations of government, language, and character among the states of Hellas: how far can they be accounted for?

5. What were the leading states of Greece at the time of the Persian War, and what part did they severally take? What important results followed this war?

6. To what causes may the early preponderance of Sparta in the affairs of Greece be ascribed? What event finally broke her power?

7. Give an account of the power of Carthage in the Western Mediterranean, and of its opponents before its collision with Rome.

8. What were the objects the Gracchi had in view in the political agitation they set on foot? What were the causes of their failure?

9. Explain the terms *Sanhedrim*, *Suffetes*, *Court of Areopagus*, *Dictator* and *Consul*.

10. How came Augustus to become Emperor of Rome?

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FOURTH YEAR.

CLASSICS.

GRAMMAR AND HISTORY.

SEPTEMBER 14TH : — AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner..... REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M A.

1. Define the term *Aryan*. What was the original seat of the Aryan race? Name the principal languages of the Aryan family.

2. What theories have been propounded to account for the origin of language?

3. How is Sanskrit related to Greek and Latin? Show the radical connection subsisting between the Greek and Latin languages by instances of words referring (1) to parts of the body; (2) to natural objects; and (3) to numbers.

4. To what causes may the distinction of the Greek into dialects be ascribed? What are the respective characteristics of the Ionic, Doric, and Attic? With what dialect is the Latin most closely connected?

5. What traces of a *Locative* case exist in Greek and Latin? Give instances.

6. What are the various meanings of the Middle Voice in Greek? Are there any traces of such a voice in Latin?

7. Give the definitions and terminations of Inceptive, Frequentative, and Desiderative verbs in both Greek and Latin.

8. What different classes of the *Genitive* are there in Latin? Give specimens of each and their technical names.

9. Under what circumstances does the Ablative of the Third Declension end in *i*? Give instances. Account for the long penultimate of the Inf. Mood of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Conjugations.

10. What changes of letters have the following words undergone :— *Est*, (eats) *auris*, *lacrima*, *negligo*, *consul*, *pango*, *lilium*?

11. Give an account of the influence of foreign nations on the early civilization of Greece.

12. Trace the leading events in the formation of the Empire, which in the reign of Darius, son of Hystaspes, threatened the independence of Greece.

13. Give the geographical limits and divisions, (1) of Greece Proper; (2) of Greek Colonization.

14. Give an outline of the expedition of the Ten Thousand. What were the important events that arose out of it?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FIRST YEAR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH.

MATHEMATICS.

SEPTEMBER 17TH:—9 TO 12.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.,

1. If the square of one side of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides the angle subtended by it is a right angle.

2. Divide a right line into two parts, so that the rectangle under the whole and one part shall be equal to the square of the other.

a. Prove that the last mentioned part is the greater segment and that if a part be taken on it equal to the less, it will be divided in the same manner as the original line.

3. If the diagonals of any quadrilateral be bisected and the points of bisection joined, the sum of the squares of the sides is equal to the sum of the squares of the diagonals together with four times the squares of the joining line.

4. The diameter is the greatest chord in a circle, and a chord nearer the diameter is greater than one more remote.

a. Through a point inside a circle draw the shortest chord.

5. On a given right line construct a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given one.

a. Given the base and vertical angle of a triangle, find the locus of the intersection of its perpendiculars.

6. Construct an isosceles triangle such that each of the base angles shall be double the vertical angle.

7. If four right lines be proportional the rectangle under the extremes is equal to the rectangle under the means.

a. In any triangle the rectangle under the sides is equal to the rectangle under the perpendicular from vertex to base and the diameter of the circumscribing circle.

8. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

a. If the side of a triangle be divided in the ratio $m : n$ and a line be drawn through the point of section parallel to the base, find the ratio of the triangle thus cut off to the whole.

9. Construct a regular pentagon equal to a given square.

10. In equal circles angles at the centre are in the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FIRST YEAR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH.

MATHEMATICS.

SEPTEMBER 17TH :—2 TO 5.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Prove that the sum of an Arithmetical series is equal to the sum of the first and last terms multiplied by half the number of terms.

2. Find the limit of the sum of the series

$$1 + \tfrac{1}{2} + \tfrac{1}{4} + \text{\&c.}$$

3. Find the Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical means between 2 and $4\frac{1}{2}$.

4. Solve the equations

$$x - y = 1,\ x^3 - y^3 = 19.$$

5. Solve the equations

$$\frac{4x + 7}{19} + \frac{5 - x}{3 + x} = \frac{4x}{9}$$

$$a + x + \sqrt{a^2 + bx + x^2} = b$$

$$a = y + z,\ b = x + z,\ c = x + y$$

6. Find the cube of $a^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2a^{\frac{1}{4}} b^{\frac{1}{6}} + 3b^{\frac{1}{3}}$

7. Find the length of the side of a square whose area shall be equal to the space enclosed between two concentric circles whose radii are 2 and 3 feet respectively. (The area of a circle is πr^2, where r is the radius and $\pi = 3.14159$).

8. A cubic inch of water weighs 252.5 grs., a gallon of water holds 10 lbs., find the depth of water in a tank 20 feet long and 5 feet wide in which there are 1000 gallons.

9. Reduce the circulating decimal $.39'39'$ to a vulgar fraction.

10. Extract the square root of 2.

11. Find a fourth proportional to 2.1, .001, and 10.1.

12. Find the interest on £347 6s. 1d. for 69 days at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EAXAMINATIONS, 1870.

SECOND YEAR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH, FRENCH, CHEMISTRY.

MATHEMATICS.

SEPTEMBER 17TH :—9 TO 12.

Examiner..... .....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Prove that all the internal angles of any rectilineal figure are together equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides minus four, showing that the proposition holds in the case of re-entrant angles.

2. If a right line be bisected and cut in any other point *externally* or *internally*, the rectangle under the unequal segments is equal to the difference between the square of the line between the points of section and the square of half the line.

a. If the vertex of an isosceles triangle be joined to any point in the base, external or internal, the difference between the squares of the joining line and a side of the triangle is equal to the rectangle under the segments of the base.

3. If from any point, external or internal, lines be drawn cutting a circle, the rectangles under the segments will be equal.

a. Hence deduce a property of the tangent.

4. If the length of the side of an isosceles triangle whose base angles are each double the vertical be called r find the length of the base.

5. If the external vertical angle of a triangle be bisected, the segments into which the bisecting line cuts the base are proportional to the sides of the triangle.

6. On a given right line construct a figure simular to a given one and similarly placed.

7. Calculate numerically the sin 18°.

8. Find an expression for the area of any triangle in terms of the three sides.

9. Find sin 3 A in terms of sin A and cos A.

10. Solve the equations.

$$\frac{5x}{x+4} - \frac{3x-2}{2x-3} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{x-a} = \sqrt{x+\sqrt{b+x}}$$

11. By selling a horse for $240 I lose as much per cent as it cost me. What was the original price.

12. Find the square root of $4 + 2\sqrt{3}$.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EAXAMINATIONS, 1870.

SECOND YEAR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH, FRENCH, CHEMISTRY.

MATHEMATICS.

SEPTEMBER 17TH :—2 TO 5 P. M.

Examiner..... .....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Reciprocate the theorem that the three perpendiculars of a triangle meet in the same point.

2. If a circle touch two given circles (the nature of the contact being assigned); the polar of its centre, with respect to one of the given circles, always touches a given circle.

3. The polar of a given point, with respect to any circle of a co-axal system, will always pass through a fixed point.

4. The straight lines drawn from any point to the six angular points of a complete quadrilateral form a system in involution.

5. Given the vertical angle, the perpendicular on the base, and the sum of the two sides ; construct the triangle.

6. In a given circle inscribe a triangle having its base parallel to a given straight line and its sides passing through two given points in this straight line.

7. One vertex of a triangle given in species turns round a fixed point, and another vertex moves along a fixed straight line, find the locus of the remaining vertex.

8. Solve the equations.

$$x^{2m} - 1 = a + \frac{a}{x^m}$$

$$x - y = a\,;\; y^2 + ay + bx = 0.$$

9. A farmer buys m sheep for p dollars and sells n of them again at a gain of 5 per cent.; how must he sell the remainder that he may clear 10 per cent.on the whole?

10. Thirteen persons are required to take their places at a round table by lot; show that it is 5 to 1 that two particular persons do not occupy contiguous seats.

11. Prove that the sum of all the numbers which are composed of the same digits is divisible by the sum of the digits.

12. The lunar month, calculated on an average of 100 years. is 27.321661 days. Find a series of vulgar fractions approximately nearer and nearer to this decimal fraction.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

SCIENCE.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

SEPTEMBER 14TH:—9 TO 12.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.,

1. Investigate formulæ for the radius of curvature and the co-ordinates of the centre of the osculating circle of a curve $y = f(x)$.

2. Find the equation of the evolute to the hypocycloid

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

3. If V be the volume of a solid of revolution show that $\frac{d\,V}{d\,x} = \pi\, y^2$.

4. If $u = \left\{ (a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2 \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ show that

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dz^2} = 0$$

5. Prove that if u be a homogeneous function of x, y, z, of the n^{th} degree

$$nu = \frac{du}{dx}\,x + \frac{du}{dy}\,y + \frac{du}{dz}\,z.$$

6. When $x = 0$, find the values of

$$\frac{e^x - e^{\sin. x}}{x - \sin. x} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\log. \tan. x}{\log. \tan. 2x}$$

7. State and prove Taylor's Theorem.

8. Expand $tan.\ x$ in terms of x.

9. Find the area of the curve

$$y = \frac{2a}{x}\sqrt{2ax - x^2}$$

10. Find the length of an arc of the parabola.

11. Find the integrals

$$\int_x \frac{1}{a + b \sin. x}\,; \quad \int_x e^x \sin. kx\,; \quad \int_\theta \frac{\sin. \theta}{\theta^n}$$

12. Find the formula of reduction for $\int_x \frac{x^m}{\left(1 + x^2\right)^n}$

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

SCIENCE.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY.

SEPTEMBER 14TH :—2 TO 5.

Examiner.....ALEXANDEE JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Prove that if the three sides of a triangle pass through three fixed points, and two vertices move on fixed lines, the third vertex will describe a conic section.

2. The equation

$$A\alpha^2 + B\alpha\beta + C\beta^2 = \gamma^2$$

denotes a conic such that the point $\alpha\beta$ is the pole with regard to it of the line γ.

3. Find the condition that

$$(l\alpha)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (m\beta)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (n\gamma)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.$$

should represent a parabola.

4. If two tangents be drawn to an ellipse from any point of a confocal ellipse, the excess of the sum of these two tangents over the arc intercepted between them is constant.

5. The focus of any conic may be considered as an infinitely small circle, touching the conic in two imaginary points situated on the directrix.

6. If a conic section pass through two given points and have double contact with a given conic, the chord of contact passes through a fixed point.

7. Find the condition that two conic sections expressed by the general form of the equation should be similar, even though not similarly placed.

8. A triangle ABC circumscribes a given circle, the angle at C is given, and B moves along a fixed line, find the locus of A.

9. Find the parameter of $(ax + by)^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$ the axes being oblique.

10. Given four points on a conic, the polar of any fixed point passes through a fixed point.

11. Find the equation of the circle circumscribing the triangle formed by the lines $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 0$, $\gamma = 0$.

12. Find how many conditions must be fulfilled in order that the general equation of the n^{th} degree should represent n right lines each passing through a given point.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

SCIENCE.

MATHEMATICS.—(ORDINARY COURSE).

SEPTEMBER 17TH:—9 TO 12.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The tangents at the extremities ꝛ oɟoqəfcal chord of an ellipse intersect in the directrix.

2. The area of any parallelogram formed by drawing tangents to an ellipse at the extremities of a pair of conjugate diameters is equal to the rectangle contained by the axes of the ellipse.

3. Define the *asymptotes* of an hyperbola and prove their fundamental property.

4. If two chords of an hyperbola intersect one another, the rectangles contained by their segments are proportional to the squares of the diameters parallel to them.

5. Draw a pair of tangents to a parabola from a point outside it.

6. If two straight lines be parallel to one another and one of them be at right angles to a plane, the other also shall be at right angles to the same plane.

7. Construct a figure equal to a given one and similar to another.

8. Show how to ascertain the distance of a rock at sea from any one of three points on shore whose distances from one another are known, by measuring the angles these subtend at the rock.

9. Prove $\frac{\text{sin. A} + \text{sin. B}}{\text{sin. A} - \text{sin. B}} = \frac{\text{tan. } \frac{1}{2} (\text{A} + \text{B})}{\text{tan. } \frac{1}{2} (\text{A} - \text{B})}$

10. Find the distance of two objects that are invisible each from the other, being given their distances from a station at which they are visible, viz 882 and 1008 yards, and the angle at this station subtended by the objects equal to 55°40′.

11. Find two numbers such that their sum, product, and difference of their squares may be all equal.

12. Divide the numbers 80 and 90 each into two parts, so that the sum of one of out of each pair may be 100, and the difference of the other 30.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

SCIENCE.

HIGHER ALGEBRA AND TRICONOMETRY.

SEPTEMBER 17TH :—2 TO 5.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. State and prove Sturm's Theorem.

2. Find the roots of the equation $x^5 - 1 = 0$.

3. State and prove Cardan's rule for the solution of a cubic equation.

4. Show how to remove the second term from an equation of the *nth* degree.

5. Find the equation whose roots are the reciprocals of the roots of a given equation.

6. When an equation has equal roots amongst others show how to find from it an equation containing only the unequal roots.

7. Prove that the square of a determinant is a symmetrical determinant.

8. If two rows or two columns of a determinant be identical the determinant vanishes.

9. Write down the solution of n linear equation containing n unknown quantities by means of the determinant formed by the coefficients and the minors of it.

10. State and prove Lhuilier's Theorem for the spherical excess.

11. The three sides of a spherical triangle are 78°31′57″; 110°15°34 and 115°12′25″, find the angle opposite the first mentioned side.

12. Expand sin. x in terms of x.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FOURTH YEAR.

MATHEMATICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

SEPTEMBER 14TH :—9 TO 12.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the locus of points on the quadric $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$, the normals at which intersect the normal at the point $x'\ y'\ z'$.

2. From the form of the equation of the hyperbolic paraboloid, show that the surface contains two systems of right lines parallel to one of two fixed planes.

3. Find the surface generated by a right line which always meets three fixed right lines.

4. Define an unbilic. Determine the number and position of the real and of the imaginary umbilics on the ellipsoid.

5. The sum of the squares of the reciprocals of any three rectangular diameters of an ellipsoid is constant.

6. Find the condition that the general equation of the second degree should represent a cone.

7. Find the equation of a tangent plane at any point of a quadric represented by the general equation.

8. Find the direction cosines of the bisector of the angle between two given lines.

9. Find the condition for the intersection of the two lines.

$$\frac{x-x'}{l'}=\frac{y-y'}{m'}=\frac{z-z'}{n'}\ ;\ \text{and}\ \frac{x-x''}{l''}=\frac{y-y''}{m''}=\frac{z-z''}{n''}$$

10. Find the length of the perpendicular frow a given point on a given plane.

11. Find the equation of a plane passing through three given points and determine the geometrical value of the absolute term.

12. If the co-ordinates of any point be projected on any line, the sum of the three projections is equal to the projection of the radius vector on that line.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FOURTH YEAR.

MATHEMATICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

SEPTEMBER 14:—2 TO 5.

Examiner..... ...ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. A heavy particle descends from any point in the arc of an inverted cycloid, of which the axis is vertical, to the lowest point of the curve; find the whole time of descent.

2. A particle describes an equilateral hyperbola round a centre of force situated in the centre; find the law of the force.

3. A particle acted on by no forces is projected with a given velocity in a resisting medium of uniform density, where the resistance varies directly as the velocity; determine the velocity and the space described at the end of any time.

4. Find with what velocity a ball must impinge upon another equal ball moving with a given velocity, that the impinging ball may be reduced to rest by the collision, the common elasticity of the balls being known.

5. A particle is attracted towards two centres of force, find the position of the particle that it may be in equilibrium.

6. An elastic string of which the unstretched length is a, is fixed at one end to the summit of a smooth inclined plane, the length of which is also equal to a; find the length which will hang over the plane, the string being stretched by its own weight.

7. An inextensible string binds tightly together two smooth cylinders of given radii; find the ratio of the mutual pressure between the cylinders to the tension by which it is produced.

8. A right cone is placed on its base upon a rough inclined plane, the inclination of which is gradually increased, investigate the condition that a motion of rolling and sliding may take place simultaneously.

9. An area bounded by the curve,

$$r = a\,(1 + \cos\theta)$$

is immersed vertically in a fluid, the prime radius vector being coincident with the surface, find the depth of the centre of pressure.

10. If a, b, c, be the depths at which the lower surface of a cylinder will float in equilibrium in a fluid, when attached to three weigths P, Q, R, respectively, which are connected with the centre of its upper end by means of a string passing freely over a fixed pulley, prove that,

$$P\,(b - c) + Q\,(c - a) + R\,(a - b) = 0.$$

11. An upright cylinder, closed at both ends, is filled with an elastic fluid, find the whole pressure on the concave surface of the vessel.

12. Find the motion of a balloon on the supposition that the mass of the air displaced by it in any position is homogeneous, and that the temperature throughout is constant.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FOURTH YEAR.

MATHEMATICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

SEPTEMBER 17TH:—9 TO 12.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Given the latitude of a place, find the time of the year when a given star rises at a given hour.

2. Why is the mean duration of twilight shorter at the equator than elsewhere, and when is its duration there shortest.

3. In consequence of the aberration of light, every star appears to describe an ellipse in the heavens, of which the true place of the star is the centre. Prove this, and find the axes of the ellipse.

4. Explain the method by which the accurate values of the elements of a planet's or bit may be found, when approximate values of those elements are known.

5. Shew how to find the constant of refraction from observation of a circumpolar star.

6. Find the radius of curvature of an arc of the terrestrial spheroid in a plane perpendicular to the meridian for a point whose astronomical latitude is ϕ.

7. Explain in detail how the sun's horizontal equatorial parallax may be found from the difference of the durations of the same transit of Venus observed at different places on the Earth's surface.

8. Find the distance from Aldebaran, (Right Ascension, 4h. 27m. 29. 54, N. Polar distance 73° 47′33.″3) to Sirins, (R. A. 6 h. 38 m. 97.62 s.; N. P. D., 106°31′1.″8.)

9. Parallel rays of light are incident on a reflecting semi-circular mirror and in its plane find the caustic curve.

10. Find the condition for minimum deviation of a ray of light refracted through a prism.

a. Describe how the index of refraction may be determined by measuring the minimun deviation.

11. Find the form of a lens of given focal length in order that the aberration of a direct pencil diverging from a point at a given distance may be the least possible.

12. Investigate the order of the colours in the primary and secondary rainbow.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FOURTH YEAR.

MATHEMATICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

SEPTEMBER 17TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON. LL.D.

1. Give an account of Sir William Hamilton's discovery of conical refraction and of the experimental examination of it by Dr. Lloyd.

2. Give an account of Fresnel's theory of double refraction.

3. State Biot's laws for rotatory polarization in rock crystal.

4. Show that an elliptic vibration of a molecule of the ether may be regarded as the resultant of two rectilinear vibrations at right angles to each other.

5. Describe the phenomena observed by M. Haidinger by which the polarization of light may be discovered by the naked eye.

5. Describe M. Babinet's variation of Newton's experiment on the colours of thick plates and explain the phenomena.

7. Explain the rectilinear propagation of light on the principles of the wave theory.

8. Describe the construction of the double image micrometer.

9. Give the construction of Huygens for the directions of the two refracted rays in double refraction.

10. Describe the experiment by which it was shown that the velocity of light is less in water than in air.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FIRST YEAR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGLISH.

ENGLISH.

SEPTEMBER 16TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L., LL.D.

1. Explain the classes of nouns distinguished as general and significant, and singular and significant.
2. Give examples of adjectives converted into nouns and of adverbs converted into nouns.
3. Enumerate the personal and the demonstrative pronouns.
4. How is an adjective distinguished from a noun?
5. Give examples of the use of nouns as adjectives.
6. Distinguish between transitive and intransitive verbs.
7. Give the classification of adverbs.
8. How are prepositions distinguished from adverbs?
9. What are conjunctions.
10. Give examples of the different ways of distinguishing genders.
11. Give examples of gender in two forms combined.
12. Of what classes are the nouns that have no plural?
13. What are nouns of multitude?
14. Which are the adjectives in English that mark the plural by their terminations?
15. Upon what principle may superlatives of eminence be explained and how are the common forms of the comparative and superlative degrees in English accounted for?
13. What are gerundial infinitives? Give examples of some of the idioms that they explain.
17. Parse the following passage :—

> I can conceive a time when the world shall be
> Much better visibly, and when, as far
> As social life and its relations tend,
> Me , morals, manners shall be lifted up
> To a pure height we know not of nor dream ;—
> When all men's rights and duties shall be clear,
> And charitably exercised and borne.

18. Write a short composition on the subject ;—Procrastination.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

SECOND YEAR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH, CHEMISTRY, AND FRENCH

ENGLISH.

SEPTEMBER 16TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L., LL.D.

1. Which are the pronouns called indefinite ?
2. Give examples of Adverbs used as relatives.
3. Besides the use of pronouns to avoid repetitions. what other means are employed ?
4. Enumerate the indefinite numeral adjectives.
5. Which are the verbs distinguished as incomplete predicates.
6. Give the primary meaning of the prepositions "to," "with," "for," "from," "by."
7. Explain what is meant by the conjunctions distinguished as Co-ordinating and Sub-ordinating?
8. Why is the interjection said to be not properly a part of speech ?
9. How are the genders of nouns distinguished ?
10. How is the plural of compound nouns formed ?
11. Enumerate the Inflections of the English verb.
12. Give examples of the present indefinite tense, of the present and past progressive, in the active voice, and say how the want of the progressive forms in the passive voice is supplied.
13. State the principal cases in which the nominative is placed after the verb.
14. When two nouns are connected the one affirmative the other negative, making two propositions, with which does the verb agree?
15. What are attributive genitives and objective genitives ?
16. State the essential requisites of a perfect Rhyme ?
17. Give examples of single rhymes, double rhymes and triple rhymes.
18. What is metre in its evident sense ? Which are two different kinds of it and their different combinations ?
19. Give a grammatical analysis of the following sentence;—"To give room, however, for repentance, if, within four months after the first conviction, the delinquent will in open court openly renounce his error, he is discharged for that time from all disability."
20. Write a composition on the subject;—"vir sapit qui pauca loquitur."

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH.

SEPTEMBER 16TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L., LL.D.

1. In which parts of England was the Celtic tongue spoken during the Anglo Saxon period?

2. Give an account of the ancient metrical compositions still extant in the Irish language.

3. Give an account of the poems of Ossian, and state the judgment given as to their authenticity.

4. Show how the introduction of Christianity gave a new impulse to the literature of England.

5. Give an account of the principal authors who wrote in the Latin tongue during the Anglo-Saxon period, and of their productions.

6. Describe the mode in which the natural development of literary cultivation among a people commonly takes place.

7. State the causes that made the development of Anglo Saxon literature an exception to the ordinary mode.

8. Which are the three historical poems classed as Anglo-Saxon, that were composed before the period of the immigrations into England? Give the substance of what is said of them.

9. Give an account of Caedmon and of his poem.

10. Give the characteristics of Anglo-Saxon versification, and state their effects upon the form of subsequent metrical compositions.

11. Give an acconnt of the literary labours of Bede, Aldhelm, King Alfred, and Aelfric.

12. Give an account of the Saxon Chronicle.

13. When did the Crusades take place? Mention some of their principal effects.

14. What is said of the early history of the two English Universities, and of the two principal names that adorned English erudition in the 11th century.

15. Give an account of the two rival schools on the continent that made philosophy a favourite pursuit.

16. What period duriag the middle ages was most distinguished for the cultivation in England of Classical scholorship?

17. In what century were the literature and old language of England most materially influenced by the French literature and language?

18. What is said as to the dialect or dialects out of which the modern standard English has grown?

19. Which are the modifications of the old language that mark what is called Semi-Saxon?

20. To what time is the commencement of the period of Middle English to be referred, and who is the eminent author whose writings belong to that time?

McGILLL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FOURTH YEAR.

LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

SEPTEMBER 14TH : — AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, DCL, LL.D.

1. What are laws of thought?—Enumerate them.

2. Distinguish between Logic and Metaphysics.

3. What is meant by Logic as au art and as a science?

4. Explain the assertion "Quod in naturâ naturatâ lex, in naturâ naturante idea dicitur."

5. Distinguish between the formal and the material part of a representation.

5. Upon what principles may the growth of languages be accounted for?—Explain them.

7. Why is Logic called an a *priori* science?

8. Distinguish between Intuitions and Conceptions.

9, Explain what we mean by Higher and Lower Conceptions.

10. Show that Conceptions have the capacities of Intension and Extension, and explain.

11. Explain the processes of Division end Definition of Conceptions.

12. Give the principal divisions of Nouns.

13. Give the signification of the predicable classes, genus, property, definition, accident.

14. Give a short exposition of the doctrines of quantity and quality.

15. Explain how it is that ambiguity may attach to the terms "all" and "some." What is the logical postulate with regard to this subject?

16. What is a science?

17. What are said to be the requirements which every science must meet in order to fulfil its intention?

18. In regard to the question whether a criterion of truth is possible, what is said to be the only adequate reply?

19. Explain what is meant by:—1. the principle of contradiction; 2. the principle of Identity; 3. the principle of Excluded Middle; 4. the principle of Sufficient Reason.

20. State discriminately in what respects these four criteria are useful

21. Give the Definitions of Induction and Deduction.

22. How does it happen that infirmity of evidence atttaches generally to the results yielded by the process of Induction?

23. Give the four principal questions that require answers in Applied Logic.

24. What are meant by a Law and a Theory?

25. What are we to understand by the Cause of a given event or thing?

26. Explain the following divisions of Causes, of the older writers:—1. Causes physical, moral, occasional; 2. primary and secondary; 3. principal and instrumental; 4. universal and particular; 5. total and partial.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY.

SEPTEMBER 16TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. State the composition, properties, and sources of $K_2\ C\ O_3$ and $H\ K,\ C\ O_3$

2. State the distinctive characters of Barium and Strontium, and their compounds.

3. State the properties and sources of Aluminium and its principal compounds.

4. State the composition and properties of $MgSO_4 + 7\ H_2O$.

5. Describe fully the Oxides of Iron and their characters as ores of the metal.

6. Explain the mode of production of Lead Carbonate, Silver Nitrate, and Brass.

7. State the distinguishing tests for Copper, Mercury, Silver and Gold.

8. Describe the Chromium Oxides and their chief peculiarities.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

SCIENCE.

BOTANY.

SEPTEMBER 16TH :—MORNING, 9 to 12.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. State fully the histology of Starch, Dotted Ducts, Woody Fibre.
2. Explain the principal modifications of the parts of the Flower.
3. Explain the mode of reproduction in Ferns and Mosses.
4. Describe the parts of a Dicotyledonous Exalbuminous Seed.
5. Describe the structure and functions of the Leaf.
6. Define the terms Stipule, Bract, Acrogen, Spine, Epiphyte.
7. Describe the processes of Vegetable Nutrition.
8. Characterize fully Angiosperms, Gymnosperms. Endogens.
9. State the distinctive characters of Lichens, Algae, Fungi.
10. Describe the specimens exhibited.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SBHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY.

SEPTEMBER 16TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the preparation of Oxygen.

2. Explain atomic weight. State its relation to the combining volumes of Gases.

3. Explain the chemical composition of the Atmosphere.

4. State the composition and mode of preparation of Coal Gas, with the formulæ of its ingredients.

5. State the chemical principles involved in smelting the ores of Iron.

6. Explain the principles of Spectrum Analysis.

7. State the properties and uses of $KClO_3$, H_2S, Al_2O_3, SiO .

8. Explain the terms Monad, Dyad, Triad, as applied to substances.

9. State the composition of the Sugars, and the theory and results of fermentation.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FOURTH YEAR.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

BOTANY.

SEPTEMBER 14TH :—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe a woody wedge of an ordinary Exogen, and state the modifications of the structures in Herbaceous Plants and in Gymnosperms.

2. What are the characteristics of the Endophleum and Epiphleum in Exogens, and the structure of the outer rind in Endogenous stems.

3. What is the condition of the Epicarp in the Drupe, Caryopsis and Legume.

4. Describe the various modes of dehiscence.

5. Describe the modifications and positions of the Embryo in Monocotyledonous and Gymnospermous seeds.

6. Characterize the genus *Anemone* with its Canadian species.

7. Characterize *Cypripedium* and *Spiranthes*, with an illustration of each genus.

8. Refer the plants exhibited to their genera, and state their characters.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTRRAL,

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FOURTH YEAR.

ZOOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOLOGY.

SEPTEMBER 16TH :—9 A. M. TO 12.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. State fully the distinction between *Alcyonium* and *Actinia*, as types of orders.

2. Name the families of *Brachiopoda* represented in the seas and rocks of Canada, and characterise two of them with examples.

3. Define Tetradecapoda and Cirripedia, with examples from Canadian species.

4. Describe fully the oral organs of *Homarus* or *Astacus*.

5. Explain the Circulation and Respiration in *Homarus* and *Unio*.

6. Explain the structure and functions of the mantle and foot in *Lamellibranchiata*.

SEPT. 17TH :—9 A. M. TO 12.

7. State the general laws of the coast lines and mountain ranges of continents, with examples.

8. Describe the Equatorial Current and the Gulf Stream.

9. State the principal causes and phenomena of Erosion.

10. Explain the nature and causes of Earthquakes.

11. Describe Glaciers, with the theories as to their motion.

12. State the nature and mode of formation of Mineral Veins.

13. What are Cleavage Planes, Concretions, Dunes, Faults.

14. Examination on Specimens.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL,

EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

SECOND YEAR.

FRENCH.

SEPTEMBER 17TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

Examiner ..... P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

I. Translate into English:

Mais que voulez-vous que je fasse? Quand je pourrais passer sur quantité d'égards où notre sexe est obligé, j'ai de la considération pour ma mère. Elle m'a toujours élevée avec une tendresse extrême, et je ne saurais me résoudre à lui donner du déplaisir. Faites, agissez auprès d'elle; employez tous vos soins à gagner son esprit. Vous pouvez faire et dire tout ce que vous voudrez, je vous en donne la licence; et s'il ne tient qu'à me déclarer en votre faveur, je veux bien consentir à lui faire un aveu, moi-même, de tout ce que je sens pour vous.

MOLIERE, *l'Avare*, A. iv, sc. i.

Je ne m'étonne pas, au combat que j'essuie,
De voir prendre à monsieur la thèse qu'il appuie;
Il est fort enfoncé dans la cour, c'est tout dit.
La cour comme l'on sait, ne tient pas pour l'esprit:
Elle a quelque intérêt d'appuyer l'ignorance;
Et c'est en courtisan qu'il en prend la défense.

Les Femmes savantes, A. iv. sc. iii.

C'est de la tête aux pieds un homme tout mystère,
Qui vous jette, en passant, un coup-d'œil égaré,
Et sans aucune affaire, est toujours affairé.
Tout ce qu'il vous débite en grimaces abonde;
A force de façons, il assomme tout le monde;
Sans cesse il a tout bas, pour rompre l'entretien,
Un secret à vous dire, et ce secret n'est rien;
De la moindre vétille il fait une merveille,
Et, jusques au bonjour, il dit tout à l'oreille.

Le Misanthrope A. ii. sc. v.

II. Translate into English:

On dit qu'avec Bélise il est du dernier bien. Il fait le métier de pester chaque jour contre la cour. On doit s'en prendre aux flatteurs. On n'a point trop donné au bruit que contre vous sa malice a tourné. Mon père met peu de poids aux choses qu'il résout. Ce subtil faux-fuyant mérite qu'on le loue. Un auteur qui va partant gueuser des encens Souvent-nous en étions aux prises. Je me sens pour vous de la tendresse en dépit que j'en aie.

III. Write the feminine of the adjectives *flatteur*, *demandeur*, *inventeur bienfaiteur*, *vertueux*, *serviteur*, *caduc*, *las*, *grec* et *sec*.

IV. When is the word *tout* an adjective and when an adverb? Give examples. When does the adverb *tout* vary?

V. How many primitive tenses are there in French? Name them and tell which tenses each of them forms.

VI. Write the three persons singular of the Imperfect of the Subjunctive of the verbs *acquérir*, *venir*, *pourvoir*, *savoir*, *craindre naître et vivre*.

VII. Explain the difference between the conjonction *quand*, and the preposition *quant*, and say by what other preposition is this one always followed.

VIII. Translate into French:

The advantages arising from social entercourse consist more in receiving than in communicating ideas. Hearing is truly the better half of conversation : it is, in every respect, incomparably more useful than speaking. Like reading, it satisfies instinctive inquisitiveness, one of the principles of human perfectibility. If we perfectly understand what is said, a few words, a monosyllable, even the slightest motion of assent or dissent, will suffice to keep up conversation or transact business.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THIRD YEAR.

FRENCH.

SEPTEMBER 17TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

Examiner.....P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Give the synopsis of the tragedy of Racine *Andromaque*.

2. What are the principal characters in the tragedy of Racine *Iphigénie?* What ancient poet had already written on that subject?

3. In what does the interest of the tragedy of *Britannicus* consist? How does that tragedy compare with the other two, for the grandeur of the situation of the characters?

To which of these tragedies do you give the preference? Why?

4. Translate into English:

Juste ciel! c'est ainsi qu'assurant ta vengeance,
Tu romps tous les ressorts de ma vaine prudence!
Encore si je pouvais, libre dans mon malheur,
Par des larmes au moins soulager ma douleur!
Triste destin des rois! Esclaves que nous sommes,
Et des rigueurs du sort et des discours des hommes,
Nous nous voyons sans cesse assiégés de témoins;
Et les plus malheureux osent pleurer le moins.

From what tragedy is the above piece taken? Who speaks?

5. State when you have to use the article in French although it is omitted in English. Give examples.

6. Explain the rule for the formation of the plural in compound nouns, and write in the plural the following words: *un lieutenant-général, un aide-de-camp, le chef-d'œuvre, le garde-chasse, un contre-amiral, un gentilhomme, un arc-en-ciel, le réveil-matin, le chef-lieu, un passe-partout.*

7. State the different ways to write the word *mille*, and explain when each is to be used.

8. Give three instances when personal pronouns used as *subjects* are placed after the verb although no interrogation is meant. Give examples.

9. When a verb governs the pronouns without a proposition, where do you place them? And in what order? Give examples.

10. When a *collective noun* is followed by the proposition *de* and a *noun*, how do you make the verb agree? Give examples.

11. State the rules concerning the use of the *Imperfect of the Indicative* and the *Preterite Definite* in French. Give examples.

12. Translate into French:

It is sometimes both pleasing and profitable to recur to those characters in literary history who are emphatically favorites, and to glance at the causes of their popularity. Such speculations frequently afford more important results than the mere gratification of curiosity. They often lead to a clearer perception ef the true tests of genius, and indicate the principle and methods by which the common mind may be most successfully addressed. The advantage of such retrospective enquiries is still greater at a period like the present when there is such an obvious tendency to innovate upon some of the best established theories of taste; when the passion for novelty seeks for such unlicensed indulgence, and invention seems to exhaust itself rather upon forms than ideas. In literature, especially, we appear to be daily losing one of the most valuable elements—simplicity.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

FIRST YEAR.

GREEK.—XENOPHON.—ANABASIS, BOOK I.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδόκει ἤδη πορεύεσθαι αὐτῷ ἄνω, τὴν μὲν πρόφασιν ἐποιεῖτο ὡς Πισίδας βουλόμενος ἐκβαλεῖν παντάπασιν ἐκ τῆς χώρας· καὶ ἀθροίζει ὡς ἐπὶ τούτους τό τε βαρβαρικὸν καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἐνταῦθα στράτευμα· καὶ παραγγέλλει τῷ τε Κλεάρχῳ λαβόντι ἥκειν ὅσον ἦν αὐτῷ στράτευμα, καὶ τῷ Ἀριστίππῳ συναλλαγέντι πρὸς τοὺς οἰκοι ἀποπέμψαι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ὃ εἶχε στράτευμα, καὶ Ξενίᾳ τῷ Ἀρκάδι, ὃς αὐτῷ προεστήκει τοῦ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι ξενικοῦ, ἥκειν παραγγέλλει λαβόντα τοὺς ἄνδρας, πλὴν ὁπόσοι ἱκανοὶ ἦσαν τὰς ἀκροπόλεις φυλάττειν. Ἐκάλεσε δὲ καὶ τοὺς Μίλητον πολιορκοῦντας, καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἐκέλευσε σὺν αὐτῷ στρατεύεσθαι, ὑποδεχόμενος αὐτοῖς, εἰ καλῶς καταπράξειεν ἐφ' ἃ ἐστρατεύετο, μὴ πρόσθεν παύσασθαι πρὶν αὐτοὺς καταγάγοι οἴκαδε. οἱ δὲ ἡδέως ἐπείθοντο· ἐπίστευον γὰρ αὐτῷ· καὶ λαβόντες τὰ ὅπλα παρῆσαν εἰς Σάρδεις.

(B) Κῦρος δὲ συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγοὺς εἶπεν, Ἀπολελοίπασιν ἡμᾶς Ξενίας καὶ Πασίων· ἀλλ' εὖ γε μέντοι ἐπιστάσθωσαν ὅτι οὔτε ἀποδεδράκασιν. οἶδα γὰρ ὅπῃ οἴχονται· οὔτε ἀποπεφεύγασιν· ἔχω γὰρ τριήρεις ὥστε ἑλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον· ἀλλὰ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἐγωγε αὐτοὺς διώξω, οὐδ' ἐρεῖ οὐδεὶς ὡς ἐγὼ ἕως μὲν ἂν παρῇ τις χρῶμαι, ἐπειδὰν δὲ ἀπιέναι βούληται, συλλαβὼν καὶ αὐτοὺς κακῶς ποιῶ καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἀποσυλῶ. ἀλλὰ ἰόντων, εἰδότες ὅτι κακίους εἰσὶ περὶ ἡμᾶς ἢ ἡμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους. καίτοι ἔχω γε αὐτῶν καὶ τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας ἐν Τράλλεσι φρουρούμενα· ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τούτων στερήσονται, ἀλλ' ἀπολήψονται τῆς πρόσθεν ἕνεκα περὶ ἐμὲ ἀρετῆς. καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτα εἶπεν· οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες, εἴ τις καὶ ἀθυμότερος ἦν πρὸς τὴν ἀνάβασιν, ἀκούοντες τὴν Κύρου ἀρετὴν ἡδιον καὶ προθυμότερον συνεπορεύοντο.

(C) Πάλιν δὲ ὁ Κῦρος ἠρώτα, Οὐκοῦν ὕστερον, ὡς αὐτὸς σὺ ὁμολογεῖς, οὐδὲν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἀδικούμενος ἀποστὰς εἰς Μυσοὺς κακῶς ἐποίεις τὴν ἐμὴν χώραν ὅ,τι ἐδύνω; ἔφη ὁ Ὀρόντης. Οὐκοῦν, ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, ὁπότ' αὖ ἔγνως τὴν σεαυτοῦ δύναμιν, ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὸν τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος βωμὸν μεταμέλειν τέ σοι ἔφησθα καὶ πείσας ἐμὲ πιστὰ πάλιν ἔδωκάς μοι καὶ ἔλαβες παρ' ἐμοῦ; καὶ ταῦθ' ὁμολογεῖ ὁ Ὀρόντης. Τί οὖν, ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, ἀδικηθεὶς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ νῦν τὸ τρίτον ἐπιβουλεύων μοι φανερὸς γέγονας; εἰπόντος δὲ τοῦ Ὀρόντου, ὅτι οὐδὲν ἀδικηθείς, ἠρώτησεν ὁ Κῦρος αὐτόν· Ὁμολογεῖς οὖν περὶ ἐμὲ ἄδικος γεγενῆσθαι; Ἦ γὰρ ἀνάγκη, ἔφη ὁ Ὀρόντης. ἐκ τούτου πάλιν ἠρώτησεν ὁ Κῦρος, Ἔτι οὖν ἂν γένοιο τῷ ἐμῷ ἀδελφῷ πολέμιος, ἐμοὶ δὲ φίλος καὶ πιστός; ὁ δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι, οὐδ' εἰ γενοίμην, ὦ Κῦρε, σοί γ' ἂν ποτε ἔτι δόξαιμι.

2. Explain the grammatical usages, severally, of the following expressions :—(*a*) παρὼν ἐτύγχανε. (*b*) ὡς ἀποκτενῶν. (*c*) πρόφασις τοῦ ἀθροίζειν στράτευμα. (*d*) Κύδνος ὄνομα. (*e*) ἰέναι τοῦ πρόσω. (*f*) τὸ μέσον ἦσαν στάδιοι τρεῖς. (*g*) περὶ μέσας νύκτας.

3. (*a*) Write down the full forms of which the following are contractions :—κέρως, ἐπάν, εἶων, κακίους, πλείους, μείζους. (*b*) State the fundamental meaning of παρά ; and show, by adducing a passage from this Book, how the meaning is modified by the cases severally governed by it. (*c*) Give the different meanings of θέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα.

4. State the difference between :—οἶκοι and οἴκοι. βασίλεια and βασιλεία· παρὰ and πάρα. ἀποφῆναι, ἀποφήναι, and ἀπόφηναι. ὅπως with the *Inf.* and with the *Ind.* mood. ἄρχειν and ἄρχεσθαι τοῦ λόγου. ἡγέομαι αὐτῶν and αὐτοῖς.

5. Write down the 1*st Sing. Pres. Ind.* of the following Participles :—παριών, κεράσας, λελοιπώς, αἴρουσα, ἀναγνούς, παροῦσιν. (*b*) Parse the following verbs, and give the *Pres. Inf.* of each :—εἰσῆεσαν, παρῆνει, προσεκύνησαν, κατακεκόψεσθαι, ἵεντο, ἦγον, ἐπιστάσθωσαν, πείσομαι.

6. Write short explanatory notes on the following :—λοχαγούς, ποικίλας ἀναξυρίδας, ὀβολούς, χοίνικας, ὄνους ἀλέτας, εἰς ζώνην δεδομέναι, κατ' ἴλας καὶ κατὰ τάξεις, εὐωνυμον.

7. Give the meaning and derivation of :—δαρεικούς, ξένος, σταθμούς, ἡμιόλιον, δυσπόρευτος, πλῆθος, μεσημβρίαν, ἐγκρατεῖς.

8. (*a*) Decline the following words :—ἀνήρ, ῥήτωρ, λαγώς, χώρα. (*b*) with accents, δῆμος, υἱός, στράτευμα, ὅστις. (*c*) Write down the *Nom. Sing.* and *Dat. Plu.* of γυναῖκα, κέρατα, χειμῶνος, ὄρνιν, μηνός, τείχη.

9. (*a*) Give the Comparative and Superlative of :—πολύς, ταχύς, πιστός, σοφός, ἄνω, μάλα. *b*. Write down the *Aorist* and *Future* (1st Sing.) of :—τέμνω, ἀγγέλλω, γίγνομαι, πάσχω, πέμπω, πίπτω.

10. Translate into Greek :—(1) The king himself did this. (2) The next day the army came. (3) The horse runs very fast. (4) He took pleasure in doing good to his children. (5) He came to see his son.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—EURIPIDES.—MEDEA.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A

1. Translate :—

(A) ΤΡ. μή, πρὸς γενείου, κρύπτε σύνδουλον σεθεν·
σιγὴν γάρ, εἰ χρή, τῶνδε θήσομαι πέρι.
ΠΑΙΔΑΓ. ἠκουσά του λέγοντος, οὐ δοκῶν κλύειν,
πεσσοὺς προςελθών, ἔνθα δὴ παλαίτατοι
θάσσουσι, σεμνὸν ἀμφὶ Πειρήνης ὕδωρ,
ὡς τούςδε παῖδας γῆς ἐλᾶν Κορινθίας
ξὺν μητρὶ μέλλοι τῆςδε κοίρανος χθονὸς
Κρέων. ὁ μέντοι μῦθος εἰ σαφὴς ὅδε
οὐκ οἶδα· βουλοίμην δ' ἂν οὐκ εἶναι τόδε.
ΤΡ. καὶ ταῦτ' Ἰάσων παῖδας ἐξανέξεται
πάσχοντας, εἰ καὶ μητρὶ διαφορὰν ἔχει;
ΠΑΙΔΑΓ. παλαιὰ καινῶν λείπεται κηδευμάτων,
κοὐκ ἔστ' ἐκεῖνος τοῖςδε δώμασιν φίλος.
ΤΡ. ἀπωλόμεσθ' ἄρ', εἰ κακὸν προςοίσομεν
νέον παλαιῷ, πρὶν τόδ ἐξηντληκέναι.

(B) ΑΙ. τί φῄς; σαφῶς μοι σὰς φράσον δυςθυμίας.
ΜΗ. ἀδικεῖ μ' Ἰάσων οὐδὲν ἐξ ἐμοῦ παθών.
ΑΙ. τί χρῆμα δράσας; φράζε μοί σαφέστερον.
ΜΗ. γυναῖκ' ἐφ' ἡμῖν δεσπότιν δόμων ἔχει.
ΑΙ. ἦ γὰρ τετόλμηκ' ἔργον αἰσχιστον τόδε.
ΜΗ. σάφ' ἴσθ'· ἀτιμοι δ' ἐσμὲν οἱ πρὸ τοῦ φίλοι.
ΑΙ. πότερον ἐρασθεὶς ἢ σὸν ἐχθαίρων λέχος;
ΜΗ. μέγαν γ' ἔρωτα· πιστὸς οὐκ ἔφυ φίλοις.
ΑΙ. ἴτω νυν, εἴπερ ὡς λέγεις ἐστὶν κακός.
ΜΗ. ἀνδρῶν τυράννων κῆδος ἠράσθη λαβεῖν.
ΑΙ. δίδωσι δ' αὐτῷ τίς; πέραινέ μοι λόγον.
ΜΗ. Κρέων, ὃς ἀρχει τῆςδε γῆς Κορινθίας.
ΑΙ. ξυγγνωστὰ μεντ' ἄρ' ἦν σε λυπεῖσθαι, γύναι.
ΜΗ. ὄλωλα· καὶ πρός γ' ἐξελαύνομαι χθονός.
ΑΙ. πρὸς τοῦ; τόδ' ἄλλο καινὸν αὖ λέγεις κακόν.
ΜΗ, Κρέων μ' ἐλαύνει φυγάδα γῆς Κορινθίας.
ΑΙ. ἐᾷ δ' Ἰάσων; οὐδὲ ἓν τ' ἐπῄνεσα.
ΜΗ, λόγῳ γὲν οὐχί καρτερεῖν δὲ βούλεται.

(C) XO. *νῦν ἐλπίδες οὐκετι μοι παίδων ζόας,*
οὐκέτι· στείχουσι γὰρ ἐς φόνον ἤδη.
δέξεται νύμφα χρυσέων ἀναδεσμῶν,
δέξεται δύστανος ἄταν.
ξανθᾷ δ' ἀμφὶ κόμᾳ θή—
σει τὸν Ἅιδα κόσμον αὐτά γ'
ἐν χεροῖν λαβοῦσα.
πείσει χάρις ἀμβρόσιός τ' αὐγὰ πέπλον
χρυσότευκτόν τε στέφανον περιθέσθαι·
νερτέροις δ' ἤδη πάρα νυμφοκομήσει.
τοῖον εἰς ἔρκος πεσεῖται,
καὶ μοῖραν θανάτον προς-
λήψεταιδ ύστανος· ἄταν δ'
οὐχ ὑπεκδραμεῖται.

2. Explain the use of the oblique cases in the following extracts, severally :—(*a*) *παλαιά καινῶν λείπεται κηδευμάτων.* (*b*) *δέργμα λεαίνης ἀποταυροῦται δμωσίν.* (*c*) *τὸ παλαιὸν ὄλβιοι.* (*d*) *ὦ δυστάλαινα τῆς ἐμῆς αὐθαδίας.* (*e*) *τῶν δ' ἐμῶν παίδων φυγὰς ψυχῆς ἀλλαξαίμεθα.*

3. Write short explanatory notes on :—(*a*) *κνανέας Συμπληγάδας.* (*b*) *ζηλῶ σε.* (*c*) *ἐπ' ἀμφικύλον μελάθρου.* (*d*) *ἐξιᾶσι πάντα κάλων.* (*e*) *ἀκροισί λαίφους κρασπέδοις.* (*f*) *οὐκ οἶδ' ἂν εἰ πείσαιμι.*

4. Parse the following words :—*του, σέθεν, σφ', ἐλᾶν, κάτει, ἀπενάσθην, ἔδρας, τεύξει, ἄραρε, ἀνέπτα, οἴκοθεν, χρῆν, μετεύξει, δεδόκησαι.*

5. Give the meaning and derivation of :—*ζηλωτόν, ἐπεζύγης, φερνάς, ἄβρῶς, καλλίνικοι, ἕκατι, στόμαργον, δυσίατος.*

6. Give the Attic equivalents for the following forms :—*ζόας, δύστανος, Ἅιδα, τάκον, ἀμαχανίας, πελάσειε, ἄλλᾳ, γᾶς.*

7. (*a*) Give the equivalents of :—*ἐγῳδα, χϙ, ἀνήρ, τοὐτῳ, ἐγῳμαι, ἐμοὐσι, κᾆτα.* (*b*) *ἀτιμασας ἔχει* :—Explain the force of this idiom.

8. *πεφύκαμεν σοφαί* :—Suppose the reading were *σοφοί*, what difference would it make in the sense ? Give the canon by which this usage is explained.

9. (*a*) Decline :—*ναῦς, κάλως, πατήρ, γέλως.* (*b*) Write down the Comparative and Superlative of :—*ταχύς, πιστός, αἰσχρός, δυνατός.* (*c*) What cases do the following verbs, severally, govern :—*χράομαι, ἀκούω, βουλεύω, κρίνω* ?

10. (*a*) State the difference in meauing between :—(1) *καλῶν* and *κάλων.* (2) *σίγα, σῖγα, σιγᾶ,* and *σιγᾷ.* (3) *ὅρος* and *ὄρος.* (4) *πάρα* and *παρά.* (5) *τρόχων* and *τροχῶν.* (6) *ἐνί, ἐνί,* and *ἔνι.* (*b*) Give examples of the use of the Article with (1) the Infinitive, and (2) with the Participle.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—DEMOSTHENES.—THE OLYNTHIACS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Ἄξιον δ' ἐνθυμηθῆναι καὶ λογίσασθαι τὰ πράγματα ἐν ᾧ καθέστηκε νυνὶ τὰ Φιλίππου. οὔτε γὰρ, ὡς δοκεῖ καὶ φήσειέ τις ἂν μὴ σκοπῶν ἀκριβῶς εὐτρεπῶς οὐδ' ὡς ἂν κάλλιστ' αὐτῷ τὰ παρόντ' ἔχει, οὔτ' ἂν ἐξήνεγκε τὸν πόλεμόν ποτε τοῦτον ἐκεῖνος, εἰ πολεμεῖν ᾠήθη δεήσειν αὐτὸν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐπιὼν ἅπαντα τότε ἤλπιζε τὰ πράγματα ἀναιρήσεσθαι, κἄτα διέψευσται. τοῦτο δὴ πρῶτον αὐτὸν ταράττει παρὰ γνώμην γεγονὸς καὶ πολλὴν ἀθυμίαν αὐτῷ παρέχει, εἶτα τὰ τῶν Θετταλῶν. ταῦτα γὰρ ἅπιστα μὲν ἦν δήπου φύσει καὶ ἀεὶ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, κομιδῇ δ', ὥσπερ ἦν, καὶ ἔστι νῦν τούτῳ. καὶ γὰρ Παγασὰς ἀπαιτεῖν αὐτόν εἰσιν ἐψηφισμένοι καὶ Μαγνησίαν κεκωλύκασι τειχίζειν. ἤκουον δ' ἐγωγέ τινων ὡς οὐδὲ τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τὰς ἀγορὰς ἔτι δώσοιεν αὐτῳ καρποῦσθαι· τὰ γὰρ κοινὰ τὰ Θετταλῶν ἀπὸ τούτων δέοι διοικεῖν, οὐ Φίλιππον λαμβάνειν. εἰ δὲ τούτων ἀποστερηθήσεται τῶν χρημάτων, εἰς στενὸν κομιδῇ τὰ τῆς τροφῆς τοῖς ξένοις αὐτῷ καταστήσεται.

(B) Ὅλως μὲν γὰρ ἡ Μακεδονικὴ δύναμις καὶ ἀρχὴ ἐν μὲν προσθήκης μέρει ἐστί τις οὐ μικρά, οἷον ὑπῆρξέ ποθ' ὑμῖν ἐπὶ Τιμοθέου πρὸς Ὀλυνθίους· πάλιν αὖ πρὸς Ποτίδαιαν Ὀλυνθίοις ἐφάνη τι τοῦτο συναμφότερον· νυνὶ δὲ Θετταλοῖς στασιάζουσι καὶ τεταραγμένοις ἐπὶ τὴν τυραννικὴν οἰκίαν ἐβοήθησε· καὶ ὅπου τις ἂν, οἶμαι, προσθῇ κἂν μικρὰν δύναμιν, πάντ' ὠφελεῖ· αὐτὴ δὲ καθ' αὑτὴν ἀσθενὴς καὶ πολλῶν κακῶν ἐστι μεστή. καὶ γὰρ οὗτος ἅπασι τούτοις, οἷς ἂν τις μέγαν αὐτὸν ἡγήσαιτο, τοῖς πολέμοις καὶ ταῖς στρατείαις, ἐπ' ἐπισφαλεστέραν αὐτὴν ἢ ὑπῆρχε φύσει κατεσκεύακεν αὐτῷ. μὴ γὰρ οἴεσθε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῖς αὐτοῖς Φίλιππόν τε χαίρειν καὶ τοὺς ἀρχομένους, ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν δόξης ἐπιθυμεῖ καὶ τοῦτο ἐζήλωκε, καὶ προῄρηται πράττων καὶ κινδυνεύων, ἂν συμβῇ τι, παθεῖν, τὴν τοῦ διαπράξασθαι ταῦτα ἃ μηδεὶς πώποτε ἄλλος Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς δόξαν ἀντὶ τοῦ ζῆν ἀσφαλῶς ᾐρημένος.

(C) Ὁ μὲν οὖν παρὼν καιρὸς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἴπερ ποτὲ, πολλῆς φροντίδος, καὶ βουλῆς δεῖται· ἐγὼ δὲ οὐχ ὅ τι χρὴ περὶ τῶν παρόντων συμβουλεῦσαι χαλεπώτατον ἡγοῦμαι, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖν' ἀπορῶ, τίνα χρὴ τρόπον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πρὸς ὑμᾶς περὶ αὐτῶν εἰπεῖν. πέπεισμαι γὰρ ἐξ ὧν παρῶν καὶ ἀκούων σύνοιδα τὰ πλείω τῶν πραγμάτων ὑμᾶς ἐκπεφευγέναι τῷ μὴ βούλεσθαι τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν, οὐ τῷ μὴ συνιέναι. ἀξιῶ δὲ ὑμᾶς, ἂν μετὰ παρρησίας ποιῶμαι τοὺς λόγους, ὑπομένειν, τοῦτο θεωροῦντας εἰ τἀληθῆ λέγω καὶ διὰ τοῦτο, ἵνα τὰ λοιπὰ βελτίω γένηται· ὁρᾶτε γὰρ ὡς ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς χάριν δημηγορεῖν ἐνίους εἰς πᾶν προελήλυθε μοχθηρίας τὰ παρόντα.

2. Analyse the construction of the following extracts:—(*a*) *τῶν πραγμάτων ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς ἀντιληπτέον ἐστίν.* (*b*) *οὐδὲ γὰρ λόγος ὑμῖν τοῦ μὴ τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν ἐθέλειν ὑπολείπεται.* (*c*) *εἰς στενὸν τὰ τῆς τροφῆς τοῖς ξένοις αὐτῷ καταστήσεται.* (*d*) *καὶ τόπων ὧν ἦμεν κύριοι φαίνεσθαι προϊεμένους.*

3. Write short explanatory notes on:—*ἔστησαν τρόπαια. ἀλλ' ὃ τᾶν τὶς ἔξω τῆς ἡλικίας. ἅπαντα ἀνεχαίτισε. εἰσεφέρετε κατὰ συμμορίας. νομοθέτας καθίσατε. προπέποται τὰ τῆς πολεως πράγματα. βοηδρόμια πέμψωσιν.* Give the var. lect. for this last, and translate and explain it.

4. Parse the following verbs:—*περιηρημένοι, ηὔξηται, ἀνηλώκαμεν, προπέποται, πεφῆνασι, ἠνώχλει, ἀπειρηκότων, καθυφείμεθα, ἐπανέντας, ὑπομνῆσαι.*

5. (*a*) *ἑκατομβαιῶν, μεταγειτνιῶν, βοηδρομιῶν*:—Name the corresponding months in our Calendar. (*b*) Give the divisions of the Attic month.

6. (*a*) State the geographical situation of the following places, respectively:—Pydna, Potidaea, Methone, Amphipolis, Pegasae, Magnesia, Olynthus. (*b*) *τὰ θεωρικά*:—Give an account of the origin and history of this Fund. (*c*) Describe the mode of making laws under the Athenian constitution, and point out the distinction between *προβούλευμα, ψήφισμα* and *νόμος*.

7. Give a short account of the leading events in the reign of Philip, together with the dates of his accession and death; of the battle of Chæroneia; of Leuctra; of the capture of Olynthus; of the siege of Byzantium.

8. (*a*) Write down the *Gen. Sing.* and the *Dat. Plu.* of:—*μάρτυς, ὄρνις, κύων, κέρας, σάλπιγξ.* (*b*) Decline *γέλως, χρώς, λαγώς.* (*c*) Write down the Positives and Superlatives of:—*ἐλάσσων, ἀμείνων, θᾶττον μᾶλλον, πρότερον.*

9. (*a*) Write down the 1st Sing. Ind. of the principal tenses of:—*λαμβάνω, λανθάνω, βαίνω, ἵστημι, εἶμι, ἐλαύνω.* (*b*) Parse the following:—*οἶσθα, θοῦ, ἀλούς, φθάς, ἐλᾶς, πράξαι.* (*c*) State and illustrate the use of *ὥστε* to express a consequence.

10. Distinguish between the following:—*ἴδην* and *ᾄδην. ἠρῶ* and *ἤρῳ. ἀνὰ* and *ἀνα. αὖτη, αὐτη,* and *ἀϋτή. λαὸς* and *λᾶος. εἷς, εἰς,* and *εἶς. ἐνι, ἐνί,* and *ἑνί. φύλαξαι* and *φυλάξαι.*

McGILLL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

LATIN,—VIRGIL.—ÆNEID, BOOK VI.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

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(A) Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant ;
præcipue pius Aeneas. Tum iussa Sibyllae,
haud mora, festinant flentes, aramque sepulcri
congerere arboribus, coeloque educere certant.
Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum :
procumbunt piceæ ; sonat icta securibus ilex ;
fraxineaeque trabes cuneis et fissile robur
scinditur ; advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.
Nec non Aeneas opera inter talia primus
hortatur socios paribusque accingitur armis.
Atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat,
adspectans silvam immensam, et sic voce precatur :
Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus
ostendat nemore in tanto ! quando omnia vere
heu ! nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est.

450

(B) Inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido
errabat silva in magna : quam Troius heros,
ut primum iuxta stetit, agnovitque per umbras
obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
aut videt, aut vidisse putat, per nubila, lunam,
demisit lacrimas, dulcique affatus amore est :
Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
venerat, exstinctam ferroque extrema secutam ?
Funeris heu tibi causa fui ? Per sidera iuro,
per superos, et, si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.
Sed me iussa deûm, quæ nunc has ire per umbras,
per loca senta situ cogunt, noctemque profundam,
imperiis egere suis, nec credere quivi
hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
Siste gradum, teque adspectu ne subtrahe nostro.
Quem fugis ? Extremum fato, quod te alloquor, hoc est.

(C) Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quæ deinde sequatur
gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,
illustres animas, nostrumque in nomen ituras,
expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.
Ille, vides, pura iuvenis qui nititur hasta,
proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, primus ad auras
aetherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget,
Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles :
quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia coniunx
educet silvis regem, regumque parentem :
unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba.

2. (*a*) Give the scheme of the metre and scan the first six vss. of extract (A).

(*b*) Explain, briefly, the illusions in extract (C).

(*c*) Give the Greek of which the following are translations :—Sic fatur lacrimans. Semina flammæ. Demens. Æquor marmoreum.

3. Give the meaning of the adverbs in the following :— (*a*) Quae sint ea flumina *porro*. (*b*) *Pariter* pietate *vel* armis egregius. (*c*) Silex *jam* lapsura. (*d*) Quos *jam inde* ut prospexit. (*e*) Fare *jam istinc*. (*h*) Explain the following archaic forms :— *Divom, volt, olli, aurai.*

4. Name the cases of the words in Italics, with a translation of the ext., and state the grounds of your interpretation in each instance :— (*a*) *Praepetibus pennis* ausus se credere *caelo*. (*b*) Non indebita posco regna *meis fatis*. (*c*). Et pater ipse suo *superum* jam signat honore. (*d*) *Alacris* palmas utrasque tetendit. (*e*) Obloquitur *numeris* septem discrimina vocum. (*f*) Sortem *animi* miseratus iniquam.

5. (*a*) Parse (giving the First Sing. Present, Perfect, and Future, Indicative, of each,) the following verbs : —attigerint, sequere, torsit, utere, lavere, quierunt, exciderat, attulerint, (*b*) Write the 1st. Sing, Pres. Ind. of :—strictam, miserate, commixtus, repostos, dejecti, confectum, fleti, concussus, fusi, satus.

6. Give the derivation and meaning of :—habenas, præpetibus, anhelum, penetralia, arma, bibulam, numen, incolumis, cognomine, ultro.

7. (*a*) Give the difference in meaning between : — latus, latus ; ducis, ducis ; mala, mala ; alius, alius ; refert, refert· educet, educet, according as the quantity of the penultimate is long or short. (*b*) nosco, cognosco, agnosco ; sileo, taceo ; fugo, fugio ; hic, ille, iste ; quotidies, indies ; facies, vultus. (*c*) What cases follow, severally, these words :—erga, in, tenus, careo, induo, consulo, utilis, dispar, indigens.

8. (*a*) Decline in the *singular* :—tellus, genus, servitus, nux, domus ; and in the *plural* :—nix, poema. lapis, iter, bos. (*b*) Give the *Gen. Sing.* and *Dat. Plu.* of :— aper, iter, latus, manus, tempus, filia, artus, scurra, (*c*) Decline :—is, quis, celer, uter, idem.

9. Write down *Perf.* and *Supine* of :—do, faveo, rumpo, tego, parco, lego, cedo, abdo.

10. Translate into Latin :—

1. The Roman army routed the enemy who then sought peace. 2. Both the general and the senate refused to grant this to the enemy. 3. The Gauls attacked and captured Rome the capital of Italy. 4. The boy concealed these things from his father and mother. 5. The soldier was struck with a large stone on the head and immediately fell to the ground. 6. He lived fourteen years at Rome and died at Athens or Carthage.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

LATIN.—HORACE—EPISTLES, BOOK I.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) *Sirenum voces* et *Circæ pocula* nosti ;
Quæ si cum sociis stultus cupidusque bibisset,
Sub domina meretrice fuisset turpis et excors,
Vixisset canis immundus vel amica luto sus.
Nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati,
Sponsi Penelopæ, nebulones, Alcinoique
In cute curanda plus æquo operata juventus,
Cui pulchrum fuit in medios dormire dies, et
Ad strepitum citharæ cessatum ducere curam.
Ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones :
Ut te ipsum serves, non expergisceris ? Atqui
Si noles sanus, curres hydropicus ; et ni
Posces ante diem librum cum lumine, si non
Intendes animum studiis et rebus honestis,
Invidia vel amore vigil torquebere.

(B) Strenuus et fortis causisque Phllippus agendis
Clarus ab officiis *octavam circiter horam*
Dum redit atque Foro nimium distare *Carinas*
Jam grandis natu queritur, conspexit, ut aiunt,
Adrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra
Cultello proprios purgantem leniter ungues.
" Demetri," — puer hic non læva jussa Philippi
Accipiebat — " abi, quære et refer, unde domo, quis,
Cujus fortunæ, quo sit patre quove patrono."
It, redit et narrat, Vulteium nomine Menam,
Præconem, tenui censu, sine crimine, notum
Et properare loco et cessare et quærere et uti,
Gaudentem parvisque sodalibus et lare certo
Et ludis et post decisa negotia *Campo*.
" Scitari libet ex ipso, quodcunque refers ; dic
Ad cœnam veniat" Non sane credere Mena,
Mirari secum tacitus. Quid multa ? " Benigne,"
Respondet. " Neget ille mihi ? " " Negat improbus et te
Negligit aut horret."

(C) Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus ;
Ennius ipse pater nunquam nisi potus ad arma
Prosiluit dicenda. *Forum putealque Libonis*
Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis :
Hoc simul *edixi*, non cessavere poetæ
Nocturno certare mero, putere diurno.
Quid, si quis vultu torvo ferus et pede nudo
Exiguæque togæ simulet *textore* Catonem,
Virtutemne repræsentet moresque Catonis ?
Rupit Iarbitam Timagenis æmula lingua,
Dum studet urbanus tenditque disertus haberi.
Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile ; quod si
Pallerem casu, biberent *exsangue cuminum*.

2. Write short explanatory notes on the words printed in Italics in the above extracts.

3. Construe, and explain the grammatical construction of :— (*a*) Nodosa corpus nolis prohibere cheragra. (*b*) Laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto. (*c*) Mutat quadrata rotundis. (*d*) Quid mihi Celsus agit ? (*e*) Quo mihi fortunam si non conceditur uti ? (*f*) Cui placet alterius sua nimirum est odio sors. (*g*) Pretium ætas altera sordet.

4. How do you explain the following usages ? (*a*) *Non* ancilla ulceret (*b*) Atqui rerum caput hoc *erat*. (*c*) Natus moriensque *fefellit*. (*d*) Liber *mihi* non erit unquam. (*e*) Si curas esse quod *audis*. (*f*) Hæc tibi *dictabam*. (*g*) *Quod* te per genium obsecro. (*h*) Domini *deduxit* febres.

5. Write explanatory notes on the following : — (1) Gramaticas tribus. (2) Partes mimum tractare secundas. (3) Indictis Latinis. (4) Septem sestertia. (5) Pluribus umbris. (6) Ampullatur in tragica arte.

6. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words :—Salebras, catellam, periscelidem, planum, præcanum, diludia, puteal, lucellum, sollemne, personam, catellus, peregre.

7. State the difference in meaning between :— (*a*) rege, rege ; nitere, nitere ; concido, concido ; sede, sede ; soles, soles ; pendere, pendere according to the quantity, long or short, of the Penultimate. (*b*) alius, alter ; alii, ceteri ; omnis, totus ; ullus, quisquam ; tres libri and terni libri ; nonnunquam, interdum, aliquando. (*c*) metuo ei, eum ; caveo ei, eum ; consulo ei, eum, in eum.

8. (*a*) Write down the *Gen. Sing.* and *Plu.* of :—apis, cinis, humus, humor, vulnus, vis, paterfamilias, stemma. (*b*) Decline : — quis, unus, neuter, dives, creber, excors. (*c*) Give the diminutives of :—corpus, asinus lucrum, canis, catena, lapis, mater, homo.

9. (*a*) Write down the *Pres. Inf.* of the following participles :— nactus, pactus, fatus, satus, ultus, adultus. (*b*) The *Pres. Imperative* of : — sum, eo, loquor, potior (*c*) The *Perf.* and *Supine* of :—prandeo, spondeo, pendeo, pango, pello, pingo.

10. Translate into Latin :—

Laertes and Irus are neighbours, and live in mutual hatred. The latter fear, the former shame of poverty holds. To both the motive (*ratio*) of acting is almost the same ; to both poverty seems the greatest evil, yet the manners of both are far different. From shame Laertes affects superfluous equipage (*cultus*), vain expenses, and magnificent entertainments (*apparatus*) of feasts ; from fear Irus is content with plain (*tenui*) living goes forth into public with no servant, attends-the-market (*annonæ operam dat*), superintends (*instat*) his workman, and works himself. From shame Laertes every day approaches nearer to poverty ; through fear Irus very day withdraws farther from it.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15TH : — AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

LATIN.—JUVENAL.—SATIRES III. AND VIII.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner ..... REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine,
Et ceromatico fert niceteria collo.
Hic alta Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relicta,
Hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis,
Esquilias dictumque petunt a vimine collem,
Viscera magnarum domuum dominique futuri.
Ingenium velox, audacia perdita, sermo
Promptus et Isæo torrentior. Ede, quid illum
Esse putes? quem vis hominem, secum attulit ad nos :
Grammaticus, rhetor, geometres, pictor, aliptes,
Augur, schœnobates, medicus, magus : omnia novit.
Græculus esuriens in cœlum, jusseris, ibit.
Ad summam, non Maurus erat neque Sarmata nec Thrax,
Qui sumsit pennas, mediis sed natus Athenis.
Horum ego non fugiam conchylia? me prior ille
Signabit? fultusque toro meliore recumbet
Advectus Romam, quo pruna et cottana vento?
Usque adeo nihil est, quod nostra infantia cœlum
Hausit Aventini, bacca nutrita Sabina?

(B) Paullus vel Cossus vel Drusus moribus esto ;
Hos ante effigies majorum pone tuorum ;
Præcedant ipsas illi te Consule virgas.
Prima mihi debes animi bona : sanctus haberi
Justitiæque tenax factis dictisque mereris,
Agnosco procerem. Salve, Gætulice, seu tu
Silanus, quocunque alio de sanguine, rarus
Civis et egregius patriæ contingis ovanti.
Exclamare libet, populus quod clamat, Osiri
Invento. Quis enim generosum dixerit hunc, qui
Indignus genere et præclaro nomine tantum
Insignis? Nanum cujusdam Atlanta vocamus,
Æthiopem cygnum, pravam extortamque puellam
Europen ; canibus pigris scabieque vetusta
Levibus et siccæ lambentibus ora lucernæ
Nomen erit pardus, tigris, leo, si quid adhuc est,
Quod fremat in terris violentius. Ergo cavebis
Et metues, ne tu sis Creticus aut Camerinus.

(C) Res haud mira tamen, citharœdo Principe, mimus
Nobilis. Hæc ultra quid erit, nisi ludus? Et illud
Dedecus urbis habes; nec mirmillonis in armis,
Nec clypeo Gracchum pugnantem aut falce supina,
(Damnat enim tales habitus; et damnat et odit)
Nec galea faciem abscondit; movet ecce tridentem,
Postquam librata pendentia retia dextra
Nequidquam effudit, nudum ad spectacula vultum
Erigit et tota fugit agnoscendus arena.
Credamus tunicæ, de faucibus aurea quum se
Porrigat et longo jactetur spira galero.

2. Translate, and explain the grammatical construction of: —

(*a*) Quanti sua funera vendant quid refert? (*b*) Quo mihi te, solitum falsas signare tabellas? (*c*) Ossa vides regum vacuis exsucta medullis. (*d*) Dominos pretiis mutare jubentur exiguis. (*e*) Humero—humeros—minorem Corvinum. (*f*) Magnis opibus dormitur in urbe.

3. State the different explanations that have been given of: —(*a*) Rarus enim ferme *sensus communis* in illa fortuna. (*b*) Posthac *multa contingere virga* fumosos Equitum magistros. (*c*) Est aliquid *unius* sese dominum fecisse *lacertæ*. (*d*) Quando *major* avaritiæ patuit *sinus*?

4. State the subject and argument of the third Satire. By what English writer has it been imitated?

5. Discuss the following, *var. lectt.*, and give their meaning severally: —Quanto praestantius (*praesentius*) esset numen aquæ? Contentus illic veneto duroque cucullo (*culullo*). Quod nudum et frusta (*frustra*) rogantem nemo * * juvabit. Fumosos (*famosos*) Equitum magistros. Mitte ostia (*Ostia*).

6. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words :—Cophinus, busta, aliptes, schœnobates, conchylia, endromidem, abolla, sarcinulis, proseucha, viduas, alapas, asylum.

7. Mark the quantity of the penultimate in :— quare, paullatim, pedes, edis, inquimus, fatur, apage, maritimus, quisquis, quinam. (*b*) Mark the terminations of the following and state their force :—audax, amabilis, iracundus, decies, deni, agito, albesco, esurio.

8. (*a*) State the difference in meaning and conjugation of the following verbs, according to the quantity of the penultimate :—dico, dico; praedico, praedico; edo, edo; educo; lego, lego. (*b*) State the difference between the singular and plural of :—auxilium, auxilia; bonum, bona; carcer, carceres; copia, copiæ; gratia, gratiæ; comitium, comitia. (*c*) Decline the following :—respublica, paterfamilias, jusjurandum, lacus, chlamys, fur.

9. (*a*) Explain, with examples, the construction with the following, severally :—quamquam, licet, accidit, quam, utinam, dum. (*b*) State the deficiency of the Latin language in participles. How does it supply their absence. (*c*) State and illustrate the difference of use between the Gerund and Gerundive.

10. Express in Latin :— 1. At the end of the summer he went from Carthage to Rome where he tarried six months; from Rome he went to Capua, and thence back to Carthage. 2. He gave his soldiers ten sesterces apiece. 3. He said he was at liberty to go whither he liked but did not wish to avail himself of the privilege. 4. Such was the state of public affairs that he kept himself aloof from seeking any office in the state.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 13TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner..... .....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior and opposite angles.

a. Only one perpendicular can be let fall on a given right line from a given point outside it.

2. Describe a parallelogram equal to a given triangle and having an angle equal to a given angle.

3. If a right line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the squares of the parts together with twice the rectangle under the parts.

4. If a right line be divided into any two parts the sum of the squares of the whole line and one of the parts is equal to twice the rectangle under the whole line and that part together with the square of the other part.

a. Taking consecutively the square of the sum, the sum of the squares and the square of the difference, of two lines, they have a common difference.

5. In equal circles, or the same circle the arcs which subtend equal angles at the centres, or the circumferences, are equal.

a. In a circle the arcs intercepted by parallel chords are equal.

6. If from a point without a circle two right lines be drawn, one cutting the circle, the other meeting it, and if the rectangle under the whole secant and external segment be equal to the square of the other line, that other line is a tangent.

7. If four magnitudes be proportional the sum of the first and second is to the second as the sum of the third and fourth is to the fourth.

8. Equal parallelograms which have an angle in each equal, have the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

9. On a given right line construct a figure similar to a given one and similarly placed.

10. From a circular piece of cardboard 4 inches in diameter, a square is formed by cutting off four segments; find the area of one of these, assuming that the area of a circle is $\frac{11}{14}$ths of the square that may be circumscribed to it.

11. Two clocks with pendulums beating, as is supposed, once in a second are set going together. It is found at the end of a day that one has gained 1m. 35sec., while the other has lost half a minute, find at what time one had gained exactly one pendulum beat over the other.

12. Reduce $\frac{3}{9}\frac{2}{9}\frac{3}{0}$ to a decimal, and verify the result by converting it back to a vulgar fraction.

13. Add together $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{8}$; multiply the sum by 4_5 and divide the result by the difference of $\frac{1}{11}$ and $\frac{2}{13}$.

14. The total value of the imports into Ontario and Quebec in 1868, was $57,248,299 and the duty thereon $5,782,249.58, find the average rate per cent of duty.

15. Find the interest on £257. 6s. 8d, for 5 months at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13TH:—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

EUCLID, ALGEBRA, TRIGONOMETRY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.,

1. An angle in a segment less than a semi-circle is obtuse.

a. The circle circumscribing an obtuse angled triangle has its centre outside of the triangle.

2. On a given right line construct a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given angle.

3. Equiangular triangles have the sides about the equal angles proportional and the sides opposite them are homologous.

a. If two chords of a circle A B and C D (the letters marking the points where they cut the circle) intersect in a point O, then OA : OC :: OD : OB.

4. Find a fourth proportional to three given lines.

5. Similar polygons are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

6. Divide 1 into two parts such that one shall be the square of the other.

7. Solve the equations:

$$\frac{x-1}{4} - \frac{\frac{1}{4}(x+3)}{4} + \frac{1}{3+\frac{1}{4}x} = 0;$$

$$3x + 5z = 12,\ x - \tfrac{5}{3}z = 2;$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{3}(x+4)}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}(x-3)}{4} = 2\tfrac{1}{4}$$

8. Add together $\frac{a-x}{ax}$, $\frac{a+x}{x^2}$, $\frac{x}{a^2}$, and $\frac{a^2-x^2}{4ax^2}$

9. Divide $x^6-3x^4z^2+3x^2z^4-z^6$ by $x^3-3x^2z+3xz^2-z^3$.

10. Tan $(A+B) = \dfrac{\tan A + \tan B}{1-\tan A \tan B}$

a. The tangent of the sum of two angles is $\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1}$ and the sine of one of them is $\frac{1}{2}$; find the tangent of the other.

11. Sin A + sin B: sin A — sin B:: tan $\frac{1}{2}$ (A + B): tan $\frac{1}{2}$ (A — B)

12. If the three sides of a triangle be given in length and also the angles which they subtend at any point inside it, show how the distances of this point from the angles may be calculated.

13. The sides of a triangle are 1,1.32 and 0.75 calculate the angle opposite the first side.

14. The sides of a right angled triangle are 1341 and 1432 find the angles.

15. Find the number of seconds in the unit of circular measure.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M..

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If two forces meet in a point, their moments with respect to any point on their resultant are equal and opposite.

2. Three forces act perpendicularly to the sides of a triangle, and each is proportional to the side on which it acts. Show that they will equilibrate each other.

3. Find the ratio of the Power to the Resistance in the bent Lever, when the forces are not parallel.

4. Find the ratio of the Power to the Resistance in Smeaton's Pulley.

5. State Newton's Laws of Motion.

6. Apply the "principle of constancy of work done" to find the ratio of Power to the Resistance in the case of the screw.

7. Two bodies weighing 1 lb. and 15 oz. respectively, are connected by a cord which passes over a pulley, so that they hang vertically. Find the space through which the heavier body will descend in 4 seconds in vacuo, if there be no friction.

8. A body is projected upward in vacuo with a velocity of 30 feet per second. Find the height to which it will ascend.

9. Find the space described between the fourth and seventh seconds by a body falling freely in vacuo.

10. A body is placed on the circumference of a vertical circle whose radius is r, so that its distance in a straight line from the lowest point is a, it then descends under the action of gravity until its distance similarly measured is x. Find the velocity it has acquired.

11. A closed rectangular box whose length, breadth and depth are 12, 10 and 2 inches respectively, has a cylindrical tube 1 inch in diameter and 20 inches long inserted in its upper side. If the box and tube be filled with water, find the weight of the water and the pressure on the bottom of the box, supposing the tube vertical.

a. Find the pressure if the tube be inclined at an angle of 60° to the horizon, and the area of a horizontal section of it be one square inch.

12. A hollow cubical box 1 foot long and 1 inch thick, is in equilibrium when totally immersed in water. Find the specific gravity of the material of which it is composed.

13. State Boyle and Mariotte's law, and describe the experimental proof.

14. State and prove the principle of Archimedes for floating bodies.

15. Assuming that water is 815 times as heavy as air, and being given that a bottle full of water has a weight w', and when full of air w; find the weight of the bottle itself, of the water and of the air separately.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13th :—9 A.M. to 1. P. M.

MECHANICS, HYDROSTRATICS, OPTICS, ASTRONOMY.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The resultant, R, of two forces P, and Q, which meet at a point and make an angle ϕ between them, is given by

$$R^2 = P^2 + Q^2 + 2\,P\,Q\cos\phi$$

2. Describe the Roman steelyard and find the ratio of the Power to the Resistance.

3. If a force of 17lbs. produce a velocity of 14ft. in a cubic foot of matter in one second, find the specific gravity.

4. The velocity acquired by a body in running down any inclined plane is equal to the velocity acquired in falling down the height of the plane.

5. The height of water in a reservoir above the ground floor of a house is 180 feet, the water ascends by pipes to a height of 30 feet in the house, find the pressure per square inch at the highest point.

6. A piece of cork weighing 20 grains has a brass weight attached to it, which when immersed in water weighs 87.22grs.; the compound body when immersed weighs 23.89grs. Find the specific gravity of the cork.

7. Find the magnitude of the force which causes water to flow from a siphon.

8. Describe the air-pump and show that it can never make a perfect vacuum.

9. Explain what is meant by the total reflexion of light, and find the angle for it when the refractive index is μ.

10. Find the curvature of a plano-convex lens of water ($\mu = \frac{3}{2}$) of 4 inches focal length.

11. Describe the Astronomical telescope, and find its magnifying power.

12. Describe the eye as an optical instrument.

13. State Kepler's laws, and show how the first of them may be verified in the case of the earth.

14. Explain what is meant by the precession of the equinoxes.

15. Investigate a formula for determining the distance of the moon from the earth.

16. Investigate a method for determining the ratio of the mass of Jupiter to the mass of the sun.

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CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 13TH : — 2 TO 4 P.M.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS:—FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

THIRD & FOURTH YEARS.

Examiner..... ...ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Describe Coulomb's torsion balance and the method of using it to determine the law of repulsion of two electrified bodies when their distance varies.

2. Describe an experiment to show that, the quantity of electricity remaining the same, its intensity varies with the extent of surface over which it is distributed.

3. Describe Bennet's gold leaf electroscope and the mode of using it

4. Describe the condensing electroscope and the mode of using it.

5. Explain the action of a lightning conductor when a cloud charged with electricity passes over it, and describe an experiment in support of the explanation.

6. Account for the *residual* charge of a Leyden jar.

7. Describe experiments with one, two, three, and four Leyden jars showing the relation existing between the intensity and quantity of the charge and the extent of surface of the battery.

8. Describe Matteuccis method of exhibiting (by spirals) the inductive effect of the discharge of a Leyden jar.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19TH:—9 TO 12 A.M.

ENGLISH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner .. ..VEN ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.CL

1. Give the distinctions, which Latham lays down, between the proper Personal Pronouns and the Pronouns of the third person.

2. Give examples of the following adverbs used as relatives—But—When—Where—Whence—Whither.

3. How is it determined when "No" and "None" are followed by the singular or plural?

4. Give the proper signification of "Immediately,' "Presently,' "Directly."

5. Enumerate the principal subordinating and the principal co-ordinating conjunctions.

6. Give the distinction between Nouns of Multitude and Collective Nouns.

7. What are the kinds of Nouns that take the Possessive Inflection?

8. Give the different significations of "May," "Must," "Ought."

9. State the principal uses of the Past Indefinite and the Perfect (present perfect) tenses.

10. "If two nouns or pronouns are united by 'and,' the verb is put in the plural";—give the principal cases in which this rule does not hold.

11. Indicate the errors in the following constructions:—"I or he is in the wrong"; "neither I nor he is in the wrong"; "neither he nor I am in the wrong"; "his servants or he was in the wrong"; he or his servants were in the wrong".

12. How may usage and grammar be reconciled in such phrases as, "it is me," "it is her."

13. What errors are involved in the following constructions?—"Not only Lydia but all were concerned"; "John and James were not there" "not only England but all Europe was alarmed."

14. How may the two frequent repetition of "who" and "which" be avoided?

15. Give the principal rules for discriminating words of Classical from words of Anglo-Saxon origin.

16. Analyze grammatically and by notation the following sentence:—"He did not borrow as the mocking-bird, merely repeating the notes nor yet as the inventive musician who draws out admirable variations from a given air; he rather resembles one who watches a few striking movements from a half-heard train of distant music and constructs out of these a melody which is all his own.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19TH:—9 TO 12 A.M.

RHETORIC.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Show that a proper limitation of the subject of discussion is necessary to unity of composition.

2. Explain the kind of probability that the writer of fiction aims at.

3. What is meant by logical and physical sequence? And show the importance of the distinction.

4. Distinguish between matters of fact and matters of opinion.

5. Give the substance of the remarks on testimony.

6. What important points are to be attended to in the use of analogy?

7. What are the determining circumstances for stating the premises first or the conclusion first?

8. Explain the two modes of refutation.

9. Give the substance of what is said on the relative position of arguments, *cæteris paribus*.

10. Why should address to the feelings be indirect?

11. Explain the rhetorical artifice for the diversion of feelings.

12. Show that perspicuity is not inconsistent with ornament.

13. State the principal rule for the selection of proper terms with a view to energy.

14. Give the rules for the use of epithets.

15. What is said on the subject of the natural order of words?

16. What, according to Whately, are the essential distinctions between poetry and prose.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 18 70.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19TH :—9 TO 12 A.M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Upon what grounds is it believed that no considerable body of Germans settled in Britain before the fifth century?

2. Mention the three chief authorities for the Saxon conquest, and say what you believe as to their competency and credibility as historians.

3. What facts serve to show that the Celtic population in England, after the Norman conquest was great—"more considerable than is commonly supposed?"

4. What are the conditions that make the etymology of words useful as giving a just conception of their meaning?

5. What estimate does Marsh form of the Sanscrit as a part of Linquistic science?

6. What causes are assigned for the comparatively late development of English?

7. Give the substance of what is said in regard to the diffusion of words.

8. State the criteria given by Marsh for the origin of English words.

9. Mention the principal losses in regard to poetic dialect that the present English has sustained.

10. Show, in regard to the composition of words, that the Anglo-Saxon had greater power than the present English.

11. The relations between man and his speech, though not susceptible of precise formulation, may yet be approximately determined—how?

12. Explain the relation that subsists between unity of speech and the unity of a people.

13. Show how a deficiency of a moral vocabulary impedes the Christianization or civilization of a people.

14. Explain what is meant by the reaction of words.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19TH:—2 to 5 P.M.

LOGIC.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....GEORGE FORBES, M.A.

1. Define Logic, and explain the terms used in your definition.

2. Explain the terms Form, Matter, *a priori* and *a posteriori*.

3. What is a Conception? Distinguish it from a Perception and a Judgment, and explain the terms *clear*, *distinct* and *adequate*, when applied to Conceptions.

4. Enumerate the Powers of a Conception, and explain in what each consists. With which of them is the logical process of Division concerned?

5. Give the rules for Division. Show violations of these rules in a division of Governments into Monarchies, Constitutional Governments, Tyrannies and Democracies, and substitute what seems to you a correct division.

6. Illustrate from the above division, or in any other way, the nature of Definition, Determination and Abstraction, and explain the terms, Genus, Species, Difference, Summum Genus, and Infima Species.

7. How do you distinguish Predicable from Predicate. Compare the classes of Predicables given in the text-book with those of Aristotle and Porphyry.

8. Describe according to Quantity, Quality and Relation, the judgments indicated by the symbols A, E, I, O, U, Y. Append examples.

9. Name and enunciate the fundamental Laws of Thought, and show their connection with the *ordinary* doctrine of Relation. What is meant by Relation in the text-book?

10. Distinguish Immediate from Mediate Inference, and mention the principal kinds of the former. What immediate inferences can be drawn from a proposition in A?

11. Give rules for testing the validity of a Mediate Inference, and test in the first three figures the mood A E E.

12. "Roscelin held that Universals were only *flatus vocis*, or mere names, and that nothing existed but individual things." To what controversy does this refer? State what you know on this subject.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19TH:—2 to 5 P.M.

PRELIMINARY PSYCHOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....GEORGE FORBES, M.A.

1. Under what general heads does Stewart distribute the mental faculties? Mention the defects of this division, and compare it with the one adopted by Hamilton.

2. Define Consciousness, Attention and Abstraction, according to Stewart. What account does Hamilton give of these powers?

3. Give Hamilton's division of the Intellectual Powers, and compare it with Stewart's, explaining the points in which the two classifications agree and differ.

4. Define Perception in general, Perception Proper and Sensation Proper. With what *objective* division is this subjective division of faculties connected?

5. What are Acquired Perceptions? Give an example, and explain the process by which such perceptions are formed.

6. Enumerate the principal Primary Qualities. Does colour exist as a reality in bodies? Give Locke's doctrine on this subject, and state the marks by which he distinguishes between Primary and Secondary Qualities of matter?

7. What is the problem which Leibnitz's theory of Pre-established Harmony was intended to solve? Compare it with the corresponding theory among the Cartesians.

8. Has the reality of the external world been called in question? Compare the opinions of Berkeley and Reid on this subject.

9. What is Association of Ideas? State its principal laws.

10. By whom, and in what manner, has Inseparable Association been employed to account for our Moral Judgments?

11. In what respects do Imagination and Memory resemble each other, and in what do they differ? Can the Imagination *create?* Explain your answer.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION, 1870.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19TH:—2 to 5 P.M.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.....GEORGE FORBES, M.A.

1. How is Philosophy distinguished from Science in general? Explain the terms Metaphysics, Ontology and Psychology; and show the nature of the connection which exists between the second of these and the last.

2. Describe Kant's Critical Method, and give examples of its application. In what respects does it differ from the Inductive or Baconian Method as understood, *e. g.*, by Stewart?

3. What is a Fact of Consciousness? Describe its characteristics, as given by Sir W. Hamilton.

4. "Consciousness is co-extensive with our immediate knowledge"; state the contrary view against which this is maintained by Sir W. Hamilton; and give an outline of the arguments which he uses in connection with the case of Perception.

5. Criticize the statement that Memory is an immediate knowledge of the past.

6. State the hypothesis of Latent Mental Modifications. What phenomena is it supposed to explain? Is it the *only* suggested explanation of these?

7. Explain the terms Intuition, Thought, Presentation, Representation, ndividual, and Concept.

8. Matter is sometimes opposed to *Mind*, sometimes to *Form*, in Mental Philosophy:—Explain this. How may we distinguish in consciousness between Form and Matter?

9. On what grounds may it be shown that Space is a form of external perception? Is Extension anywhere described in the text book as a portion of the objective *matter* of perception also? Detail.

10. Classify the sources of experience psychologically. Define Sensation Proper and Perception Proper; and state the laws of their connection.

11. Describe the part which the Organism plays in external perception. How far is an immediate knowledge of the extra-organic world possible?

12. On what principle does Mansel classify the Senses? State the object of direct perception in each of the senses; and, in the case of vision, compare the object of direct, with that of *acquired* perception.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the properties and preparation of Oxygen.

2. What is formed when Hydrogen burns in air? Explain the process.

3. Explain Boyle's Law of Pressures.

4. State the composition of the Atmosphere, and the properties of its largest ingredient.

5. How is Nitric acid prepared, and what are its reactions with copper?

6. What is the composition of Ammonia, and what are its properties and its sources?

7. In what common processes is Carbonic acid formed, and how do you recognize its presence?

8. Explain the chemical principle of the Bunsen's Gas-lamp.

9. In the equation—$Na\ Cl + H_2\ SO_4 = HCl + H\ Na\ SO_4$ — explain the process, and the properties of the principal substance produced.

10. State the symbols, combining weights and principal properties and compounds, of any three of the following elements :—Bromine, Fluorine, Iodine, Sulphur, Phosphorus.

11. Explain the laws of Combining Proportion, with examples.

12. Explain the terms Oxïde, Acid, Base, Salt, with examples.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

ELEMENTARY BOTANY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D. F.R.S.

1. Describe the vegetable cell, stating its parts, manner of multiplication and modifications.

2. What are Raphides and Chlorophyll, and their uses?

3. What are vascular as distinguished from cellular plants?

4. Describe a woody wedge of an ordinary exogen, and state the modifications of the structures in herbaceous plants and in gymnosperms.

5. State the peculiarities of the stems of Acrogens.

6. Describe fully the anatomy of the leaf.

7. State the sources of the carbon of plants, and the chemical changes involved in the productiou of mucilage and albumen.

8. Explain the terms Pentastichous, Pinnate, Internode, Crenate, Reniform, Lobed, Mucronate, as applied to leaves.

9. Describe the parts and structures denoted by the following terms:—

Spine,
Aerial Root,
Phyllodium,
Cambium,
Stipule,
Rhizoma.

10. Give examples of Phænogams, Cryptogams, Exogens and Endogens, properly arranged.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. By what characters may the lowest animals be distinguished from plants?

2. Describe the Cells of Blood, and of Epidermis.

3 Describe the Muscular and Nervous tissues.

4. Describe the Homogangliate type of nervous system, and give examples of animals in which it occurs.

5. Describe the essential structures in the Eye-ball, with their uses.

6. State the distinctive characters of the skeleton in Articulata and Vertebrata.

7. Explain Respiration, and describe the parts concerned in it in air and in water.

8. Illustrate Homology and Affinity, as used in classification, with examples.

9. Define the species in Zoology, and explain the nature of genera, families, orders, and classes, with examples.

10. State the characters of the Cuvierian Province Radiata, and the modifications of this Province which have been proposed.

11. Describe fully the structures of *Amœba*.

12. State the division of Porifera into orders, and describe the structures of their skeletons.

13. Describe *Paramœcium* or *Vorticella*.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

MINERALOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOLOGY (IN PART).

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner..... J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. What are the primary forms of the Dimetric and Monoclinic systems of crystallization.

2. Explain lamellar and fibrous structure.

3. State the more important physical characters of minerals, with examples of their use in determining species.

4. Explain fully any two of the following terms:—(*a*) Pseudomorph, (*b*) Botryoidal, (*c*) Dimorphism, (*d*) Conchoidal.

5. Describe the crystalline form, hardness, colour and lustre of any of the specimens exhibited.

6. State the characters and mode of occurrence of Hornblende; and its principal varieties.

7. Describe Talc, Chlorite, and Serpentine, and state their characteristic differences.

8. State the chemical composition and distinctive characters of Apatite, Gypsum, Strontianite.

9. Explain the consolidation and hardening of aqueous deposits, and the usual modes of mineralization of organic remains.

10. Explain dip, strike, anticlinal and synclinal arrangements, and unconformability.

11. Explain denudation, and some of the results which it produces in horizontal and inclined strata.

12. State the data for the determination of the relative ages of stratified rocks, and the manner of applying them.

13. Explain the nature and mode of occurrence of faults, verticality, and contortions of beds.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22ND:—9 TO 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner, ...P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Write the plural of the nouns *coucou, bijou, vœu, chapeau, animal, détail, amiral, portail, ciel, lis.* State the rules to form the plural of those nouns. Write the singular of *les bals* and *les baux.*

2. Write feminine of the adjectives *pareil, doux, neuf, grec, turc, inquiet, demandeur, flatteur* and *sec.* State the rules to form the feminine of those adjectives, and point out those which form their feminine irregularly. Write the masculine of *chasseresse, cantatrice* and *fraîche.*

3. When are the words *le, la, les,* pronouns, and when articles? Give examples. When is *ce* a pronoun, and when an adjective? Give examples.

4. When is *dont* used in French? What is its gender and number. The place of what word does it supply? Is it ever interrogative? How do you translate *whose* in the sentences "Whose pen is this?" "Whose voice do I hear?"

5. Give the five primitive tenses in the French verbs. What are the tenses formed by the Infinite present and the Present participle, and how?

6. Give the four different forms of the Preterite Definite of *se lever* Write the Subjunctive present of *être, recevoir, être loué,* and *rendre.*

7. Translate into English:—

Douze mille livres de rente—Oui. Premièrement, elle est nourrie et élevée dans une grande épargne de bouche. C'est une fille accoutumée à vivre de salade, de lait, de fromage et de pommes, et à laquelle, par conséquent, il ne faudra ni table bien servie, ni consommés exquis, ni orges mondés perpétuels, ni les autres délicatesses qu'il faudrait pour une autre femme, et cela ne va pas à si peu de chose, qu'il ne monte bien tous les ans à trois mille francs pour le moins. Outre cela elle n'est curieuse que d'une propreté fort simple, et n'aime point les superbes habits, ni les riches bijoux, ni les meubles somptueux, où donnent ses pareilles avec tant de chaleur.

8. Who speaks in the above piece? To whom and about whom? Describe fully the circumstance.

9. Translate into English:

Il n'a garde de le prendre. Je vous rosserai d'importance. Il file doux. Mais si vous souhaitez que je perde le souvenir de votre dernière fredaine, je vous recommande surtout de régaler d'un bon visage cette personne-là et de lui faire enfin tout le meilleur accueil qu'il vous sera possible. Avec leur ton de poule laitée. Votre fraise à l'antique fera sur son esprit un effet admirable.

10. Translate into French:

Let us rest under the shade of this tree, we are fatiguing ourselves to no purpose. Had not your brother a short coat and a cloak above it? Never yield to the violence of thy passions. The thermometer has fallen four degrees since yesterday. It is a thing to which he will never condescend. That town was swallowed up by an earthquake. At all times gold has been look upon as the most precious metal. He who chooses badly for himself, chooses badly for others; some assert the contrary.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22ND :—9 TO 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Write a synopsis of the tragedy of Racine *Iphigénie*. Mention the two most sublime passages of that tragedy.

2. Describe the characters of AGAMMEMNON, ULLYSSE, ERIPHILE, CLITEMNESTRE and ACHILLE.

3. Translate into English :

Le ciel n'a point aux jours de cette infortunée (1)
Attaché le bonheur de votre (2) destinée.
Notre amour nous trompait (3), et les arrêts du sort
Veulent que ce bonheur soit (4) un fruit de ma mort.
Songez, Seigneur, songez à ces moissons de gloire
Qu'à vos vaillantes mains présente la victoire : (5)
Ce champ (6) si glorieux, où vous aspirez tous,
Si mon sang ne l'arrose, est stérile pour vous.
Telle est la loi des dieux (7) à mon père dictée.
En vain sourd à Chalcas il l'avait rejetée : (1)
Par la bouche des Grecs contre moi conjurés,
Leurs ordres éternels se sont trop déclarés.
Partez : à vos honheurs j'apporte trop d'obstacles :
Vous-même dégagez la foi de vos oracles ;
Signalez ces héros à la Grèce promis ;
Tournez votre douleur contre ses ennemis. IPHIGENIE, Act V., sec. II.

4. (1) Why have these two words two *e's*? Who is that unfortunate one? Why *avait rejetée* and not *eut rejetée*? (2) Whose destiny? Why *trompait* and not *trompa*? (4) Why is this verb at this tense and mood? (5) What would be the prose construction? (6) What *champ*? (7) What is the feminine of that word?

5. How do you write the adjectives which refer to the word *gens*? Give the rule fully ; and give examples.

6. State five different rules to write the compound nouns in French. Give examples, and mention exceptions.

7. Translate into French the following verbs with the proper preposition which they require before the infinitive which follows them, when they require any : *to gain by, to excuse for, to laugh at, to delight in, to thank for, to appear to, to seem, to congratulate upon, to persist in.*

8. After what tenses are the *Present* and the *Imperfect of the Subjunctive* Mood used? Give examples.

9. State fully the rules to write the *Past participles*, 1. when used without any auxiliary; 2. with the auxiliary *to have*, *to be*; 3. when a Participle past of a reflective verb ; 4. when followed by an Infinitive. Give examples.

10. Translate into French :

Some of our modern authors have imagined that they surpassed the ancients. How many enemies has he not conquered! She is a woman of good disposition, obliging her friends, whenever an occasion presents itself. Do you think I might speak to him, were I to go now? The lady of whom you are speaking is gone. That man has not only a vulgar appearance, but he has an ill-natured look. That man is only a whimsical man, and not a pleasant man. He opened the presses with false keys. Custom is the legislator of languages. The birth of Jesus Christ is the era of the Christians, and the flight of Mahomet is that of the Mahometans, commonly called the hegira. He lived and died like a philosopher.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 22ND :—9 TO 12 A.M.

FRENCH.

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.—(VOLUNTARY COURSE.)

Examiner, ... P. T. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

Les réponses devront être faites en français.

1. Faites un résumé de la pièce de Corneille *Le Cid*.
2. Qu'est-ce que le poëte a voulu représenter dans cette tragédie ?
3. D'où le sujet en est-il tiré ?
3. Quels sont les deux personnages les plus remarquables de la tragédie du *Cid* ?
4. Quelles sont les deux scènes les plus tragiques de cette pièce ?
5. Traduisez en anglais :

Jamais nous ne goûtons (1) de parfaite allégresse ;
Nos plus heureux succès sont mêlés de tristesse ;
Toujours quelques soucis en ces événements
Troublent la pureté de nos contentements.
Au milieu du bonheur (2) mon âme en (4) sent l'atteinte,
Je nage dans la joie, et je tremble de crainte ;
J'ai vu mort l'ennemi qui m'avait outragé,
Et je ne saurais voir la main (3) qui m'a vengé.
En vain je m'y travaille, et d'un soin inutile,
Tout cassé que je suis, je cours toute la ville ;
Ce peu que mes vieux ans m'ont laissé de vigueur
Se consume sans fruit à chercher le vainqueur.

CORNEILLE, *Le Cid*.

6. Qui est-ce qui parle dans le morceau ci-dessus ? A qui parle-t-il ?
7. (1) Dans quel sens goûtons est-il pris (2) Quelle était la cause de ce bonheur ? (3) Que veut-il dire par *main* ? Comment appelez-vous cette figure ? A quoi se rapporte *en* ?
8. Translate into French :

The only hope of our family now was, that the report of our misfortune might be malicious or premature ; but a letter from my agent in town soon came with a confirmation of every particular. The loss of fortune to myself alone would have been trifling ; the only uneasiness I felt was for my family, who were to be humbled, without an education to render them callous to contempt. Near a fortnight had passed before I attempted to restrain their affliction ; for premature consolation is but the remembrances of sorrow. During this interval, my thoughts were employed on some future means of supporting them ; and at last a small cure of fifteen pounds a year was offered me in distant neighbourhood, where I could still enjoy my principles without molestation. With this proposal I joyfully, closed, having determined to increase my salary by managing a little farm.

GOLDSMITH, *Vicar of Wakefield*.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

SECOND YEAR.—(ORDINARY COURSE.)

Examiner..... .....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

"Der Maler und ſein Meiſter," by Krummacher. Page 38.

2. *a.* State the rules, with exceptions, relating to the formation of the Plural of *masculine* and *neuter* monosyllables. *b.* How is the Plural of *feminine* nouns formed? Are there any exceptions? *c.* Which nouns modify the radical vowel in the Plural, and which do not? *d.* What nouns take *no* termination in the Plural?

3. Give the Nominative and Accusative Singular, and the Nominative Plural of:—the good neighbor; her faithful friend (fem.); an old church (plur. old churches); our fertile country. this new work (Werk.).

4. *a.* What article is used with weights and measures in reference to the price of anything? Give to examples. *b.* Which words are declined like the *indefinite* article? *c.* How are *not a, not any, not one* translated in German?

5. Give the Comparative and Superlative of:—jung, gut, lang, roth, kalt, warm, ſtark, ſcharf, nahe, hoch.

6. *a.* Which are the *personal* pronouns? Give the Nominative and Accusative Sing., and the Nominative Plural of each. *b.* When are *this* and *that* rendered by dies and das? and when by dieſer, dieſe, dieſes; jener, jene, jenes? How are *this one* and *that one* rendered? Give examples.

7. Explain the construction of the adverbs gern, lieber, am liebſten, when used in connection with a verb.

8. In what case is *Time*, when answering the questions: *when*? and *how long*? Give short examples. *b.* When is *Time* expressed by Zeit, when by Mal?

9. Give the meaning and etymology of:—Blümdchen, Büchlein, Gärtchen, Häuschen, Fräulein, Kirchlein, Bändchen, Töchterchen, Knäblein, Bäuerlein, Brödchen, Lüftchen.

10 *a.* Give the Present Infinitives of:—gekommen, gegangen, gebrdacht, gewußt, gebunden, geritten, geſchrebien, gefunden, getrunken,—and the Past Participles of:—wollen, koſten, verkaufen, reiſen, arbeiten, ſegeln. braten, tadeln, ſollen. *b.* Write down the first and third persons Sing., Present Indicative, of each of the verbs given above.

11. Translate into German:—

These people have always been friendly towards us. We have walked many miles to-day. The largest stones are not always the heaviest. The red rose and the white lily are beautiful flowers. What kind of fruit do those trees bear? They bear apples, plums, cherries and pears. These two brothers have small houses, but fine gardens and large fields. They are going home. Must they stay at home? Do not speak so much! Let us not wait too long! This road is to long; we will take the shorter *one*. Nobody has seen it, but everybody knows it. We have bought some crystal vases, four dozens *of* china plates and cups a few dozens *of* woollen cloths, and eight pairs *of* silk gloves. Where do you live now? He cannot live without his friends. I have been looking for the book which yon *have* lost (have), but I can find it nowhere.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR.—(ORDINARY COURSE.)

Examiner,.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Give the Present and Imperfect, Indicative and Subjunctive, and the Past Participles of the following verbs :—wiſſen, ſehen, einladen, empfehlen, werfen, gewinnen, wenden, beſtehen, anzeigen, heißen, überfahren, ſchließen.

2. Give the German idioms of the following phrases :—I succeed in it ; he fares well ; they care little about it ; we are glad of it ; I want something ; are you sorry for it ; take pity on him ; beware of that ; I shall (fut.) make up for it ; it is the same to me.

3. When are *cardinal* numbers declined ? Offer instances.

4. *a.* When does a *possessive* pronoun remain unchanged ? *b.* when is it subject to the same rules as an adjective ? *c.* When may etwas and einige be expressed by a *relative* pronoun ? Give examples in each case.

5. *a.* What difference is there in the use of ſein and werden, both being expressed by the same verb (to be) in English ? *b.* Can a passive verb ever be constructed with ſein ? *c.* How can we know when to use ſein, and when werden with a transitive verb ?

6. What are *purely reflective* verbs ? Mention some.—Can the pronoun ſelbſt be used in connection with such verbs ?

7. What is meant by adjective-nouns ? Of what gender are they, and what is their declension ?—Give examples.

8. How do you express 'in (here), in (there)' ; 'out (here), out (there)' ; 'up (here), up (there)' ;—to denote either rest, or motion towards or from the speaker ?

9. Give the meaning and derivation of ;—Sehenswürdigkeit, prächtig, verſtändig, Nähe, Nachfolger, Vorgänger, Obdach, Unterthan, gehorſam, öffentlich, Schriftſteller, Schwägerinn, unvorhergeſehen ; geſtrig, daſig.

10. Show the difference in meaning between behalten and ſich erinnern ; abhalten and aufhalten ; aufſtehen and aufgehen ; jetzt and nun ; binnen and innerhalb ; längs and längſt ; denn and dann ; zuwider and wider ; ſeit and ſeitdem.

11. Translate into English :—

„Das Kreuz des Südens“ by A. von Humboldt. P. 179.

12. Translate into German :—

They asked me if I would take the journey by land or by water. His sons came to meet him half way. By means of his influence he can do much for his friends. Because he wished *for* my advice, I told him what I *thought* (held for) the best. We crossed that river, although it was covered with ice, and the boatman himself advised us against it. The inventor of (the) watches was a man from Nuremberg. The Frankfort and Leipsic fairs are very famous. On the entrance of the president into the assembly every one rose (in order) to greet him. I believe that the execution of your plan is possible, if you have patience to wait till the circumstances are favourable.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THOMSON PRIZE IN GERMAN.

Junior Class.

Tuesday, Dec. 20th:—9 a.m. to 12 m.

Examiner,.....C. F. A. Markgraf, M.A.

1. *a.* What is the distinguishing mark of the *strong*, and that of the *weak* declension of substantives? *b.* Give the meaning and nominative plural of Ort, Freundſchaft, Form, Dorn, Schauſpiel, Nacht, Glied, Reichthum, Mauer, Gemüth, Reich, Kraft, Sachſe, Belohnung, Gegend, Herz, Aſtronom, Hirt, Tartar, Speiſe, Wunder, Schatten.

2. Decline in the Sing. and Plural:—the industrious tradesman (Geſchäftsmann)—their powerful prince—a ready answer (plur. ready answers)—this high building.

3. *a.* Show the declension of *proper* names of persons, with and without the article. *b.* Of what gender are the names of countries and places, of mountains and rivers? and how are they declined?

4. Give the 2nd and 3rd persons sing. and the 3rd person plural of all the moods and tenses of the *active* voice of—ausſprechen and begreifen.

5. Give the 1st person sing., in all the moods and tenses of the *passive* voice, of ſich freuen.

6. *a.* In what construction is the neuter personal pronoun „es" used for all genders and numbers? *b.* What other words are used in the same way?

7. Decline:—derjenige (or der) Menſch, welcher (or der)—(including the words given in the brackets.)

8. *a.* Which are the *interrogative* pronouns, and how are they inflected? *b.* when are they used relatively?—Give examples.

9. What irregular verbs have the termination of regular verbs in the Imperfect Indicative and in the Past Participle?

10. Parse, and give the Present Infinitives of—gezogen, zerriß, läſe, ſpann, getroffen, befiehlt, geſchah, erlitten, trug, läuft, fielſt, gefällt;—and the Imperfect and Perfect Participle of—thun, ſtehen, verbieten, brechen, bleiben, beſitzen, wachſen, abhalten, fließen.

11. Explain the difference in meaning between kennen, können and wiſſen; fragen, fordern, and bitten; anziehen and auffetzen; ausziehen and abnehmen; hier and hierher; vor and vorher; bekommen, erhalten and empfangen; meiſtens and am meiſten; nächſtens and am nächſten; herunter, hinunter and unten.

12. Explain the use of damit, darin, dadurch, &c., and of womit, worin, wozu, &c.

13. Mention *nine* conjunctions which form dependent clauses. *b.* What difference is there between wann, wenn and als, *when?*—Give short examples.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THOMSON PRIZE IN GERMAN.

JUNIOR CLASS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17TH:—1 TO 4 P.M.

Examiner,.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

I. Translate into English:—

1. Fragment from „Gastfreundschaft" by F. Jacobs. Pages 92–93.
2. Do do „Der Reiter und der Bodensee," by G. Schwab. P. 117.
3. Do do „Die Abderiten," by C. W. Wieland. Page 189.

II. Translate into German:—

The customs of many nations are still very barbarous. The streets of some old European cities are very narrow. Amusing books are not so useful, as instructive ones. Several merchants of our town lost their best ships during the *late* (last) storms *at* (on the) sea. When the soldiers had heard the news of the death of their gallant general, they lost all courage, threw *down* (away) their arms (Waffen), and took *to* (the) flight. Our little party *stopped* (stood still) before the cottage, and a few of us went to the old people in their room. Both his parents died six months ago. There are many high ranges of mountains in Germany; the Harzynian Forest is one of *them* (the same), but not the highest. The joys of those who work for their fellow-men, are greater than the enjoyments of those who only live for themselves. This is the young man whose letter I read (out) to you when I saw you the last time. The missionaries expose themselves often to the greatest dangers, in order to convert the heathens in distant parts of the world.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THOMSON PRIZE IN GERMAN.

Senior Class.

Wednesday, December 21st:—9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Examiner.....C. F. A. Markgraf, M.A.

I. Translate into English:—

1. From Schiller's „Maria Stuart":—
   Act III., Scene IV., Pages 86–87.

2. From Goethe's „Iphigenie auf Tauris":—
   Act IV., Scene V., Pages 300–301.

3. From A. W. Schlegel's „Unterſchied des Claſſiſchen und Romantiſchen":—Pages 482—83.

II. Literature.

1. *a.* Give a brief history of the principal German dialects from the earliest times to the Reformation, and show their relation to the literary language established by Luther. *b.* Are there any proofs of a *High German* language being spoken in any part of Germany before the time of Luther?

2. In what way was our Literature benefitted by the first Silesian School?

3. Write short sketches of the lives of Bodmer and Gottsched, and state what you know of the literary struggle between the two rival schools of which they were the leaders? Name also some of their most prominent followers.

4. *a.* Give an outline of the life of Schiller. *b.* What can you say as to the general character of his poetry? Name some of his principal poems. *c.* What are Carlyle's remarks on the dramatic genius of Schiller? Name his principal dramas. *d.* Give an account of the plot of 'Maria Stuart' and delineate its leading characters. *e.* Give the titles of some works which established Schiller's celebrity as a historian and philosopher.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

THOMSON PRIZE IN GERMAN.

SENIOR CLASS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

Examiner,.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. *a.* What is an *inverted* sentence? *b.* How many kinds of inverted sentences are there in German? *c.* What kind of sentences are *always* inverted?—Give examples for *b* and *c*.

2. *a.* What are compound *inseparable* verbs; and how are they conjugated? *b.* Which particle forms only } Which particles form often } compound *inseparable* verbs? *c.* Can any compound verbs be used both separably and inseparably?

3. *a.* Mention some *transitive*, *reflective*, and *impersonal* verbs which govern the Genitive;—*b.* Which verbs may govern the Genitive or Accusative (or the Accusative with a preposition)?

4. Translate into *idiomatic* German :—he is flattered—I requested his assistance—I take pleasure in that—we have failed in the affair—the tears started into her eyes—he shook my hand—they pretend not to have seen you—he is said to be a great scholar—you have kept me waiting a long time.

5. Enumerate those verbs which, when preceeded by an Infinitive, are also used in the same mood instead of in the Past Participle. Give two examples.

6. When is the Imperfect Indicative used in German?

7. Parse, and give the corresponding tenses of the *passive* voice of, the following forms of verbs :—er nahm an; wir haben erblickt; es besteht sie verbänden; sie heben auf; du wirst nennen.

8. When is the Present Infinitive *active* used in German instead of the English Present Infinitive *passive*?—Give one example.

9. Show in how many different ways the Imperative may be expressed in the following sentences :—Stay here! sit still! go on speaking! open! have patience! take courage!

10. How are the prepositions *of*, *for*, *by*, expressed before a verb in German?

11. What are *factitive* verbs? What do they express, and how are they formed?—Mention some of them.

12. Translate into German :—

.... (On) the next morning the two strangers spent (still) a few precious hours in Gerhardt's family; then they returned to Merseburg with a letter of acknowledgment from him to their pious duke. A few hours later Gerhardt departed. The honest host and the friendly hostess were much moved when he took leave of them with his family. They would accept no payment for the night's lodging and entertainment; but they asked (him) for the beautiful newly composed hymn. Gerhardt gave it to them with a warm shake of the hand saying that he still had it in his (the) memory for himself.—He went further into the interior of Saxony and lived for two years in different towns in the greatest seclusion. His beautiful hymn was printed and received into the church-hymnbooks. The great elector of Brandenburg read it and was much edified by it. When this prince one day had some clergymen of his residence with him, he asked for the author of this hymn. They replied to him without restraint, the author was the same Paul Gerhardt whom his Highness had dismissed from his office and exiled from the country. Now this great prince repented of his former severe judgment against the pious man and poet. The latter had however at *that* (the) time obtained another clerical office.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

MONDAY DECEMBER 19TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Describe דגש קל and דגש חזק; show how they are to be distinguished one from the other; and give the rules affecting the compensation of *Dagesh Forte*.

2. Explain *Metheg* and *Makkaph*, showing how the latter affects the accent, also *Raphé* and *Mappik*.

3. Give the rules for *Sheva* syllabical and quiescent; and show how they influence *Kamets* and *Dagesh*.

4. Describe *Sheva*, and give the rules for שוא נח and שוא נע.

5. Show how the ordinary punctuation of the definite article (which give) is influenced by the occurrence of the gutturals at the beginning of the noun.

6. Give the rules for the formation of the plural masculine of nouns; plural feminine; the dual, and the feminine terminations in the singular.

7. Give a brief history of the Hebrew language, showing *a*, its origin; *b*, the claims advanced for its Primitive character; *c*, its development *d*, the various opinions as to the origin of its vowel system, and *e*, its *Neginoth* and the *Massorah*.

8. Show how the definite article when in conjunction with the prepositions בכלם forms contractions; of which, give some examples.

9. Give the chief rules affecting the accentuation of words, and more especially show the influence of *Metheg* therein.

10. Explain קרי דבתיב; detail the various opinions as to the origin and value of the marginal readings of the Hebrew Scriptures; and show what, in point of biblical criticism, resulted from their study.

11. Translate into Hebrew :—

The good man in the small house which was in the beautiful garden. Ths pious woman went to the Holy City with her young sons and daughters. And what the land is wherein he dwell (ישב בה); whether good or (אם) bad; and what are the cities in which he dwells; whether in camps (בחניכ) or fortresses (מבצרים.) The trees which are in the small garden and the house which is in the great city. The good little girl has gone to the house of her Father who is in heaven.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1870.

MONDAY, DEC. 19TH:—2 TO 5 P. M.

HEBREW.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Examiner.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D

1. Write out the verb שמר in the *Kal* and *Niphal* forms.

2. Explain characteristics of irregular verbs; and give an example of the future tense of one in which *Dagesh* is compensatory.

3. Translate literally the first chapter of Ecclesiastes.

4. Analyze thoroughly verses, 5, 6 and 7. What tense is וזרח and how used? Explain the repetition of סובב, and the expression ועל סביבותיו.

5. Give a rendering of ואין כל חדש תחת השמש different from the received trauslation, and state youa reasons for such rendering; show especially the proper signification of כל.

6. Write the noun הלים with the pronominal fragments, both singular and plural, masculine and feminine.

7. Give some examples illustrating the rules affecting adjectives and nouns when in connection with each other; and with predicates in sentences where the copula is omitted.

8. Explain the distinguishing characteristics of the seven forms of regular verbs.

9. Show what effect, conversive has on the present and future tenses, and how it affects the accent of the verb, especially in the apocopated forms.

10. Translate into Hebrew:—

The Eternal hath placed before you two ways, the good (way) and the bad (way;) the wise choose the good, but the foolish choose the bad; as for us, we will choose the good. The din (voice) of war is heard throughout the land of France; men are slain; women become widows; and children orphans; death ascends through their window to cut off the young child within, and the young man in the streets; may He who maketh peace in his high heavens, now bless the world with peace.

11. Translate into English:—

איש אחד קנה את כל הבתים האלה למה לא קנה אביך את הבתים האלה למה לקחתם את הספרים האלה מיד האיש ה֫ה כל בניו טובים על כן אהבתי אתם שתי שנים ישבנו בעיר הזאת ואתם הלכתם אל ארצכם:

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—HOMER.—ILIAD, BOOK IX.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner, ...REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Χαῖρ', Ἀχιλεῦ· δαιτὸς μὲν ἐίσης οὐκ ἐπιδευὲς,
ἠμὲν ἐνὶ κλισίῃ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαο
ἠδὲ καὶ ἐνθάδε νῦν· πάρα γὰρ μενοεικέα πολλὰ
δαίνυσθ'· ἀλλ' οὐ δαιτὸς ἐπηράτου ἔργα μέμηλεν,
ἀλλὰ λίην μέγα πῆμα, διοτρεφὲς, εἰσορόωντες
δείδιμεν· ἐν δοιῇ δὲ σαωσέμεν ἢ ἀπολέσθαι
νῆας ἐϋσσέλμους, εἰ μὴ δύσεαι ἀλκήν.
ἐγγὺς γὰρ νηῶν καὶ τείχεος αὔλιν ἐθεντο
Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι τηλεκλειτοί τ' ἐπίκουροι,
κηάμενοι πυρὰ πολλὰ κατὰ στρατὸν, οὐδ' ἔτι φασὶν
σχήσεσθ', ἀλλ' ἐν νηυσὶ μελαίνῃσιν πεσέεσθαι.
Ζεὺς δέ σφι Κρονίδης ἐνδέξια σήματα φαίνων
ἀστράπτει· Ἕκτωρ δὲ μέγα σθένεϊ βλεμεαίνων
μαίνεται ἐκπάγλως, πίσυνος Διὶ, οὐδέ τι τίει
ἄνέρας οὐδὲ θεούς· κρατερὴ δέ ἑ λύσσα δέδυκεν.
ἀρᾶται δὲ τάχιστα φανήμεναι Ἠῶ δῖαν·
στεῦται γὰρ νηῶν ἀποκόψειν ἄκρα κόρυμβα
αὐτάς τ' ἐμπρήσειν μαλερῷ πυρὸς, αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς
δηώσειν παρὰ τῇσιν, ὀρινομένους ὑπὸ καπνοῦ.
ταῦτ' αἰνῶς δείδοικα κατὰ φρένα, μή οἱ ἀπειλὰς
ἐκτελέσωσι θεοὶ, ἡμῖν δὲ δὴ αἶσιμον εἴη
φθίσθαι ἐνὶ Τροίῃ, ἑκὰς Ἄργεος ἱπποβότοιο.

(B) Τῶν δὲ τάχ' ἀμφὶ πύλας ὅμαδος καὶ δοῦπος ὀρώρει
πύργων βαλλομένων· τὸν δὲ λίσσοντο γέροντες
Αἰτωλῶν, πέμπον δὲ θεῶν ἱερῆας ἀρίστους,
ἐξελθεῖν καὶ ἀμῦναι, ὑποσχόμενοι μέγα δῶρον·
ὀππόθι πιότατον πεδίον Καλυδῶνος ἐραννῆς,
ἔνθα μιν ἤνωγον τέμενος περικαλλὲς ἑλέσθαι
πεντηκοντόγυον, τὸ μὲν ἥμισυ οἰνοπέδοιο,
ἥμισυ δὲ ψιλὴν ἀροσιν πεδίοιο ταμέσθαι.
πολλὰ δέ μιν λιτάνευε γέρων ἱππηλάτα Οἰνεὺς,
οὐδοῦ ἐπεμβεβαὼς ὑψηρεφέος θαλάμοιο,
σείων κολλητὰς σανίδας, γουνούμενος υἱόν·
πολλὰ δὲ τόνγε κασίγνηται καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
ἐλλίσσονθ'· ὁ δὲ μᾶλλον ἀναίνετο· πολλὰ δ' ἑταῖροι,

οἳ οἱ κεδνότατοι καὶ φίλτατοι ἦσαν ἁπάντων·
ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὣς τοῦ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἔπειθον,
πρίν γ' ὅτε δὴ θάλαμος πύκα βάλλετο, τοὶ δ' ἐπὶ πύργων
βαῖνον Κουρῆτες καὶ ἐνέπρηθον μέγα ἄστυ.
καὶ τότε δὴ Μελέαγρον ἐΰζωνος παράκοιτις
λίσσετ' ὀδυρομένη, καί οἱ κατέλεξεν ἅπαντα
κήδε', ὅσ' ἀνθρώποισι πέλει τῶν ἄστυ ἁλώῃ·
ἄνδρας μὲν κτείνουσι, πόλιν δέ τε πῦρ ἀμαθύνει,
τέκνα δὲ τ' ἄλλοι ἀγουσι βαθυζώνους τε γυναῖκας.

2. Explain the use of the *Oblique Cases*, severally, in the following extracts:—(*a*) ὅ οἱ οὔ τι θαλύσια γουνῷ ἀλωῆς ῥέξε. (*b*) ἡ δ' αἰὲν ἐμὲ λισσέσκετο γοίνων. (*c*) ἀναιδείην ἐπειμένος. (*d*) ἐχθρός μοι ὁμῶς Ἀΐδαο πύλῃσιν. (*e*) αὐτάς τ' ἐμπρήσειν μαλεροῦ πυρός.

3. Give the exact meaning, and etymology of the following words:—*ἄητον, αἰγίλιπος, σχέτλιος, δαιμόνιε, ὁπλότατος, πυκινῆς, λέβητας, πηγούς, μάστακα.* Give the cognate forms in Latin and English of such as have them.

4. Explain and Parse the following forms of Verbs, and give the Attic equivalents of those that are Epic:—*δειδέχατο, μέμαμεν, ἕαται, στορέσαι, ὀρώρῃ, ἁλώῃ, ἔδυ, ὑπ_ρβήῃ, ἔσβη, δαῖεν, στάν, ἔπλευ.*

5. (*a*) Write down the Attic equivalents of the following words:—*ἔμεν, νῶι, κέν, τάων, κάδ, ἐν, τιμῆς, πρόχνυ, ἐμεῖο.* (*b*) How do you explain such forms as the following:—*νόσφιν, χαμαί, χαμᾶζε, οἴκοθεν?*

6. (*a*) Give the *power* and the *form* of the letter called *Digamma.* (*b*) What reasons can you give to prove that it existed in the Greek alphabet, and that it was pronounced in the recitation of the Homeric poems? (*c*) Point out any words in the foregoing extracts that were originally digammatized.

7. Write down the 1*st Sing.*, Future Indicative, *Active*, *Passive* and *Middle*, of the following *Stems*:—*τρεφ—*, *λεγ—*, *τριβ—*, *πειθ—*, and accentuate them.

8. (*a*) Define, with examples from Homer, *Syncope*, *Metathesis*, *Elision*, and *Apocope.* (*b*) What is meant by the *Pure Stem* of a Verb, and in what tense is it found? (*c*) Analyse the following forms, and point out the Pure Stem in each:—*βαίνω, τύπτω, πλήσσω, γίγνομαι, πίμπλημι, θνήσκω.*

9. (*a*) Give an account of the various uses of the *Article* in Greek, and distinguish between *ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος* and *ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος. ἡ μέση νῆσος* and *ἡ νῆσος μέση. αὐτὸς ὁ παις* and *ὁ αὐτὸς παις.* (*b*) Distinguish between the meaning and derivation of the following words:—*ἐπαινὸς* and *ἔπαινος. ἁλώη* and *ἁλῴη. ἄνα* and *ἀνά. φῶς* and *φῶς. παρὰ* and *πάρα.* Distinguish between the meaning of the various readings:—*ἐπὶ δώροις* and *ἐπὶ δώρων*, and show how the case and not the preposition modifies the meaning.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK..... { LYSIAS.—CONTRA ERATOSTHENEM.
ISOCRATES.—AD DEMONICUM.

Examiners,..... { REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.
REV. GEORGE WEIR, M.A.

(A) Ἐγὼ τοίνυν, ὦ ἀνδρες δικασταί, ἠξίουν ἱκανὰ εἶναι τὰ κατηγορημένα. μέχρι γὰρ τούτου νομίζω χρῆναι κατηγορεῖν ἕως ἂν θανάτου δόξῃ τῷ φεύγοντι ἄξια εἰργάσθαι. ταύτην γὰρ ἐσχάτην δίκην δυνάμεθα παρ' αὐτῶν λαβεῖν. ὥστ' οὐκ οἶδ' ὅ τι δεῖ πολλὰ κατηγορεῖν τοιούτων ἀνδρῶν, οἳ οὐδ' ὑπὲρ ἑνὸς ἑκάστου τῶν πεπραγμένων δὶς ἀποθανόντες δίκην δοῦναι δύναιντ' ἄν. οὐ γὰρ δὴ οὐδὲ τοῦτο αὐτῷ προσήκει ποιῆσαι, ὅπερ ἐν τῇδε τῇ πόλει εἰθισμένον ἐστί, πρὸς μὲν τὰ κατηγορημένα μηδὲν ἀπολογεῖσθαι, περὶ δὲ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἕτερα λέγοντες ἐνίοτε ἐξαπατῶσιν, ὑμῖν ἀποδεικνύντες ὡς στρατιῶται ἀγαθοί εἰσιν, ἢ ὡς πολλὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς ἕλαβον τριηραρχήσαντες, ἢ πόλεις πολεμίας οὔσας φίλας ἐποίησαν· ἐπεὶ κελεύετε αὐτὸν ἀποδεῖξαι ὅπου τοσούτους τῶν πολεμίων ἀπέκτειναν ὅσους τῶν πολιτῶν, ἢ ναῦς ὅπου τοσαύτας ἕλαβον ὅσας αὐτοὶ παρέδοσαν, ἢ πόλιν ἥν τινα τοιαύτην προσεκτήσαντο οἵαν τὴν ὑμετέραν κατεδουλώσαντο.

(B)* Βούλομαι δὲ ὀλίγα ἑκατέρους ἀναμνήσας καταβαίνειν, τούς τε ἐξ ἄστεος καὶ τοὺς ἐκ Πειραιῶς, ἵνα τὰς ὑμῖν διὰ τούτων γεγενημένας συμφορὰς παραδείγματα ἔχοντες τὴν ψῆφον φέρητε. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ὅσοι ἐξ ἄστεώς ἐστε, σκέψασθε ὅτι ὑπὸ τούτων οὕτω σφόδρα ἠρχεσθε, ὥστε ἀδελφοῖς καὶ πολίταις ἠναγκάζεσθε πολεμεῖν τοιοῦτον πόλεμον, ἐν ᾧ ἡττηθέντες μὲν τοῖς νικήσασι τὸ ἴσον ἔχετε νικήσαντες δ' ἂν τούτοις ἐδουλεύετε. καὶ τοὺς ἰδίους οἴκους οὗτοι μὲν ἐκ τῶν πραγμάτων μεγάλους ἐκτήσαντο, ὑμεῖς δὲ διὰ τὸν πρὸς ἀλλήλους πόλεμον ἐλάττους ἔχετε· συνωφελεῖσθαι μὲν γὰρ ὑμᾶς οὐκ ἠξίουν, συνδιαβάλλεσθαι δ' ἠνάγκαζον, εἰς τοσοῦτον ὑπεροψίας ἐλθόντες ὥστε οὐ τῶν ἀγαθῶν κοινούμενοι πιστοὺς ὑμᾶς ἐκτῶντο, ἀλλὰ τῶν ὀνειδῶν μεταδιδόντες εὔνους ὤοντο εἶναι.

2. Account accurately for the use of the *Oblique Cases* in the following extt., severally, and point out any peculiarities of usage that occur :—
(*a*) ὅσοι ἂν τούτων ἀποψηφίσησθε, αὐτῶν θάνατον κατεψηφισμένους ἔσεσθαι (*b*) ὀφθήσεσθε τῶν αὐτῶν ἔργων ἐπιθυμηταὶ τούτοις ὄντες. (*c*) ὁ πατὴρ τῶν προβούλων ὤν. (*d*) ἐθαύμασα τῆς τόλμης τῶν λεγόντων. (*e*) ἕως ἂν δόξῃ τῷ φεύγοντι θανάτου ἄξια εἰργάσθαι.

3. Explain the following :—ἄνδρες δικασταί. ἀμφίθυρος. εἰσφορὰς εἰσενεγκόντας. τριηραρχήσαντες. πέντε ἄνδρες ἔφοροι κατέστησαν ὑπὸ τῶν καλουμένων ἑταίρων. εἰσαγγελιῶν.

4*. Give an outline of this oration.

5*. What were the values respectively of the *τάλαντον ἀργυρίου*, the *Κυζικηνός*, and the *δαρεικός*? Say by whom and how many of each were found in Lysias' house.

6. Translate :—

(C) *ἡγοῦ τῶν ἀκουσμάτων πολλὰ πολλῶν εἶναι χρημάτων κρείττω· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ταχέως ἀπολείπει, τὰ δὲ πάντα τὸν χρόνον παραμένει· σοφία γὰρ μόνον τῶν χρημάτων ἀθάνατον. μὴ κατόκνει μακρὰν ὁδὸν πορεύεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς διδάσκειν τι χρήσιμον ἐπαγγελλομένους· αἰσχρὸν γὰρ τοὺς μὲν ἐμπόρους τηλικαῦτα πελάγη διαπερᾶν ἕνεκα τοῦ πλείω ποιῆσαι τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν οὐσίαν, τοὺς δὲ νεωτέρους μηδὲ κατὰ γῆν πορείας ὑπομένειν ἐπὶ τῷ βελτίω καταστῆσαι τὴν αὐτῶν διάνοιαν. τῷ μὲν τρόπῳ γίγνου φιλοπροσήγορος, τῷ δὲ λόγῳ εὐπροσήγορος. ἔστι δὲ φιλοπροσηγορίας μὲν τὸ προσφωνεῖν τοὺς ἁπαντῶντας, εὐπροσηγορίας δὲ τὸ τοῖς λόγοις αὐτοῖς οἰκείως ἐντυγχάνειν. ἡδέως μὲν ἔχε πρὸς ἅπαντας, χρῶ δὲ τοῖς βελτίστοις· οὕτω γὰρ τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἀπεχθὴς ἔσει, τοῖς δὲ φίλος γενήσει. τὰς ἐντεύξεις μὴ ποιοῦ πυκνὰς τοῖς αὐτοῖς, μηδὲ μακρὰς περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν· πλησμονὴ γὰρ ἁπάντων.*

(D)* *Ἐνθυμοῦ δὲ ὅτι τοῖς μὲν φαύλοις ἐνδέχεται τὰ τυχόντα πράττειν· εὐθὺς γὰρ τοῦ βίου τοιαύτην πεποίηνται τὴν ὑπόθεσιν· τοῖς δὲ σπουδαίοις οὐχ οἷόν τε τῆς ἀρετῆς ἀμελεῖν διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ἔχειν τοὺς ἐπιπλήττοντας. πάντες γὰρ μισοῦσιν οὐχ οὕτω τοὺς ἐξαμαρτάνοντας ὡς τοὺς ἐπιεικεῖς μὲν φήσαντας εἶναι, μηδὲν δὲ τῶν τυχόντων διαφέροντας, εἰκότως· ὅπου γὰρ τοὺς τῷ λόγῳ μόνον ψευδομένους ἀποδοκιμάζομεν, ἢ πού γε τοὺς τῷ βίῳ παντὶ ἐλαττουμένους οὐ φαύλους εἶναι φήσωμεν; δικαίως δ' ἂν τοὺς τοιούτους ὑπολάβοιμεν μὴ μόνον εἰς αὐτοὺς ἁμαρτάνειν ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς τύχης εἶναι προδότας· ἡ μὲν γὰρ αὐτοῖς χρήματα καὶ δόξαν καὶ φίλους ἐνεχείρισεν, οἱ δὲ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἀναξίους τῆς ὑπαρχούσης εὐδαιμονίας κατέστησαν.*

7. State briefly the objections that have been urged against the genuineness of the treatise *Ad Demonicum*. Adduce the leading points of the evidence, both internal and external, in favour of the genuineness.

8. (*a*) Give the exact meaning and etymology of the following words :—*συκοφάνται, ἐφόδια, κλεισίον, ἀπληστίαν, διαψήφισιν, ἀκίβδηλος, φιλόνικος, εἰλικρινεῖς.* (*b*) Parse the following verbs :—*ἐξαλείψειεν, συνειδήσεις, ἐπίστασαι, βλαβήσει, ἐγνωκέναι, παραπεπήγασι.* (*c*) *οἷς δεῖ παραδείγμασι χρωμένοις* :—point out the peculiarity, give the *var. lect.*, and defend that of the text.

9. Write down, in all the Moods, the *Future* and 2nd *Aorist*, (1st Sing.) of :—*γιγνώσκω, ἄγω, πίπτω, ἔχω, πίμπρημι*, and note any peculiarities of form.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—SOPHOCLES.—ELECTRA.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A)

ΧΟ. ὦ παῖ, παῖ δυστανοτάτας
'Ηλέκτρα ματρὸς; τίν' ἀεὶ
τάκεις ὧδ' ἀκόρεστον οἰμωγὰν
τὸν πάλαι ἐκ δολερᾶς ἀθεώτατα
ματρὸς ἀλόντ' ἀπάταις 'Αγαμέμνονα
κακᾷ τε χειρὶ πρόδοτον; ὡς ὁ τάδε πορὼν
ὄλοιτ', εἴ μοι θέμις τάδ' αὐδᾶν·
ΗΛ. ὦ γενέθλα γενναίων,
ἥκετ' ἐμῶν καμάτων παραμύθιον.
οἶδά τε καὶ ξυνίημι τάδ', οὔ τί με
φυγγάνει, οὐδ' ἐθέλω προλιπεῖν τόδε,
μὴ οὐ τὸν ἐμὸν στενάχειν πατέρ' ἄθλιον.
ἀλλ' ὦ παντοίας φιλότητος ἀμειβόμεναι χάριν,
ἐᾶτέ μ' ὧδ' ἀλύειν,
αἰαῖ, ἱκνοῦμαι.
ΧΟ. ἀλλ' οὗτοι τόν γ' ἐξ 'Αίδα
παγκοίνου λίμνας πατέρ' ἀν-
στάσεις οὔτε γόοισιν οὔτ' ἄνταις.
ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῶν μετρίων ἐπ' ἀμήχανον
ἄλγος ἀεὶ στενάχουσα διόλλυσαι,
ἐν οἷς ἀναλυσίς ἐστιν οὐδεμία κακῶν.
τί μοι τῶν δυσφόρων ἐφίει;

(B)

ΗΛ. μή μ' ἐκδίδασκε τοῖς φίλοις εἶναι κακήν
ΧΡ. ἀλλ' οὐ διδάσκω· τοῖς κρατοῦσι δ' εἰκαθεῖν.
ΗΛ. σὺ ταῦτα θώπευ'· οὐκ ἐμοὺς τρόπους λέγε
ΧΡ. καλόν γε μέντοι μὴ 'ξ ἀβουλίας πεσεῖν.
ΗΛ. πεσούμεθ', εἰ χρή, πατρὶ τιμωρούμενοι.
ΧΡ. πατὴρ δὲ τούτων, οἶδα, συγγνώμην ἔχει.
ΗΛ. ταῦτ' ἐστὶ τἄπη πρὸς κακῶν ἐπαινέ α
ΧΡ. σὺ δ' οὐχὶ πείσει καὶ συναινάσεις ἐμοί;
ΗΛ. οὐ δῆτα. μή πω νοῦ τοσόνδ' εἴην κενή.
ΧΡ. χωρήσομαί τἄρ' οἷπερ ἐστάλην ὁδοῦ.
ΗΛ. ποῖ δ' ἐμπορεύει; τῷ φέρεις τάδ' ἔμπυρα;

ΧΡ. μήτηρ με πέμπει πατρὶ τυμβεῦσαι χοάς.
ΗΛ. πῶς εἶπας; ἦ τῷ δυσμενεστάτῳ βροτῶν;
ΧΡ. ὃν ἔκταν' αὐτή. τοῦτο γὰρ λέξαι θέλεις.
ΗΛ. ἐκ τοῦ φίλων πεισθεῖσα; τῷ τοῦτ' ἤρεσεν;
ΧΡ. ἐκ δείματός του νυκτέρου, δοκεῖν ἐμοί.
ΗΛ. ὦ θεοὶ πατρῷοι, συγγένεσθέ γ' ἀλλὰ νῦν.
ΧΡ. ἔχεις τι θάρσος τοῦδε τοῦ τάρβους πέρι.
ΗΛ. εἰ μοι λέγοις τὴν ὄψιν, εἰποιμ' ἂν τότε.
ΧΡ. ἀλλ' οὐ κάτοιδα πλὴν ἐπὶ σμικρὸν φράσαι.
ΗΛ. λέγ' ἀλλὰ τοῦτο. πολλά τοι σμικροὶ λόγοι
ἔσφηλαν ἤδε καὶ κατώρθωσαν βροτούς.

(C)

εἷς ἦν Ἀχαιὸς, εἷς ἀπὸ Σπάρτης, δύο
Λίβυες ζυγωτῶν ἁρμάτων ἐπιστάται·
κἀκεῖνος ἐν τούτοισι Θεσσαλὰς ἔχων
ἵππους, ὁ πέμπτος· ἕκτος ἐξ Αἰτωλίας
ξανθαῖσι πώλοις· ἕβδομος Μάγνης ἀνήρ·
ὁ δ' ὄγδοος λεύκιππος, Αἰνιὰν γένος·
ἔνατος Ἀθηνῶν τῶν θεοδμήτων ἄπο·
Βοιωτὸς ἄλλος, δέκατον ἐκπληρῶν ὄχον.
στάντες δ' ὅθ' αὐτοὺς οἱ τεταγμένοι βραβῆς
κλήρους ἔπηλαν καὶ κατέστησαν δίφρους,
χαλκῆς ὑπαὶ σάλπιγγος ἦξαν· οἱ δ' ἅμα
ἵπποις ὁμοκλήσαντες ἡνίας χεροῖν
ἔσεισαν· ἐν δὲ πᾶς ἐμεστώθη δρόμος
κτύπων κροτητῶν ἁρμάτων· κόνις δ' ἄνω
φορεῖθ'· ὁμοῦ δὲ πάντες ἀμμεμιγμένοι
φείδοντο κέντρων οὐδέν, ὡς ὑπερβάλοι
χνόας τις αὐτῶν καὶ φρυάγμαθ' ἱππικά.

2. (*a*) Write down the Doric forms that occur in ext. (A) and give their Attic equivalents. (*b*) Name accurately the metre of ext. (B) give the scheme of it; and scan the first four vss. of the same ext. (*c*) Write an account of the plot of the Electra.

3. Discuss the meaning and interpretation of the following extt. severally:—(*a*) ὁρᾶ νιν μόνον ἐλλελειμένον. (*b*) τὸ Ἑλλάδος πρόσχημα ἀγῶνος. (*c*) ἐδεξάμην τὸ ῥηθέν. (*d*) φάσματα δισσῶν ὀνείρων. (*e*) τίνος ποινὰς τὰ πολλὰ πνεύματ' ἔσχ' ἐν Αὐλίδι. (*f*) τοῦ χάριν τίνων ἔθυσεν αὐτήν;

4. Explain the syntactical construction of the following:—(*a*) ὅθ' αὐτοὺς οἱ βραβῆς κλήρους ἔπηλαν καὶ κατέστησαν δίφρους. (*b*) τοὺς πρόσθεν * * ἐκβαλοῦσ' ἔχεις. (*c*) μέλαινα ἄστρων ἐκλέλοιπεν εὐφρόνη. (*d*) σημεῖα φαίνεις ἐσθλὸς γεγώς. (*e*) τῶνδ' ἀρνησις οὐκ ἔνεστί μοι. (*f*) ποῦ ποτ' εἰ φρενῶν;

5. Explain the following forms of verbs:—ὤλισθε, ἐπεμβῆναι, πείσει, ἀπονοίατο, ἄραρεν, παρεῖτο, ἐκλάχη, ἔπηλαν, ἀπώσει, ἐπηράσω.

6. Give the etymology and meaning of:—*λουτρά, σειραιῶν, μιάστορα, κροτητῶν, πρόσχημα, ἀψεγές, ἀπερίτροπος, παμφεγγεῖς, ἀνήνυτον, ἔμπυρα, πένταθλα, παλαμναίῳ.*

7. (*a*) Decline, with accents:—*νόος, κάλως, θρίξ, γέλως.* (*b*) Give the *Comparative* and *Superlative* of:—*σαφής, μέγας, ῥᾴδιος, ἐγγύς.* (*c*) Write down the *Aor.* and *Fut.*, *Act.*, *Pass.*, and *Mid.* (1st Sing.) of:—*θαυμαζω, βλάπτω, λαμβάνω, βοηθέω.*

8. (*a*) Name and illustrate the chief uses of the Participle in Greek. (*b*) Give examples of the different significations of the Middle Voice. (*c*) Point out the pure *Stem*, in such forms as *βλάπτω, λανθάνω, φαίνω, γίγνομαι.*

9. Translate into Latin:—(*a*) *ἐάν τι ἔχῃ, δώσει.* (*b*) *εἴ τι ἔχοι, διδοίη ἄν.* (*c*) *εἴ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδου ἄν.*

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL:

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK.—{ DEMOSTHENES.—THE OLYNTHIACS.
{ AESCHYLUS.—PROMETHEUS VINCTUS.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

(A) ΠΡ. *μή τοι χλιδῇ δοκεῖτε μηδ' αὐθαδίᾳ*
σιγᾶν με· συννοίᾳ δὲ δάπτομαι κέαρ,
ὁρῶν ἐμαυτὸν ὧδε προυσελούμενον.
καίτοι θεοῖσι τοῖς νέοις τούτοις γέρα
τίς ἄλλος ἢ γὼ παντελῶς διώρισεν;
ἀλλ' αὐτὰ σιγῶ. καὶ γὰρ εἰδυίαισιν ἂν
ὑμῖν λέγοιμι. τὰν βροτοῖς δὲ πήματα
ἀκούσατ', ὡς σφᾶς νηπίους ὄντας τὸ πρὶν
ἔννους ἔθηκα καὶ φρενῶν ἐπηβόλους.
λέξω δὲ, μέμψιν οὔτιν' ἀνθρώποις ἔχων,
ἀλλ' ὧν δέδωκ' εὔνοιαν ἐξηγούμενος·
οἱ πρῶτα μὲν βλέποντες ἔβλεπον μάτην,
κλύοντες οὐκ ἤκουον, ἀλλ' ὀνειράτων
ἀλίγκιοι μορφαῖσι τὸν μακρὸν χρόνον
ἔφυρον εἰκῇ πάντα, κοὔτε πλινθυφεῖς
δόμους προσείλους ἦσαν, οὐ ξυλουργίαν·
κατώρυχες δ' ἔναιον ὥστ' ἀήσυροι
μύρμηκες ἄντρων ἐν μυχοῖς ἀνηλίοις.
ἦν δ' οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς οὔτε χείματος τέκμαρ
οὔτ' ἀνθεμώδους ἦρος οὔτε καρπίμου
θέρους βέβαιον, ἀλλ' ἄτερ γνώμης τὸ πᾶν
ἔπρασσον, ἕς τε δή σφιν ἀντολὰς ἐγὼ
ἄστρων ἔδειξα τάς τε δυσκρίτους δύσεις.
καὶ μὴν ἀριθμὸν ἔξοχον σοφισμάτων
ἐξηῦρον αὐτοῖς, γραμμάτων τε συνθέσεις'
μνήμην θ' ἁπάντων μουσομήτορ' ἐργάτιν.

(B) ΠΡ. *εἰδότι τοί μοι τάσδ' ἀγγελίας*
ὁδ' ἐθώϋξεν, πάσχειν δὲ κακῶς
ἐχθρὸν ὑπ' ἐχθρῶν οὐδὲν ἀεικές.
πρὸς ταῦτ' ἐπ' ἐμοὶ ῥιπτέσθω μὲν
πυρὸς ἀμφήκης βόστρυχος, αἰθὴρ δ'
ἐρεθιζέσθω
βροντῇ σφακέλῳ τ' ἀγρίων ἀνέμων·
χθόνα δ' ἐκ πυθμένων αὐταῖς ῥίζαις
πνεῦμα κραδαίνοι,
κῦμα δὲ πόντου τραχεῖ ῥοθίῳ
ξυγχώσειεν τῶν τ' οὐρανίων

ἀστρων διόδους, ἐς τε κελαινὸν
Τάρταρον ἄρδην ῥίψειε δέμας
τοὐμὸν ἀνάγκης στερραῖς δίναις·
πάντως ἐμέ γ' οὐ θανατώσει.

EP. τοιάδε μέντοι τῶν φρενοπλήκτων
βουλεύματ' ἔπη τ' ἐστὶν ἀκοῦσαι.
τί γὰρ ἐλλείπει μὴ παραπαίειν
ἢ τοῦδε τύχη; τί χαλᾷ μανιῶν;
ἀλλ' οὖν ὑμεῖς γ' αἱ πημοσύναις
ξυγκάμνουσαι ταῖς τοῦδε τόπων
μετά ποι χωρεῖτ' ἐκ τῶνδε θοῶς,
μὴ φρένας ὑμῶν ἠλιθιώσῃ
βροντῆς μύκημ' ἀτέραμνον.

2. Give the different interpretations of the following passages, and ate, with your reasons, those which are to be regarded as preferable :—(*a*) ἅπαντ' ἐπραχθῆ (alii, ἐπάχθη) πλὴν θεοῖσι κοιρανεῖν. (*b*) ὅτῳ τρόπῳ τῆσδ' ἐκκυλισθήσει τύχης (τέχνης). (*c*) ἐμοὶ δὲ μήτηρ Θέμις καὶ Γαῖα, πολλῶν ὀνομάτων μορφὴ μία, τὸ μέλλον προὐτεθεσπίκει. (*d*) μνήμης ἀπάντων μουσομήτορ' ἐργάτιν (ἐργάνην).

3. Construe the following extracts and explain the syntax —(*a*) ποιαῦτ' ἐπηύρου τοῦ φιλανθρώπου τρόπου. (*b*) ἃ με τὴν νόσον νοσεῖν. (*c*) στένω σε τᾶς οὐλομένας τύχας. (*d*) ἄκρατος ὀργὴν Ἄργος. (*e*) ἐξελυσάμην βροτοὺς τοῦ μὴ διαρραισθέντας εἰς Ἅιδου μολεῖν. (*f*) πεσεῖν ἀτίμως πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά.

4. (*a*) Give the meaning, composition, and derivation of the following words :—ἁπλάτου, κνώδαλα, ἄϊστον, ἀνήμεροι, ἄκρατος, ψελλόν, ἐτήτυμα, ἀήσυροι, προσείλους, νηλής. (*b*) Analyse and parse the following verbs, carefully pointing out the stem of each :—προσέπτα, προσῆξε, σαφηνῶ, ἐδωρήσω, θράξαι, ἐξίκῃ, παρεξίασι, λέλακε, πέφηνε, ἐπηύρου.

5. Write down the name and scale of the metre, and scan the first six verses of ext. (B).

6. Translate :—

(C) Τί οὖν, τις ἂν εἴποι, ταῦτα λέγεις ἡμῖν νῦν; ἵνα γνῶτε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ αἴσθησθε ἀμφότερα, καὶ τὸ προέσθαι καθ' ἕκαστον ἀεί τι τῶν πραγμάτων ὡς ἀλυσιτελὲς, καὶ τὴν φιλοπραγμοσύνην ἣ χρῆται καὶ συζῇ Φίλιππος ὑφ' ἧς οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως ἀγαπήσας τοῖς πεπραγμένοις ἡσυχίαν σχήσει. εἰ δ' ὁ μὲν ὡς ἀεί τι μεῖζον τῶν ὑπαρχόντων δεῖ πράττειν ἐγνωκὼς ἔσται, ὑμεῖς δ' ὡς οὐδενὸς ἀντιληπτέον ἐρρωμένως τῶν πραγμάτων, σκοπεῖσθε εἰς τί ποτ' ἐλπὶ ταῦτα τελευτῆσαι. πρὸς θεῶν, τίς οὕτως εὐήθης ἐστὶν ὑμῶν ὅστις ἀγνοεῖ τὸν ἐκεῖθεν πόλεμον δεῦρο ἥξοντα, ἂν ἀμελήσωμεν; ἀλλὰ μὴν εἰ τοῦτο γενήσεται, δέδοικα ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, μὴ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ὥσπερ οἱ δανειζόμενοι ῥᾳδίως ἐπὶ τοὺς μεγάλους τόκους μικρὸν εὐπορήσαντες χρόνον ὕστερον καὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων ἀπέστησαν, οὕτω καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ πολλῷ φανῶμεν ἐρραθυμηκότες κα

ἅπαντα πρὸς ἡδονὴν ζητοῦντες πολλὰ καὶ χαλεπὰ ὧν οὐκ ἐβουλόμεθα ὕστερον εἰς ἀνάγκην ἐλθωμεν ποιεῖν καὶ κινδυνεύσωμεν περὶ τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ χώρᾳ.

(D) Ὅλως μὲν γὰρ ἡ Μακεδονικὴ δύναμις καὶ ἀρχὴ ἐν μὲν προσθήκης μέρει ἐστί τις οὐ μικρά, οἷον ὑπρῆξέ ποθ' ὑμῖν ἐπὶ Τιμοθέου πρὸς Ὀλυνθίους· πάλιν αὖ πρὸς Ποτίδαιαν Ὀλυνθίοις ἐφάνη τι τοῦτο συναμφότερον· νυνὶ δὲ Θετταλοῖς στασιάζουσι καὶ τεταραγμένοις ἐπὶ τὴν τυραννικὴν οἰκίαν ἐβοήθησε· καὶ ὅποι τις ἂν, οἶμαι, προσθῇ κἂν μικρὰν δύναμιν, πάντ' ὠφελεῖ· αὐτὴ δὲ καθ' αὑτὴν ἀσθενὴς καὶ πολλῶν κακῶν ἐστι μεστή. καὶ γὰρ οὗτος ἅπασι τούτοις, οἷς ἄν τις μέγαν αὐτὸν ἡγήσαιτο, τοῖς πολέμοις καὶ ταῖς στρατείαις, ἐπ' ἐπισφαλεστέραν αὑτὴν ἢ ὑπῆρχε φύσει κατεσκεύακεν αὑτῷ. μὴ γὰρ οἴεσθε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῖς αὐτοῖς Φίλιππόν τε χαίρειν καὶ τοὺς ἀρχομένους, ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν δόξης ἐπιθυμεῖ καὶ τοῦτο ἐζήλωκε, καὶ προῄρηται πράττων καὶ κινδυνεύων, ἂν συμβῇ τι, παθεῖν, τὴν τοῦ διαπράξασθαι ταῦτα ἃ μηδεὶς πώποτε ἄλλος Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς, δόξαν ἀντὶ τοῦ ζῆν ἀσφαλῶς ἠρηένος.

7. Give an account of the reign of Philip, pointing out the leading features of the policy he set before himself and pursued. Can you instance any monarch of modern tlmes who resembled him? Narrate the events that gave rise to the delivery of the Olynthiacs.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.—CICERO.—SELECT LETTERS.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate, carefully expanding and translating the superscriptions:—

(A) Scripta epistola est a. u. c. 703.

CICERO S. D. AP. PULCRO.

Pridie Nonas Iunias, quum essem Brundisii, litteras tuas accepi, quibus erat scriptum te L. Clodio mandasse, quæ illum mecum loqui velles. Eum sane exspectabam, ut ea, quæ a te adferret, quam primum cognoscerem. Meum studium erga te et officium tametsi multis jam rebus spero tibi esse cognitum, tamen in iis maxime declarabo, quibus plurimum significare potuero tuam mihi existimationem et dignitatem carissimam esse. Mihi et Q. Fabius Vergilianus et C. Flaccus L. F. et diligentissime M. Octavius Cn. F. demonstravit me a te plurimi fieri: quod egomet multis argumentis jam antea iudicaram maximeque illo LIBRO AUGURALI, quem ad me amantissime scriptum, suavissimum misisti. Mea in te omnia summa necessitudinis officia constabunt. Nam quum te ipsum, ex quo tempore tu me diligere cœpisti, cotidie pluris feci, tum accesserunt etiam conjunctiones necessariorum tuorum; duo enim duarum ætatum plurimi facio, Cn. Pompeium filiæ tuæ socerum et M. Brutum generum tuum, collegiique conjunctio, præsertim tam honorifice a te approbata non mediocre vinculum mihi quidem attulisse videtur ad voluntates nostras copulandas. Sed et, si Clodium convenero, ex illius sermone ad te scribam plura et ipse operam dabo, te ut quam primum videam. Quod scribis tibi manendi causam eam fuisse, ut me convenires, id mihi, ne mentiar, est gratum.

(B) Scripta est epistola a. u. c. 699.

M. CICERO S. D. M. MARIO.

Si te dolor aliqui corporis aut infirmitas valetudinis tuæ tenuit quo minus ad ludos venires, fortunæ magis tribuo quam sapientiæ tuæ; sin hæc, quæ cæteri mirantur, contemnenda duxisti et, quam per valetudinem posses, venire tamen noluisti, utrumque lætor, et sine dolore corporis te fuisse et animo valuisse, quum ea, quæ sine causa mirantur alii, neglexeris, modo ut tibi constiterit fructus ocii tui, quo quidem tibi perfrui mirifice licuit, quum esses in ista amœnitate pæne solus relictus. Neque tamen dubito quin tu ex illo cubiculo tuo, ex quo tibi Stabianum per-

forasti et patefecisti Misenum, per eos dies matutina tempora lectiunculis consumpseris, quum illi interea, qui te istic reliquerunt, spectarent communes mimos semisomni. Reliquas vero partes diei tu consumebas iis delectationibus, quas tibi ipse ad arbitrium tuum compararas, nobis autem erant ea perpetienda, quae [scilicet] Sp. Mæcius probavisset. Omnino, si quæris, ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui stomachi: conjecturam enim facio de meo. Nam primum honoris causa in scænam redierant ii, quos ego honoris causa de scæna decesse arbitrabar. Deliciæ vero tuæ, noster Aesopus, ejus modi fuit, ut ei desinere per omnes homines liceret. Is iurare quum cœpisset, vox eum defecit in illo loco: *Si sciens fallo.*

2. On what occasion was the letter from which extract (B) is taken written? Who was Æsopus? Give a short account of the public life of Cicero, and name the year and manner of his death.

3. (*a*) Name the dates, according to our mode of computation, of (1) A. u. c. 703. (2) Pridie Nonas Junias. (3) A. d. III. Kal. Maias. (4) A. d. v. Kal. intercalares priores. (*b*) Name the divisions of the Roman month, and give the exact meaning and derivation of the terms by which they were designated. (*c*) Give an account of the important transaction alluded to in the words *Kal. intercalares priores.*

4. Explain the following constructions:—

(*a*) Quid profecerim facias me velim certiorem. (*b*) Qui ceteris cavere didicisti. (*c*) Signa tirone et collecticio exercitu cum legionibus robustissimis contulit. (*d*) Eo animo simus quo semper fuimus.

5. Parse the following verbs, and give the Pres. Subjunctive of each:—decrevit, aspernabere, interesset, cognovi, fefellerit, consueris, propone, combussimus, subinvitaras, adamaris.

6 Explain the following historical or other allusions:— (1) Fratres nostri Hædui. (2) Istic satis calere. (3) Essedum aliquod. (4) Familiam ducit. (5) Patefecisti Misenum. (6) Ex Africa nuntius venit. (7) Gymnasio Academiæ. (8) A teneris unguiculis.

7. Give the meaning and etymology of :—Mehercule, argumentum, clausula, negocia, mandata, prorsus, necessarii, patronos.

8. (*a*) Decline the following words :—filius, aper, clavis, opus, mel, mos, acer, ambo. (*b*) Give the Comparative and Superlative of:—felix, pulcher, benevolus, dives, juvenis, prope. (*c*) Decline in all genders:—qui, uter, idem.

9. Write down the Perfect, Supine, and Infinitive of: — gero, gemo, frango, lugeo, cado, cædo.

10. Express in Latin:—(*a*) After the manner of men. (*b*) Blind of one eye. (*c*) We have need of consultation. (*d*) Two a-piece. (*e*) He gave me the book as a present.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13th:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.—VALERIUS MAXIMUS, BOOK III.

Examiners ..... { REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A. / REV. GEORGE WEIR, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

(A) (*a*) Ac nec Theramenis quidem Atheniensis, in publica custodia mori coacti, parva mentis constantia, in qua triginta tyrannorum iussu porrectam veneni potionem non dubitanter hausit: quodque ex ea superfuerat, iocabundus illisum humo clarum edere sonum coegit: renidensque servo publico, qui eam tradiderat: *Critiae*, inquit, *propino: vide igitur ut hoc poculum ad eum continuo perferas.* Erat autem is ex XXX tyrannis crudelissimus. Profecto est supplicio se liberare, tam facile supplicium perpeti. Itaque Theramenes, perinde ac in domestico lectulo moriens, vita excessit: inimicorum existimatione punitus, suo indicio finitus.

(*b*) Idem, praeturae petitor, candidam togam adeo turpitudinis maculis obsolefactam in campum detulit, ut, nisi gratia Cicerei, qui patris eius scriba fuerat, adiutus esset, honorem a populo impetraturus non videretur. Quanquam quid interfuit, utrum repulsam, an sic adeptam praeturam domum referret? Quam cum propinqui ab eo pollui animadverterent, id egerunt, ne aut sellam ponere aut ius dicere auderet: insuperque e manu eius annulum, in quo caput Africani sculptum erat, detraxerunt. Di boni, quas tenebras ex quo fulmine nasci passi estis!

(B)* (*c*) Livii quoque Salinatoris aeternae memoriae tradendus animus: qui cum Asdrubalem exercitumque Poenorum in Umbria delesset, et ei diceretur, Gallos ac Ligures, ex acie sine ducibus et signis sparsos ac palantes, parva manu opprimi posse: respondit, parci eis oportere, ne hostibus tantae cladis domestici nuntii deessent.

(*d*) Non indignabuntur lumina nostrae urbis si inter eximium fulgorem, centurionum quoque virtus spectandam se obtulerit. Nam ut humilitas amplitudinem venerari debet, ita nobilitati fovenda magis, quam spernenda, bonae indolis novitas est. An abigi debet T. Pontius ab horum exemplorum contextu? qui, pro Caesaris partibus excubans, Scipionis praesidio interceptus, cum uno modo salus ab eo daretur, si se futurum Cn. Pompeii, generi ipsius, militem affirmasset, ita respondere non dubitavit: *Tibi quidem, Scipio, gratias ago: sed mihi uti ista conditione vitae non est opus.*

2. Write a short account of Valerius Maximus, with dates, and point out what appear to you to be the leading characteristics of his style. To what age of the Latin language is he to be assigned?

3. Write explanatory notes on the following :—(*a*) Interrogatus sententiam dicere noluit. (*b*) In legem ire. (*c*) Furialis fax tribunicia. (*d*) Sestertii quadragies. (*e*) Candidam togam. (*f*) Sellam ponere aut jus dicere. (*g*) Lustrum condere.

4.* Explain the grammatical construction of the following extt. :—(1) Critiæ propino. (2) Profecto est supplicio se liberare tam facile supplicium perpeti. (3) Quid interfuit, utrum repulsam an præturam domum referret? (4) Quam cum propinqui ab eo pollui animadverterent. (5) Tibi quidem gratias ago. (6) Mihi uti ista conditione vitæ non est opus. (7) Parci eis oportere.

5.* (*a*) Parse the following verbs :—Coacti, hausit, perferas, perpeti, moriens, obsolefactam, adjutus esset. (*b*) Write down the *Pres. Inf.* of the following participles :—Utens, jussus, audiens, ausus, captus, cœptus, acturus, proficiscens, faciendas.

6. (*a*) Give the difference in meaning between :—latus, latus; ducis, ducis; mala, mala; alius, alius; refert, refert; educet, educet, according as the penultimate is long or short. (*b*) nosco, cognosco, agnosco; sileo, taceo; fugo, fugio; simulo, dissimulo; hic, ille, iste; quotidies, indies; homo, vir; facies, vultus. (*c*) What cases follow, severally, these words :—erga, in, tenus; careo, induo, consulo; utilis, dispar, indigens.

7. (*a*) Decline in the *singular* :—tellus, genus, servitus, nux, domus; and in the *plural* :—nix, poema, lapis, iter, bos. (*b*) Give the *Gen. Sin* and *Dat. Plu.* of :—aper, iter, latus, manus, tempus, filia, artus, scurra. (*c*) Decline :—is, quis, celer, uter, idem.

8. Write down *Perf.* and *Supine* of :—do, faveo, rumpo, tego, parco, lego, cedo, abdo.

9.* How are the principal and the subordinate sentences of direct narration respectively rendered in the indirect.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRL 13TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LAT N.—PLAUTUS.—AULULARIA.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

(A) EU. Heia, Megadore, haud decorum facinus tuis factis facis,
ut inopem atque innoxium abs te atque abs tuis me irrideas:
nam de te neque re neque verbis merui, ut faceres quod facis.
ME. Neque edelpol ego te derisum venio, neque derideo,
Neque dignum arbitror. EU. Cur igitur poscis meam gnatam tibi?
ME. Ut propter me tibi sit melius, mihique propter te et tuos.
EU. Venit hoc mihi in mentem, Megadore, ted esse hominem divitem,
factiosum: me item esse hominem pauperum pauperrumum:
nunc si filiam locassim meam tibi, in mentem venit,
te bovem esse, et me esse asellum: ubi tecum coniunctus siem,
ubi onus nequeam ferre pariter, iaceam ego asinus in luto;
tu me bos haud magis respicias, natus quasi nunquam siem;
et te utar iniquiore, et meus med ordo irrideat;
neutrubi habeam stabile stabulum, si quid divorti fuat:
asini me mordicibus scindant, boves incursent cornibus.
Hoc magnum est periclum, me ab asinis ad boves transcendere.
ME. Quam ad probos propinquitate proxume te adiunxeris,
tam optimum est.

(B) LY. Deus impulsor mihi fuit; is me ad illam elexit. EU. Quo modo?
LY. Fateor me peccavisse et me culpam commeritum scio:
id adeo te oratum advenio, ut animo aquo ignoscas mihi.
EU. Cur id ausus's facere, ut id, quod non tuom esset, tangeres?
LY. Quid vis fieri? Factum est illud: fieri infectum non potest.
Deos credo voluisse: nam ni vellent, non fieret, scio.
EU. At ego deos credo voluisse, ut apud te me in nervo enicem.
LY. Ne istuc dixis! EU. Quid tibi ergo meam me invito tactio est?
LY. Quia vini vitio atque amoris feci. EU. Homo audacissume,
cum istacin' te oratione huc ad me adire ausum, impudens!
Nam si istuc est, ut tu istuc excusare possies:
luce claro deripiamus aurum matronis palam;
post id si prehensi simus, excusemus, ebrios
nos fecisse amoris causa. Nimis vile est vinum atque amor,
si ebrio atque amanti impune facere, quod lubeat, licet.
LY. Quin tibi ultro supplicatum venio ob stultiam meam.
EU. Non mihi homines placent, qui quando male fecerunt, purgitant.
Tu illam scibas non tuam esse: non attactam opportuit.

(C) EU. Fidei censebam multo fidem maxumam
esse: ea sublevit os mihi penissume.
Ni subvenisset corvos, periissem miser.
Nimis hercle ego illum corvom, ad me veniat, velim,

qui indicium fecit: ut ego illi aliquid boni
dicam: nam quod edit, tam duim, quam perduim.
Nunc, hoc ubi abstrudam, cogito solum locum.
Silvani lucus extra murum est avius,
crebro salicto oppletus: ibi sumam locum.
Certum est: Silvano potius credam, quam Fidei.
STR. Euge, euge, di me salvum et servatum volunt!
Iam ego illuc praecurram atque inscendam aliquam in arborem:
inde observabo, aurum ubi abstrudat senex.
Quamquam hic manere me herus sese iusserat:
certum est, malam rem potius quaeram cum lucro.

2. (*a*) Write a sketch of the life of Plautus, and name the other Roman writers of Dramatic Literature. (*b*) To what department of Greek Literature, and of what period, were they indebted for the plots and and characters of their plays? (*c*) What evidence do the phraseology and style of this play furnish of the transitional state of the Latin language in the time of Plautus?

3. Parse the following verbs, and give their equivalents in the ordinary forms of the language:—Scibas, sis, respexis, potesse, vadarier, mutassis, duit, edim, impetrassere, rescisse, benedice.

4. Explain the grammatical construction of the following extt., and point out any peculiarities that occur:—(*a*) Discrucior animi. (*b*) Innoxium abs te atque abs tuis me irrideas. (*c*) Implevisti fusti fissorum caput. (*d*) Tum me faciat, quod volt, magnus Jupiter. (*e*) Juxta rem mecum tenes super Euclionis filia. (*f*) Quid tibi meam tactio.

5. (*a*) Give the distinction between *foris crepuit* and *fores pulsavit*. (*b*) Explain the following expressions:—(1) Renuntiare repudium. (2) Scribam dicam. (3) Pices divitiis supero. (4) Novi Sycophantias. (5) Artem facere ludicram. (6) Quasi laterna Punica. (7) Pro re nitorem et gloriam pro copia (Illustrate from Hor. Epp.). (8) Ita me bene Laverna amet.

6.—Explain such forms as the following:—Ted, med, preti, injurium, avom, temperi, quoi, reii, tuais, mi.

7. Give the derivation and exact meaning of:—Mecastor, edepol, germanam, imo, zamiam, palam, clam, tigillo, temeti, Lucina.

8. (*a*) Give instances of nouns—(1) Redundant in number; (2) Defective in case; (3) Redundant in case; (4) Defective in number; (5) Differing in meaning according to number. (*b*) Decline the following:—Paries, vulpes, pubes, crus, as, calcar. (*c*) Write down the *Pres. Inf.* of—nactus, pactus, fatus, satus, fultus, tostus, lotus, situs.

9. Express in Latin—(*a*) He was within an ace of being struck. (*b*) He caused me much fear, from which I soon recovered. (*c*) The more he has, the more he wants. (*d*) He went away without speaking.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONREAL.

B. A. EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN.—{TACITUS—ANNALS, BOOK II.
{PLAUTUS.—AULULARIA.

Examiner, ...REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Incendit ea contumelia legionum iras: veniret dies, daretur pugna; sumpturum militem Germanorum agros, tracturum conjuges, accipere omen, et matrimonia ac pecunias hostium prædæ destinare. Tertia ferme vigilia adsultatum est castris, sine conjectu teli, postquam crebras pro munimentis cohortes et nihil remissum sensere. Nox eadem lætam Germanico quietem tulit; viditque se operatum, et, sanguine sacro respersa prætexta, pulchriorem aliam manibus aviæ Augustæ accepisse. Auctus omine, addicentibus auspiciis, vocat concionem, et quæ sapientia prævisa aptaque imminenti pugnæ, disserit. Non campos modo militi Romano ad prœlium bonos, sed si ratio adsit, silvas et saltus: nec enim immensa barbarorum scuta, enormes hastas, inter truncos arborum et enata humo virgulta perinde haberi quam pila et gladios et hærentia corpori tegmina. Denserent ictus, ora mucronibus quærerent: non loricam Germano, non galeam; ne scuta quidem ferro nervove firmata, sed viminum textus vel tenues et fucatas colore tabulas; primam utcumque aciem hastatam, ceteris præusta aut brevia tela. Jam corpus, ut visu torvum et ad brevem impetum validum, sic nulla vulnerum patientia: sine pudore flagitii, sine cura ducum abire, fugere; pavidos adversis, inter secunda non divini, non humani juris memores. Si tædio viarum ac maris finem cupiant, hac acie parari: propiorem jam Albim quam Rhenum, neque bellum ultra; modo se, patris patruique vestigia prementem, isdem in terris victorem sisterent.

(B) Proximo senatus die multa in luxum civitatis dicta a Q. Haterio consulari, Octavio Frontone prætura functo; decretumque ne vasa auro solida ministrandis cibis fierent, ne vestis Serica viros fœdaret. Excessit Fronto, ac postulavit modum argento, supellectili, familiæ: erat quippe adhuc frequens senatoribus, si quid e re publica crederent, loco sententiæ promere. Contra Gallus Asinius disseruit: auctu imperii adolevisse etiam privatas opes, idque non novum sed e vetustissimis moribus: aliam apud Fabricios, aliam apud Scipiones pecuniam; et cuncta ad rem publicam referri, qua tenui angustas civium domos, postquam eo magnificentiæ venerit, gliscere singulos. Neque in familia et argento, quæque ad usum parentur, nimium aliquid aut modicum nisi ex fortuna possidentis. Distinctos senatus et equitum census, non quia diversi natura, sed ut locis, ordinibus, dignationibus, antistent et aliis quæ ad requiem animi aut sulubritatem corporum parentur, nisi forte clarissimo cuique plures curas, majora pericula subeunda, delenimentis curarum et periculorum carendum esse. Facilem adsensum Gallo, sub nominibus honestis, confessio vitiorum et similitudo audientium dedit.

2. Turn the last three sentences of ext. (A) into the *Oratio recta*. State the rules for transferring speeches from the oratio recta into the oratio obliqua.

3. Write explanatory notes on the following:—Ceterum Germanicus aliis quoque miraculis intendit animum, quorum præcipua fuere Memnonis saxea effigies, ubi radiis solis icta est, vocalem sonum reddens; disjectasque inter et vix pervias arenas instar montium eductæ pyramides certamine et opibus regum; lacusque effosa humo, superfluentis Nili receptacula; atque alibi augustiæ et profunda altitudo, nullis inquirentium spatiis penetrabilis. Exin ventum Elephantinen ac Syenen, claustra olim Romani imperii, quod nunc rubrum ad mare patescit.

4. Give the geographical position and modern names of the following:—(1) Insula Batavorum, (2) Castellum Lupiae flumini ad positum, (3) Visurgis, (4) Istaviso, (5) Magnetes a Sipylo, (6) Forum Julium.

5. (*a*) Write a sketch of the life of Tacitus. (*b*) On what grounds may a high position be claimed for him as a historian? (*c*) Point out the leading peculiarities of his style, and what are regarded as its excellences and defects.

6. Translate, with short notes on the words in italics:—

(C) EU. Di te ament, Megadore. ME. Quid tu? recten' atque, ut vis vales?

EU Non temerarium est, ubi dives blande adpellat pauperem: iam illic homo aurum scit me habere: eo me salutat blandius.

ME. Ain' tu, te valere? EU. Pol ego haud perbene *a pecunia*.

ME. Pol si est animus aequos, satis habes, qui bene vitam colas.

EU. Anus hercle huic indicium fecit de auro; perspicue palam est; quoi ego iam linguam praecidam atque oculos effodiam domi.

ME. Quid tu solus tecum loquere? EU. Meam pauperiem conqueror: virginem habeo grandem, *dote cassam* atque *inlocubilem*: neque eam queo locare *quoiquam*. ME. Tace; bonum habe animum, Euclio: dabitur: adiuvabere a me. Dic, si quid opust; impera.

EU. Nunc petit, quom pollicetur; *inhiat* aurum, ut devoret; *altera manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat altera*. Nemini credo, qui large blandust dives pauperi: ubi manum iniicit benigne, ibi onerat aliquam *zamiam*. Ego istos novi *polypos*, qui, sicubi quid tetigerint, tenent.

(D) Optati cives, populares, *incolae, adcolae, advenae* omnes, date viam, qua fugere liceat: facite totae plateae pateant. Neque ego unquam, nisi hodie, ad Bacchas veni in bacchanal coquinatum: ita me miserum et meos discipulos fustibus male contuderunt. Totus doleo atque *oppido perii*: ita me iste habuit senex *gymnasium*; neque ligna ego usquam gentium praeberi vidi pulcrius. Itaque omnis exegit foras, me atque hos, onustos fustibus. Attat, perii hercle ego miser: aperitur Bacchannal; adest, sequitur! Scio, quam rem geram: hoc ipsus magister me docet.

7. Write a short account of Plautus and of the origin of Dramatic literature among the Romans.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

GREEK AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner, ...REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

(A) Translate into Greek:—

1. The soldiers admired the beauty of the city, into which the general had led them.

2. He rejoiced that his son was both wise and good.

3. The army marched into the territory of the enemy, and laid it waste.

4. The philosophers of the olden time took pleasure in virtue.

5. The same slave was tried for running away from his master.

6. The king said that the citizens had conferred benefits upon the state.

7. The father himself is come to see his son.

8. If he had the gold he would give it to the state.

(B) Translate into Latin:—

1. Alexander the Great founded Alexandria, and made it rich and prosperous.

2. Neither you nor I said that the boy had done this.

3. Athens, the capital of Attica, was taken and destroyed by the Persians.

4. The good father taught his sons justice, truthfulness, fortitude, and temperance.

5. The town is distant nearly twelve miles from the river.

6. He was so liberal that he gave all his lands as a free gift to his fellow citizens.

7. The general was accused of treason and condemned to death, when his friends came to his assistance and begged that he should be set at liberty.

8. He said that all good citizens ought to watch over the interests of their native land, and not allow the bad to rule.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION,

Examiners, ... { REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.
REV. GEORGE WEIR, M.A.

Translate into Latin :—

(A) Sulla, encouraging his soldiers, who were thirty-five thousand men well armed, led them to Rome. The soldiers fell on the tribunes whom Marius had sent, and murdered them. Marius also put to death many friends of Sulla in Rome, and proclaimed freedom to the slaves if they would join him: but it is said that only three slaves accepted the offer. He made but a feeble resistance to Sulla on his entering the city, and was soon compelled to fly. On quitting Rome he was separated from his partisans, owing to its being dark, and he fled to Solonium, one of his farms. He sent his son Marius to get provisions from the estates of his father-in-law, Mucius, which were not far off, and himself went to Ostia, where Numerius, one of his friends, had provided a vessel for him, and without waiting for his son, set sail with his step-son Granius.

(B)* Whois there that does not know that Gideon among the Jews was taken from threshing, and Cincinnatus among the Romans from ploughing, to have the command of armies? And it is plain from what they accomplished that their former p ırsuits did not hinder their skill in arms or render them less able to exercise the arts of government.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH :—AFTERNOON, 4 TO 5.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin :—

On receiving this news, Alexander halted, and gave his men repose for four days, so that they should go into action fresh and vigorous. He also fortified his camp, and deposited in it all his military stores, and all his sick and disabled soldiers; intending to advance upon the enemy with the serviceable part of his army perfectly unencumbered. After this halt, he moved forward, while it was yet dark, with the intention of reaching the enemy, and attacking them at break of day. About half-way between the camps there were some undulations of the ground, which concealed the two armies from each other's view. But, on Alexander arriving at their summit, he saw by the early light the Persian host arrayed before him. Some of the officers were for attacking instantly at all hazards, but the more prudent opinion of Parmenio prevailed, and it was determined not to advance farther till the battle-ground had been carefully surveyed.

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B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH:—AFTERNOON, 2 to 4.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A

Translate into Latin:—

Let us for a moment transport ourselves in thought to that glorious city Athens. Let us imagine that we are entering its gates, in the time of its power and glory. A crowd is assembled round a portico. All are gazing with delight at the entablature, for Phidias is putting up the frieze. We turn into another street; a rhapsodist is reciting there; men, women, and children are thronging round him; the tears are running down their cheeks; their eyes are fixed; their very breath is still; for he is telling how Priam fell at the feet of Achilles, and kissed those hands, the terrible, the murderous, which had slain so many of his sons. We enter the public place; there is a ring of youths, all leaning forward with sparkling eyes, and gestures of expectation. Socrates is pitted against the famous Sophist from Ionia, and has just brought him to a contradiction in terms. But we are interrupted. The herald is crying, "Room for the Prytanes." The general assembly is to meet. The people are swarming in on every side. Proclamation is made, "Who wishes to speak?" There is a shout and a clapping of lands; Pericles is mounting the stand.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 4 P.M

GENERAL PAPER.

Examiner .....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M. A.

1. Give a brief account of the life of Æschylus, with dates. What complete trilogy among his plays do we possess?

2. Translate, with short explanatory notes :—

> "Post hunc personæ pallæque repertor honestæ
> Æschylus, et modicis instravit pulpita tignis,
> Et docuit magnumque loqui nitique cothurno."

What other alterations did Æschylus introduce on the Attic stage?

3. Give a brief review of the changes which took place successively in the hegemony of the states of Greece. The dates of the commencement and termination of the supremacy of Macedon.

4. Describe the character and the public policy of Philip, and sketch the state of political parties in Athens during his reign.

5. Trace the family connections between the Emperor Tiberius and Augustus.

6. Sketch the character of Tiberius as it is depicted by Tacitus.

7. (*a*) Mention the principal dialects of Greek, and state where they were spoken. (*b*) What authors can you name as specimens of these dialectic peculiarities?

8. Notice the distinguishing characteristics in signification of the moods and tenses in Greek, and illustrate by examples.

9. Write down the *Perfect Ind. Act.* (1st Sing.) of :—*ἀναλίσκω*, *ὄλλυμι* *ὁράω*, *φέρω*, *πίνω*, pessumdo, crepo, discrepo, seco, dimico.

10. "The Infinitive may be regarded as a substantive of the neuter gender, with two cases, nominative and accusative." Explain :—and state how the other cases are supplied.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH:—2 TO 4 P.M.

HISTORY.—HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. An account of the Physical Geography of Greece.

2. Name the Greek tribes that settled on the West coast of Asia Minor, and the cities founded by them, severally.

3. Sketch the principal features of the Constitution of Lycurgus, showing what he originated, and what he merely adopted.

4. What was the main object of Solon's legislation, and how did he effect it?

5. What causes led to the pre-eminence of Athens among the Grecian states? Name the men who most remarkably contributed to this.

6. State the leading historical incidents in the life of Miltiades.

7. Give an account of the Constitution of Servius Tullius.

8. What causes led to the struggles between the Patricians and the Plebeians? What were the general results of the contention?

9. At what period and after what wars did Rome become mistress of Italy?

10. How many years did Hannibal continue in Italy, and what signal defeats did he inflict upon the Romans?

11. What events are connected with the names of Lucius Junius Brutus, Spurius Cassius, Camillus, Coriolanus, Licinius Stolo, Fabius Cunctator? Give dates.

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B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.—GIBBON AND HUME.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Give an account of the three Naval Expeditions of the Goths.

2. What was the policy of Valentinian towards the various religions in the empire?

3. In whose reign, and under what circumstances, was Paganism abolished?

4. State the circumstances and results of the final struggle between Constantine and Maxentius for the Empire.

5. Give the date of the fall of the Western Empire, and name the principal kingdoms that sprung up on its overthrow.

6. Write a sketch, with dates, of the Crusades, and trace their influence on the government and civilisation of Europe.

7. (*a*) To what Roman historian do we chiefly owe the narrative of British invasion in the first century? Name the works. (*b*) In what emperor's reign did the British revolt under Boadicea occur? Name the tribes involved in it. (*c*) What facts can you adduce to prove the wealth and civilisation of the Britons during the first century of the Christian era?

8. Who was Edgar Atheling?

9. What influence did the Norman invasion exercise on the language, customs, and civilisation of England?

10. The battles and personages of the Wars of the Roses.

11. Mention the principal circumstances connected with the *Restoration*, and state the causes which led to it.

12. By what arbitrary measures did King James II. alienate the affections of the people?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 3RD:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN PROSE WRITERS.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Tacitus, Annals, Bk. I., chap. xxxix. (B) Histories, Bk. I., chap. x.

2. Write explanatory notes on the following:—

(*a*) Aram Ubiorum. (*b*) Missi sub vexillo. (*c*) Nocte concubia. (*d*) Aquilam * * religione sese tutabatur. (*e*) Ostentis et responsis. (*f*) Caligulam appellabant, quia * * * induebatur (Cap. 40).

3. What points of similarity can you discover between Tacitus and Thucydides, as historians?

4. Translate:—

(C) Livy, Bk. XXII., chap. xlviii. Give the geographical position of the battle here described and name its date. To what strategy did Hannibal have recourse?

5. Give the exact meaning and etymology of the following words occuring in Bk. xxi.:—obsidio, oppugnatio, stipendia, ornatam classem foro olitorio, novemdiale sacrum, lectisternium, supplicatio, nuncupationem, paludatus.

6. (*a*) Give the Latin and the modern names of the four Alpine Passes. By which one did Hannibal cross? (*b*) On what grounds is the testimony of Polybius on this point more valuable and trustworthy than that of Livy?

7. Translate, adding a short explanatory note when you deem it necessary:—

(D) Cicero, De Officiis, Bk. I., chap. xxxii. (E) Bk. III., chap. xxiv. (F) De Imp. Cn. Pomp., chap. xvi., §47.

8. (*a*) Sketch the events that led to the delivery of the oration De Imp. Cn. Pomp. By what other title is it known, and why? (*b*) What was the character of Cicero's philosophy, and who were its chief adherents among the Greeks?

MONDAY, APRIL 3RD:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin:—

(A) At daybreak on the next morning, the red ensign, which was the well-known signal for battle, was seen flying over Varro's head-quarters; and he issued orders, it being his day of command, for the main army to cross the river, and form in order of battle on the right bank. Whether he had any further object in crossing to the right bank, than to enable the soldiers on that side to get water in security, we do not know; but Hannibal, it seems, thought that the ground on either bank suited him equally; and he too forded the stream at two separate points, and drew out his army opposite to the enemy. The strong town of Canusium was scarcely three miles off in his rear; he had left his camp on the other side of the river; if he were defeated, escape seemed hopeless. But when he saw the wide open plain around him, and looked at his numerous and irresistible cavalry, and knew that his infantry, however inferior in numbers, were far better and older soldiers than the great mass of their opponents, he felt that defeat was impossible.

(B) When I consider the instability of human affairs and the variations of fortune, I find nothing more uncertain or restless than the life of man. Nature has given to animals an excellent remedy under disasters, which is the ignorance of them. We seem better treated in intelligence, foresight, and memory. No doubt these are admirable presents; but they often annoy more than they assist us. A prey to unuseful or distressing cares, we are tormented by the present, the past, and the future; and, as if we feared we should not be miserable enough, we join to the evil we suffer the remembrance of a former distress, and the apprehension of some future calamity. This is the Cerberus with three heads we combat without ceasing. Our life might be gay and happy, if we would: but we eagerly seek subjects of affliction to render it irksome and melancholy.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1871.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21ST :—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

LATIN POETS.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Juvenal, Sat. VIII., vss. 230—253.

2. Write explanatory notes on the persons and events alluded to in Ext. (A.)

3. Translate :—

(B) Persius, Sat. V., vss. 73—87. (C) Sat. VI., vss. 11—26.

4. What is known of the life of Persius ? Write a short critique on his style, and estimate his literary merit.

5. Write explanatory notes on the following extracts illustrative of Roman life and character :—(*a*) Pulla succinctis Laribus donata pependit. (*b*) Hunc alea decoquit. (*c*) Quibus una Quiritem vertigo facit (*d*) Oleum artocreasque popello largior.

6. Translate :—

(D) Horace, Satt., Bk. I., Satt. IX., vss. 1—25.

7. To what period in the life of Horace do you refer the composition of his Satires ?

8. What did the Romans understand by Satire ? To what kind of Greek Literature does Roman Satire bear the greatest resemblance ?

9. Translate :—

(E) Terence, Adelphi, Act. iv., sc. 3.

10. Define and explain the terms :—*Fabula togata, palliata, prætextata.* What kinds of Roman poetry have a claim to be regarded as truly Italian, or indigenous ?

11. Translate :—

(F) Virgil, Aen., Bk. III., vss. 374—395.

12. Where did Virgil gain the materials for the plan of the Æneid ?

FRIDAY, APRIL 21ST:—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Greek:—

Philemon has passed through the most considerable offices in the state. He was, when very young, captain of a trireme at the battle of Salamis, and narrowly missed taking the famous Queen Artemisia, who escaped him by a very extraordinary stratagem. He has been since overseer of the fortifications, archon, one of the five hundred, and is now a member of the Areopagus. In all these employments an unblemished integrity, and an exact discharge of his duty, have recommended him to his countrymen as one of their most deserving citizens. He has frequently opposed the measures both of Cimon and Pericles; but it was in such a manner, that you saw, though he condemned the faults, he spared the men; and that his opposition proceeded not from ambition or caprice, but from an honest zeal for the public welfare. Another quality, which distinguishes my friend, is a singular humanity: his door is open to every poor citizen, and his table prepared with a frugal hospitality to receive any stranger, who comes recommended either by his own deserts, or the request of a common friend. There is not a greater test of his benevolent temper, than that though he is an old man, he can encourage the mirth and bear with the levities of the young; nor a stronger instance of his good breeding, than that he does not abound in the narrative faculty of years, and is rather forward to promote the conversation of others, than to assume an air of superiority, by obliging them to listen to his. This is an imperfect sketch of Philemon's character: I pass next to that of my other companions.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 24TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK POETS.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—

(A) Homer, Odyssey, Bk. III., vss. 200–224.
(B) Hesiod, Works and Days, vss. 230–260.

2. Give an account of the state of society as depicted in the poems of Homer and Hesiod.

3. How are the following names connected with the Homeric Poems? Aristarchus, Eustathius, Peisistratus, Zoilus. Give the substance of Wolf's *Prolegomena*.

4. Translate :—

(C) Sophocles, Antigone, vss. 944–965.
(D) Aristophanes, The Frogs, vss. 384–408 and 685–695. Explain the allusions of this ext. Define and explain *Parabasis*, and *Epirrhema*.
(E) Pindar, Olympic Odes, VIII., vss. 1–18.

5. (*a*) Give the name and scheme of the metre, and scan the first five vss. of ext. (D) (*b*) Give the exact derivation and meaning of the words *τραγῳδία* and *κομῳδία*. (*c*) Account for the use of the Doric dialect in the Chorus of the Tragedians.

6. (*a*) Discuss the *varr. lectt.* of vs. 10 of Ext. (E). (*b*) Give a brief account of the Lyric Poets of Greece.

7. Translate :—

(E) Theocritus, Idyl, IV., vss. 1–23.

8. Parse the following verbs, and name their dialect, severally :— *λέγοντι, εἰμές, ἦνθον, ηὖδα, τετλάμεν, ἐλθέμεναι, ἔβαν, κεκαδμέναν, οἰκτιεῖς, ἦξας, τέτατο, τακομέναν.*

MONDAY, APRIL 24TH :—AFTERNON, 2 TO 5.

GENERAL PAPER.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Write a sketch of the origin and growth of Comparative Philology, and point out how it has modified the views once held as to the relationship of the Greek, Latin, German and English languages.

2. Define the terms *Indo-European*, *Indo-Germanic*, and *Aryan*, and show which of these is the best applicable to the family of Languages designated by it. Enumerate the principal languages comprised in this family.

3. By what names were the Greeks designated (1) by themselves and (2) by the Romans. The Greeks referred themselves to three principal divisions :—Name these, and the leading writers in the languages they severally spoke.

4. Classify the consonants of the Greek and Latin Alphabets, and specify the euphonic changes they undergo in combination with each other.

5. Give the general laws of *Quantity* and *Accent* in Greek. Decline the following words with accents :—*φοίνιξ*, *ταμίας*, *ὁδός*, *ψῆφος*, *νύξ*, *τίς*.

6. Write down the *Dialectic Varieties* in the Singular and Plural of the pronouns *ἐγώ* and *σύ*.

7. Explain the *Tense-Systems* in the conjugation of a Greek Verb in the Active Voice.

8. What original Italian Languages are supposed to have contributed to the formation of the Latin ?

9. Compare the use and powers of the Infinitive in Greek and Latin.

10. Discuss the various uses of the Subjunctive and Indicative with the Relative Pronoun *qui*, and the Conjunctions *quod* and *quum*.

11. State carefully the Cases constructed with the Prepositions :—*apud*, *erga*, *ob*, *pro*, *præ*, *sub*, *clam*.

12. Explain the system of personal nomenclature in use among the Romans.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL:

B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH:—MORNING, 9 TO 12.

GREEK PROSE WRITERS.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(A) Xenophon, Hellenics, Bk. II., Chap. iii., §§ 11–14, inclusive.

2. (*a*) Write explanatory notes on:—(1) *οἱ τριάκοντα*. (2) *τὰ μακρὰ τείχη*. (3) *ξυγγράψαι νόμους*. (4) *βουλὴν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀρχάς*. (*b*) What relative position do the Hellenics occupy in the Historical narrative of Grecian affairs?

3. Translate:—

(B) Thucydides, Bk. I., Chap. lxxxvi. (C) Herodotus, Bk. VIII. Chaps. xxi and xxii.

4. (*a*) Explain:—(1) *μηδὲ πυρφόρον περιγενέσθαι*. (*c*. 6). (2) *δείλην ὀψίην* (*c*. 9). (3) *τὸν μυστικὸν ἴακχον* (*c*. 65).—Illustrate from Aristophanes. (4) *ἀγγαρῆϊον* (c. 98).—Illustrate from a passage in the New Testament. (*b*) Write a summary of Thucydides, Bk. I. (*c*) Note the peculiarities of his style and the grounds of the value of his History.

5. Translate:—

(D) Demosthenes, De Corona, §§ 112–113, inclusive. *b*. (*a*) Explain, giving the Attic equivalents of the following:—*τᾷ ἁλίᾳ. λαβων ῥήτραν. δόμεν ἐπιγαμίαν. τὰς παναγύριας. ἐπὶ ἱερομνάμονος*. (*b*) Discuss the question of the genuineness of the *ψηφίσματα* adduced in this Oration.

7. Translate:—

(E) Plato, De Republica, Bk. II., Chap. xiv., down to *ὅταν γίγνηται*.

8. Give, with dates, an account of Plato. To what class of the Dialogues does the Republic belong?

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH :—AFTERNOON, 2 TO 5.

GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Give an account of the growth of the Persian empire and of the policy adopted by it towards the Hellenic states. What were the results of this policy, and to what causes may they be assigned?

2. Give a sketch of the gradual rise of the Athenian empire, and of the tendencies which raised their authority from the mere presidency of a confederacy to that of an imperial state. Point out the grounds on which the Athenians defended their exercise of empire (1) previous to the Peloponnesian war, (2) during its continuance.

3. Compare the policy of Pericles with that of his successors as leaders of the democracy at Athens?

4. Give a brief notice of the principal opponents of Pericles in the earlier part of his political career.

5. Give an account of the institution of *Ostracism* at Athens, and the political objects for which it was maintained.

6. Give an account of the object and origin and constitution of the Amphictyonic Council. Was its existence a benefit, or not, to the aggregate of the Grecian States? Give the reasons for your opinion.

7. What is the primary meaning of the word σοφιστής, and what its use in Herodotus and Plato? Give the substance of Grote's remarks on the character of the teaching of the Sophists.

8. An account of the earliest migrations into Italy.

9. The origin of the Plebs and an account of their rise to political influence and power.

10. Give an account of the functions and powers of the Consul, Prætor, and Tribunus Plebis.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH:—9 TO 12.

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The square described on the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides.

a. Find a square equal to the sum of any given number of squares.

2. If a line be divided into any two parts, the sum of the squares of the whole line and one part is equal to twice the rectangle under the whole line and that part together with the square of the other.

a. Find the difference between the sum of the squares of two lines and the square of their difference.

3. On a given right line construct the segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given one.

4. Triangles and parallelograms having the same altitude are to one another as their bases.

5. Equiangular triangles have the sides about the equal angles proportional, and the sides opposite to the equal angles are homologous.

a. If three lines meet in a point, all parallel lines drawn across them have their segments in the same ratio.

6. If three right lines be proportional the rectangle under the extremes is equal to the square of the mean.

7. The height through which a body falls being proportional to the square of the number of seconds during which it falls, find the time occupied in falling 1000 feet, if 144 feet be traversed in three seconds.

8. Divide 1234.56 by .008 and add $\frac{3}{8}$ of 2764.2 to the quotient.

9. Find the value of $\frac{2\frac{3}{4} + 3\frac{1}{3}}{1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{8}}$

10. Find a third proportional to 3 and 8.

11. If £256 4s. 8d. be received in payment of a debt of £756 3s. 4d. how much is this in the pound?

12. Find the value of 110 acres 3 roods and 17 perches at £1 14s. 9d. per acre.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH;—9 A.M. TO 12.

TRIGONOMETRY—ALGEBRA.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Define tangent, sine and cosine of an angle, and find the equation which connects them.

2. Trace the changes of sign which the sine undergoes from 0° to 360°.

3. Calculate the sine and cosine of 45° and 60° respectively.

4. Prove $\sin (A-B)=\sin A \cos B-\cos A \sin B$.

a. Hence calculate sin 15° to two places of decimals.

5. Prove

$$\tan (A+B)=\frac{\tan A+\tan B}{1-\tan A \tan B}$$

a. The vertical angle of a triangle is 135°, the tangent of one of the base angle is $\frac{1}{2}$, find the tangent of the other base angle.

6. In any triangle

$$\text{Cos } \tfrac{1}{2} A=\sqrt{\frac{s\ (s-a)}{bc}}$$

7. Solve the equations

$$\frac{x-3}{x+2}=\tfrac{1}{2}+\frac{x-3}{2x-1}$$

$$5x+4y=58\ ;\ 3x+7y=67\ ;$$

$$\sqrt{x-a}=\sqrt{x+\sqrt{b+x}}$$

$$x^2+\tfrac{7}{5}x=86.$$

8. Prove $a^0=1$ $\quad a^{-m}=\dfrac{1}{a^m}$

9. Simplify

$$\frac{\dfrac{a+x}{a-x}+\dfrac{a-x}{a+x}}{\dfrac{a+x}{a-x}-\dfrac{a-x}{a+x}}$$

10. Divide $1+x^3-8y^3+6xy$ by $1+x-2y$.

11. A and B can reap a field together in 7 days, which A alone could reap in 20 days; in what time could B alone reap it.

12. Show that $\sqrt{12}$, $3\sqrt{75}$, $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{147}$ are similar surds.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH:—9 A.M. TO 12.

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If a right line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the sum of the squares of the parts, together with twice the rectangle under them.

a. Extend this to the case where a line is divided into any three parts.

2. If two chords of a circle intersect, which do not both pass through the centre, they cannot bisect one another.

3. Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.

4. Construct an isosceles triangle having each of the base angles double the vertical angle.

a. If one side be 10, the base is $5\frac{3}{2}-5$.

5. If four right lines be proportional, the rectangle under the extremes is equal to the rectangle under the means.

6. In equal circles or in the same circle, angles, whether at the centres or circumferences, have the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand; and so also have the sectors.

7. Find what decimal of a square mile one acre is?

8. Multiply $\frac{3}{7}$ by $2\frac{3}{5}$ and divide the product by $1\frac{5}{6}$.

9. A cubic inch of metal is beaten out into a square plate of .05 inches thickness, find the length of one side of the plate.

10. How much per cent is 14s. 6d. of £3 10s.

11. Find a fourth proportional to 4, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 6.78.

12. Find the least common multiple of 3, 5, 6, 9, 12.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH :—9 A.M. TO 12.

TRIGONOMETRY—ALGEBRA.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Calculate the sine and tangent of 45°.

2. Trace the changes of sign which the tangent undergoes as the angle increases from 0° to 360°.

3. Prove

$$\sin A+\sin B=2\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B)\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(A-B)$$
$$1+\cos A=2\cos^{2}\tfrac{1}{2}A.$$

4. The sides of a triangle are in the same ratio as the sines of the opposite angles.

5. At the top of a ship's mast 120 feet high, the angle of depression of another ship's hull was 15°45′; what was the distance between the ships?

6. The two sides and contained angle of a triangle are 52, 40, and 25°. Find the base angles.

7. Explain a method for finding the distance between two inaccessible objects.

8. Solve the equations :—

$$\frac{3-4x}{3\,(3-x)}+\frac{1}{2\,(1-x)}=\tfrac{4}{3}$$
$$5x+3y=65\,;\ 2y-z=11\,:\ 3x+4z=57$$

9. Find the greatest common measure of

$$3x^3-3x^2y+xy^2-y^3 \text{ and } 4x^3-x^2y-3xy^2$$

10. Simplify $\dfrac{2\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{3}x}{\frac{2}{3}x-1\frac{1}{2}}$

11. The sum of two digits of a certain number is six times their difference, and the number itself exceeds six times their sum by 3 ; find it.

12. What is the first hour after 6 o'clock, at which the two hands of a watch are directly opposite one another ?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH :—9 A.M. TO 12.

ASTRONOMY, OPTICS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. State the particulars in which the apparent motion of the Sun, when observed from day to day, differs from that of the fixed stars, and show how the facts may be accounted for, supposing the earth stationary.

2. Give the proof of the Annual Revolution of the Earth round the Sun, derived from aberration.

a. Show what appearances will be produced by this revolution.

3. State Kepler's first law, and show how it may be verified.

4. Distinguish between the Sidereal Year and the Tropical Year, and account for the difference.

5. Show that the enlightened part of the Moon visible to us is measured by the external angle at the Moon, contained by lines joining its centre to those of the Earth and Sun; hence account for the Phases of the Moon.

6. Assuming the distance of the Sun from the Earth to be 91½ millions of miles, find the distance of Mercury from the Sun, his greatest and least apparent diameters being 11″.2 and 5″.0.

7. Explain the principle of the method for ascertaining the weight of the earth, from observations on the attraction of a mountain.

8. Describe the simple microscope.

9. A luminous point is placed in front of a plane mirror, find the position of the image.

a. Account for the formation of more than one image by an ordinary glass mirror.

10. State the laws of refraction, and the experimental method of proving them.

11. Describe Newton's experiment showing the decomposition of light, and name the colours in the order of refrangibility.

12. State and prove the principle of Hadley's sextant.

13. Describe the camera obscura.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH : — 9 A.M. TO 12.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner .....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Define the moment of a force with respect to a point. The moments of two parallel forces are equal and opposite with regard to any point on their resultant.

2. Two weights P and Q, at the extremities of a straight bar, 10 feet long, balance one another; find where the fulcrum is placed.

3. Find the ratio of the Power to the Resistance in the inclined plane when the Power is parallel to the base of the plane.

4. State the three laws of motion.

a. If a force equal to 5 lbs. produce in one second a volocity of 0.357 feet in a given body; find the quantity of matter contained in the body.

5. Apply the principle of "constancy of work done" to determine the ratio of the power to the resistance in the case of the screw.

6. If a body move from rest under the action of a constant force, the space described is equal to half the product of the time and the final velocity.

7. Find the magnitude of the force arising from the rotation of the earth whieh diminishes gravity in any latitude, and calculate its amount for a place in lat. 45°.

8 Describe an experiment showing the elasticity of air. What is meant by such an expression, as "the elastic force of the air is three atmospheres?"

9. A body immersed in a liquid loses as much of its weight as is equal to the weight of liquid displaced.

10. Describe the construction and mode of using Nicholson's hydrometer.

11. If the diameter of the piston of a suction pump be 3 inches, and if the height of the water in the head of the pump be 20 feet above the well, what pressure does the piston bear?

12. Show how to calculate the ascensional force of a balloon.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH:—9 A.M. to 12.

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS.

Examiner..... .....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Define latitude and longitude of a place, and of a star respectively: define also right ascension, declination, north polar distance, altitude, azimuth, vertical circles and prime vertical.

2. The altitude of the pole at any place is equal to the latitude of the place.

a. How is this used in ascertaining the figure and size of the earth?

3. Prove the formula for calculating the effect of refraction.—

$$r=(\mu-1)\tan z$$

and state how far it is applicable.

a. Find the effect of refraction on a star at 72° altitude μ being 1.0002836.

4. The luminous summit of a mountain on the Moon is distant by the $\frac{1}{20}$th of the Moon's diameter from the border of light and darkness, find the height of the mountain, the diameter of the Moon being 2,153 miles.

5. Assuming the Sun's horizontal parallax to be 8.″91, calculate his distance.

6. State in what respect the elongation of a superior planet differs from that of an inferior. Give a diagram of the path of Mars in opposition, showing the meaning of the terms retrograde, stationary, direct.

7. Give an account of the general phenomena of Comets. How has the existence of a resisting medium in space been inferred from observations on Encke's comet.

8. Investigate a formula for determining the position of the conjugate focus when a luminous point is placed before a concave spherical mirror.

9. Explain fully why an oar partly in the water appears broken, and give a method for calculating the angle of deviation from a straight line.

10. Find the focal length of a double-convex lens of any substance the curvature of the surfaces being equal, assuming the formula

$$\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{D}=(\mu-1)\quad\frac{1}{r}-\frac{1}{r'}\right)$$

11. Find the magnifying power of a pocket lens.

12. Describe the Gregorian telescope.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH :—9 A.M. TO 12.

MECHANICS, HYDROSTRATICS.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Describe an experimental method of illustrating the composition of forces.

2. A bar of iron 15 inches long, weighing 12 lbs, and of uniform thickness, has a weight of 10 lbs suspended from one end, where must a fulcrum be placed that the bar may just be balanced on it.

3. Name the six Mechanical Powers, and state the principle by which equilibrium is determined in them.

4. A ship sails due north, at the rate of 4 miles an honr, and a ball is rolled towards the east, across her deck, at right angles to her motion, at the rate of 10 feet per second. Find the direction of the real motion of the ball.

5. Prove that the space described by a falling body in the mth second is to the space described in the nth second—in the ratio of $2m-1$ to $2n-1$.

6. Find the velocity acquired by a heavy body in falling down a circular arc.

7. If the length of the seconds pendulum in London be 39.139 inches, calculate the dynamical measure of gravity.

8. Find the pressure on a rectangular surface, immersed in a liquid with one edge horizontal.

9. Describe the construction of a mercurial barometer, stating the advantages of mercury over other liquids.

10. If W, W′, s, s′, be the weights and specific gravities of any two liquids, find the specific gravity of a mixture of the two. What condition is necessary to the truth of the formula?

11. Describe the force-pump.

12. State the principle of the Bramah Press, and describe how the practical difficulty in its application was got over.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY AND THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, 1871

THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH :—2 TO 4 P.M.

ELECTRICITY, SOUND.

Examiner .. .. ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. What is meant by *derived currents?* Describe a mode of exhibiting them. State their principal laws.

2. State and explain Ohm's law.

3. Describe Wheatstone's method of comparing the electromotive force of a given element with that of a standard element.

4. What is meant by *extra current?* How may its existence be shown? What effect of it is most commonly seen with a large electro-magnet?

5. How would you magnetize a needle by an electric current?

6. A current from a distant battery is traversing a wire—how would you ascertain its direction by means of a magnetic needle?

7. Describe an experiment showing the development of electricity by magnetism.

8. Describe the decomposition of water by an electric current. How may the elements be again compounded?

9. Describe the siren, and the mode of ascertaining by it the number of vibrations belonging to any musical note.

10. Describe an experiment showing that sound may be brought to a focus like light.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 24TH:—9 A.M. TO 1.

GEOMETRY.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If a system of circles have a common radical axis another system also exists such that every circle of either system cuts orthogonally all the circles of the other system.

2. Describe a circle passing through a given point and touching two given circles.

3. If two variable circles touch two given circles, their radical axis will always pass through a centre of similitude.

4. Describe a triangle which shall have its vertices on three given straight lines, and its sides tangents to a given circle.

5. Given the base and the difference of the sides of a triangle, the polar of the vertex with respect to one extremity of the base as origin always touches a fixed circle.

6. A straight line cutting a circle and the sides of any inscribed quadrilateral is cut in involution.

7. If from the vertices of a triangle three lines be drawn, meeting in any point internal or external, to the opposite sides, the ratio of the segments of any one side is equal to a ratio compounded of the ratios of the segments of the other two sides.

8. If through a given point without any number of given straight lines a transversal be drawn and a point taken on it, such that the reciprocal of its distance from the given point is equal to the sum of the reciprocals of the intercepts between the given point and given lines; find the locus of the point of section.

9. Given any number of points, find the locus of a point such that m_1 times the square of its distance from the first point $+ m_2$ times the square of its distance from the second point $+ m_3$ times, &c. shall be equal to a constant.

10. Divide a line so that the sum of m times the square of one segment and n times the square of the other shall be given or a minimum.

11. Draw a line parallel to the base of a triangle so that the parallel shall be equal to the sum of the lower segments of the sides.

12. Given the vertical angle of a triangle the sum of sides and the difference of the segments of the base made by the perpendicular let fall from the vertical angle, construct the triangle.

13. The three perpendiculars of a triangle meet in a point.

14. Find the locus of a point such that the sum or difference of its distances from two fixed points shall be constant.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27th:—9 TO 1.

ALGEBRA.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Adopting De Moivre's hypothesis, that out of 86 persons born one dies every year, till all are dead, show how to calculate the present value of an annuity of £1 payable during the life of a person aged 86—n years, and sum the series to which the investigation leads; interest being at 5 per cent. per annum.

2. Three balls are taken simultaneously out of a bag containing 6 black and nine white balls, find the probability that there is one black ball and no more taken out.

3. At a college examination 50 students are arranged by lot at separate tables, two to each table: if there be only two students of the same name, find the probability that they will be placed at the same table.

a. If amongst them there be 11 competitors for prizes, find the probability that two, and two only, will be put together.

4. Find a series of converging fractions for the ratio of the periodic time of Venus to that of the Earth, viz.: 224.7 days to 365.256 days.

5. Assuming that in the Napierian system—

$$\log y=(y-1)-\tfrac{1}{2}(y-1)^2+\tfrac{1}{3}(y-1)^3-\&c.$$

Prove that

$$\log(y+z)=\log.\ y+2\left\{\frac{z}{2y+z}+\tfrac{1}{3}\left(\frac{z}{2y+z}\right)^3+\&c.\right\}$$

6. Investigate a rule for converting Napierian into common logarithms, and apply it in calculating by means of the above formula, the common logarithm of 1281, being granted the following Napierian logs. viz.:—

$$\log 2=.693147176\ ;\ \log 5=1.609437900.$$

7. Explain the different systems of notation for numbers, and show that in any system of which the radix is r, the sum of the digits of any number divided by $r-1$ will leave the same remainder as the whole number divided by $r-1$.

8. Find the number of combinations that can be formed out of the letters of the word *Notation* taken three together.

9. Expand $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt[5]{a^5-x^5}}$ to five terms.

10. Sum the series

$$\tfrac{2}{3}-\tfrac{1}{2}+\tfrac{3}{8}-\&c.,\ \text{ad. inf.}$$

11. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[3]{y}=3\ ;\ x+y=9.$$

12. Find two numbers such their sum, product and difference of squares may be all equal.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 24TH :— 9 A.M. TO 1.

ALGEBRA—TRIGONOMETRY.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner, ... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the sum of the cubes of the roots of the equation
$$x^5 - 2x^4 - 25x^3 - 28x^2 + 72x + 144 = 0.$$

2. Transform
$$x^3 - 4x + 2 = 0$$
into an equation whose roots are the squares of the differences of its roots.

3. Investigate Horner's method for approximating to a root of an equation and apply it to find the root lying between 2 and 3 of
$$x^4 - 5x^3 + 3x^2 + 35x - 70 = 0.$$

4. Show by Sturm's Theorem that
$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x + 40 = 0$$
has only one real root and determine its situation.

5. Solve
$$x^4 + 4x^3 - 10x^4 + 4x + 1 = 0.$$

6. If a, b, c, be the roots of
$$x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$$
transform the equation into another whose roots are
$$b^2c^2, c^2a^2, a^2b^2.$$

7. Find by any one method a superior limit to the positive roots of an equation.

8. Calculate the determinant

9,	13,	17,	4
18,	28,	33,	8
30,	40,	54,	13
24,	37,	46,	11

9. Write down the solution of n linear equations between n unknown quantities, as expressed by means of a determinant and its minor determinants, and prove it.

10. The sum of the angles of a spherical triangle lies between two and six right angles.

11. In a spherical triangle
$$\text{Sin C cot A} = \text{cot a sin b—cos b cos C.}$$

12. The area of a spherical triangle may be expressed by
$$\text{Cot } \tfrac{1}{2}\,\Sigma = \frac{\text{Cot } \tfrac{1}{2}\,\text{a cot } \tfrac{1}{2}\,\text{b} + \cos \text{C}}{\sin \text{C}}.$$

13. State and prove Demoivre's Theorem.

14. The radius of the inscribed circle of a triangle
$$= \frac{2\,\text{b c}}{\text{a} + \text{b} + \text{c}} \cos \tfrac{1}{2}\,\text{A}.$$

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY—CALCULUS.

SECOND YEAR.—HONOUR EXAMINATION.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Explain what is meant by contacts of the first, second, or third order, and show that a conic having a contact of third order with a given conic can be made to satisfy one other condition.

2. Show that the locus of the intersection of tangents to a parabola which cut at a given angle is an hyperbola having the same focus and directrix, and find its eccentricity.

3. The lengths of two conjugate semi-diameters of an ellipse expressed by means of the eccentric angle ϕ are

$$a^2 \cos \phi + b^2 \sin \phi \text{ and } a^2 \sin \phi + b^2 \cos^2 \phi$$

4. The three perpendiculars of the triangle formed by three tangents to a parabola intersect on the directrix.

5. Express the distance of any point on an ellipse from the focus and by means of this find the polar equation of the curve, the focus being the pole.

6. Find the equation of the tangent at any point of a conic section given by the general equation, and find thence the equation of the polar of any point external or internal.

7. Transform to the axes of the curve the equation (referred to oblique axes of co-ordinates)

$$a x^2 + 2 hxy + by^2 = c$$

8. Given base and sum or difference of base angles of a triangle, find the locus of the vertex.

9. Find the condition that two lines given in trilinear co-ordinates,

$$l \alpha + m \beta + n \gamma = 0 \text{ and } l' \alpha + m' \beta + n' \gamma = 0$$

should be at right angles.

10. Find the equation referred to rectangular co-ordinates of a line passing through a given point and perpendicular to

$$Ax + By + C = 0.$$

11. Find by integration the expressions for the area of a circle and of an ellipse.

12. Find

$$\int_x^x e^x \frac{x}{(1+x)^2}; \qquad \int_x \frac{}{a + b \tan x}; \qquad \int_x \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sin^{-1} x$$

13. Find $\int_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{c-x}\ \sqrt{2ax - x^2}}$; $\int_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{a + bx + cx^2}}$;

$$\int_x \frac{1}{x - x^2}; \qquad \int_x \frac{1}{(x-2)\ (x+3)^2}$$

14. Expand $e^{\sin x}$ by McLaurin's Theorem.

15. Define a diferential co-efficient, and find those of $\sin x$, $\log x$, and $\sin^{-1} x$.

16. Find the value when $x = 0$ of $\frac{\tan x - \sin x}{(\sin x)^3}$

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 3RD :—9 A.M. T 1 P.M.

LUNAR THEORY—NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA.

Examiner, ... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Express the true anomaly in terms of the mean, in the ellipse described by an undisturbed body round a centre of force in the focus, the approximation being carried to the second order.

2. The centre of gravity of the earth and moon describes relatively to the sun an orbit very nearly in one plane and elliptic.

3. Calculate the values of P, T, and S to the second order of approximation.

4. Assuming

$$\frac{T}{h^2 u^3} = -\tfrac{3}{2}\frac{m' u'^3}{h^2 u^4} \sin 2(\theta - \theta')$$

$u' = a'\{1 + e' \cos(\theta' - \zeta)\}$; $u = a\{1 + e \cos(c\theta - \alpha)\}$: prove that, retaining all necessary terms,

$$\frac{T}{h^2 u^3} = -\tfrac{3}{2} m^2 \Big[\sin\{(2 - 2m)\theta - 2\beta\} - 2e \sin\{(2 - 2m - c)\theta - 2\beta + \alpha\} + \tfrac{5}{2} e^2 \sin\{(2 - 2m - 2c)\theta - 2\beta + 2\alpha\}\Big]$$

5. Assuming

$$\frac{d^2 s}{d\theta^2} + s = -\tfrac{3}{2} m^2 k \sin(g\theta - \gamma) + \tfrac{3}{2} m^2 k \sin\{(2 - 2m - g)\theta - 2\beta + \gamma\}$$

find s.

6. Explain the physical meaning of the term $k \sin(g\theta - \gamma)$ in the result.

7. Give Newton's mode of considering the annual equation.

8. How far has Newton considered the evection? Investigate it in his manner.

9. Consider the effects produced on the motion of the Nodes by the ablatitious force.

10. A body moves in a parabola; find in Newton's manner the law of force tending to the focus.

11. Find the motion of the apsides in orbits very nearly circular.

12. Two bodies attracting each other describe similar figures about their common centre of gravity and about each other.

Viva voce at 2.30, *P.M.*

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, 1871.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21ST: — 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

MECHANICS.

(FIRST PAPER.)

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Define the "principal axes" of a material system, and prove that at every point there are always three principal axes at right angles to each other.

2. Given the positions of the principal axes at the centre of gravity and the moments of inertia about them, prove that the principal axes of the body at any other point are the principal diameters of the cone whose vertex is at that point, and which envelopes any quadric confocal with the ellipsoid of gyration at the centre of gravity.

3. Find the locus of the points at which two principal moments of inertia are equal to each other.

4. A body moves about a fixed axis under the action of any forces, find the pressure on the axis.

5. A metronome is formed of a rod and two spheres, one fixed at the end, the other sliding along the rod, find at what point the movable sphere should be placed that the metronome may make n oscillations in a minute.

6. A sphere whose centre of gravity is in its centre rolls down a perfectly *rough* inclined plane. Find the motion.

7. A sphere is rotating about a horizontal diameter, and is gently placed on a *rough* horizontal plane. Find the subsequent motion.

8. If a body be in motion in any manner about a fixed point, prove the existence of an "instantaneous axis of rotation."

9. Find the equations of motion of a body about a fixed point, viz:—

$$A\ \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} - (B-C)\ \omega_2\ \omega_3 = L$$

$$B\ \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} - (C-A)\ \omega_3\ \omega_1 = M$$

$$C\ \frac{d\omega_3}{dt} - (A-B)\ \omega_1\ \omega_2 = N$$

10. Deduce the integrals of the equations in question 9 from the principles of the Conservation of Areas and Vis Viva and explain Poinsot's representation of the motion by means of the momental ellipsoid.

11. Determine the general equations of motion of an inextensible string under the action of any forces.

12. If a rigid body move in any manner, prove that the vis viva of the body = vis viva due to translation + vis viva due to rotation.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, 1871.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21ST,—2 TO 5 P.M.

MECHANICS.

(SECOND PAPER.)

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The components of the attraction of a spheroidal mass on a particle in its interior, (the law of attraction being the law of nature) are

$$X = \frac{2\pi\rho x}{\lambda^3}\left\{(1+\lambda^2)\tan^{-1}\lambda - \lambda\right\}$$

$$Y = \frac{2\pi\rho y}{\lambda^3}\left\{(1+\lambda^2)\tan^{-1}\lambda - \lambda\right\}$$

$$Z = \frac{4\pi\rho z}{\lambda^3}\left\{\lambda - \tan^{-1}\lambda\right\}(1+\lambda^2)$$

the equation of the spheroid being

$$\frac{z^2}{c^2} + \frac{x^2+y^2}{c^2(1+\lambda^2)} = 1$$

2. Hence show that an oblate spheroid is a possible form of equilibrium of a mass of homogenous fluid rotating uniformly about an axis through its centre of gravity, the particles attracting one another according to the law of nature.

3. Define the *Potential* of an attracting mass, and calculate it in the case of a spherical shell, the density being a function of the distance from the centre. Hence determine the attraction of the shell on a particle placed (α) *beyond* the external surface, (β) *within* the internal surface, (γ) *between* the two bounding surfaces.

4. Prove that the pressure of the atmosphere "doubles as we descend" for every $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, assuming that the ratio of the densities of mercury and dry air at a pressure of 29·9 inches is for the freezing temperature 13·6 to $\frac{1}{769.4}$

α. Find at what rate it would "double" for hydrogen (sp. gr.=·062). State the argument obtained hence against the theory that the "corona seen in solar eclipses is a solar atmosphere.

5. Assuming the general equations of motion for fluids, show how they will be modified in the case of steady motion and thence deduce the shape of a vessel having the form of a surface of a revolution, which may be used as a Clepsydra.

6. A plane lamina is immersed in a stream perpendicular to the direction of its motion; find the pressure on the lamina.

7. Find the general equations for the vibrations of an elastic fluid.

a. Apply them to determine the vibrations of the air in a tube closed at one end.

8. Determine the notes which can be produced from a tube closed at one end.

9. Pind the Brachistochrone for a particle constrained to move on a given smooth surface, gravity being the only impressed force.

10. Two weights are attached to a wheel and axle respectively by flexible and inextensible strings without weight, initial velocities downwards are impressed on them; if $M k^2$ be the moment of inertia of the machine relative to its axis, determine the initial angular velocity of the machine, the initial tensions of the strings, and the subsequent motion. Determine also the pressure on the axis and show that it is less than it would be if the machine were at rest.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 24TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SURFACES.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Along a line of curvature the variation in the angle, between the tangent plane to the surface and the osculating plane to the curve, is equal to the angle between the two osculating planes.

2. Find the differential equation of the lines of curvature on an ellipsoid, and integrate it.

3. Find the conditions for an umbilic on any surface, and show that there will in general be a determinate number. Define a line of spherical curvature.

4. The tangent plane at any point of a surface is intersected by the consecutive tangent plane in the diameter of the indicatrix which is conjugate to the direction in which the consecutive point is taken.

5. Define a focus of quadric, and thence deduce the equations of the focal conics.

6. If a plane be drawn through the centre, parallel to any tangent plane to a quadric, the axes of the section made by that plane are parallel to the two confocals through the point of contact.

7. Find the locus of points on the quadric

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$$

the normals at which intersect the normal at the point $x'\ y'\ z'$.

8. A plane passes through a fixed line, and the lines in which it meets two fixed planes are joined by planes each to a fixed point; find the surface generated by the line of intersection of the latter two planes.

9. Find the surface generated by a right line which always meets three fixed right lines, no two of which are in the same plane.

10. The parallelopiped, whose edges are three conjugate semi-diameters of an ellipsoid, has a constant volume.

11. Prove that a quadric has in general three principal diametral planes.

12. Find the partial differential equation of conical surfaces.

13. Find the partial differential equation of surfaces generated by lines parallel to a fixed plane.

14. Normals are drawn to the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$$

at every point of its intersection with the sphere.

$$x^2+y^2+z^2=p^2.$$

Prove that the equation to the curve, in which the locus of these normals is cut by the plane of $y\ z$, is

$$\frac{b^2\ y^2}{a^2-b^2}+\frac{c^2\ z^2}{a^2-c^2}=a^2-p^2.$$

15. Find the equation to the osculating plane at any point of the curve

$$x=a\cos t, y=b\sin t, z=ct.$$

16. Prove that the plane $z=mx+ny$ will cut the surface

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=\frac{z^2}{c^2}$$

in two straight lines, which are at right angles to one another, if

$$\frac{1}{b^2}+\frac{1}{a^2}+m^2\left(\frac{1}{b^2}-\frac{1}{c^2}\right)+n^2\left(\frac{1}{a^2}-\frac{1}{c^2}\right)=0.$$

Viva Voce at 2 P.M.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH: 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CALCULUS.

Examiner, ... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the solutions of

(α) $\quad \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + 3\frac{du}{dx} + 2u = \cos mx$

(β) $\quad r + as + bt = 0.$

2. Prove that the partial differential equation of the first order which results from a primitive of the form $u = f(v)$, where u and v are determinate functions of x, y and z is necessarily linear.

3. Find the general equation of the family of surfaces in which the length of the normal intercepted between the surface and the plane of xy is constant and equal to unity.

4. Find the solution of

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 3x - 4y + 3 = 0\,; \quad \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + x - 8y + 5 = 0.$$

5. Solve

$$(y^2 + yz + z^2)\,dx + (x^2 + xz + z^2)\,dy + (x^2 + xy + y^2)\,dz = 0.$$

6. Find the equation referred to polar co-ordinates of the curve in which the radius vector is equal to m times the length of the tangent.

7. Solve

(α) $\quad ay\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = b\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = \frac{y\frac{dy}{dx}}{\sqrt{e^2 + x^2}}$

(β) $\quad yp + nx = \sqrt{y^2 + nx^2}\sqrt{1 + p^2}$

8. Determine the conditions under which the equation $Mdx + Ndy = 0$, can be made integrable by a factor u which is a function of the product xy.

9. Integrate the function

$$(3xy^2 - x^2)\,dx - (1 + 6y^2 - 3x^2y)\,dy.$$

10. Eliminate the arbitrary functions from

$$xf(\alpha) + y\phi(\alpha) + z\phi(\alpha) = 0.$$

Where α is a function x, y and z given by the equation

$$xf'(\alpha) + y\phi'(\alpha) + z\phi'(\alpha) = 0.$$

11. Find the point in the line joining the centres of two spheres from which the greatest portion of spherical surface is visible.

12. Find the envelope of the system of spheres determined by the equations. $\quad (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + z^2 = r^2,\ a^2 + b^2 = c^2.$

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH :—2 TO 5, P.M.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Examiner,..... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Give Newtown's physical explanation of the phenomena of reflection and refraction, including the hypothesis of "*Fits*." Show that it is unsatisfactory.

2. Describe and explain the formation of spectra by a grating held in the beam diverging from a luminous point.

3. State Arago's law for light partially polarized by refraction, and hence account for the complete polarization of light by transmission through a pile of plates.

4. State the laws of interference of polarized light and describe phenomena depending on them.

5. Describe a method of determining the coefficient of the *absolute* expansion of mercury.

6. State Despretz's law for the conductivity of solids, and describe his method for ascertaining it. What was the source of error in this? How has it been proved that all solids do not conduct heat with equal facility in all directions?

7. Show that the voltaic current, electro-motive force, resistance and quantity may have a system of measures depending on the units of time, space and mass only.

8. Describe the principle of the method of determining electrical conductivity by Wheatstone's Balance.

9. A leaden ball weighing 617·3 grains moves with a velocity of 1052 feet a second, find the amount of heat that will be developed by the sudden stoppage of the ball.

10. Describe Lissajou's method of combining optically in the case of tuning forks two vibratory motions at right angles to each other.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 17TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the substance of the introductory remarks on the influence of literature, on the objects to be aimed at in its cultivation, and the selection of studies.

2. Mention the conditions that seem necessary for the first employment of Prose composition.

3. Give a historical account of the origin and progress of verse.

4. Mention the principal events that originated or favoured the cultivation of Literature in England.

5. Give some accounts of the origin of the English Drama.

6. Enumerate the principal causes that bring about the corruption of a language.

7. Give some account of the origin and character of the poetry of the troubadours.

8. Translate and parse the following passage;—

Tha he tha lange and lange hearpode, tha clypode se cyning and cweath: Utan agifan tham esne his wif, fortham he hi haefth geearnod and saede; gif he hine underbaec besawe, thaet he sceolde forlaetan thaet wif. Tha he forth on thaet leoht com, tha beseah he hine underbaec with thaes wifes; tha losede héo him sona. Thas spell laerath gehwylcne man thaet he hine ne besio to his ealdum yfelum, swa thaet he hi fullfremme, swa he hi aer dyde.

Compare the inflectional forms in the following passage with those of Anglo-Saxon. Translate the passage:

Tha isaeh Arthur; athelest kingen
Whar Colgrim at-stod:
Tha clupede the king; kenliche lude;
Nu him is al swa there gat; there he thene hul wat.
Ich am wulf and he is gat; the gume scal beon faie.

9. Give the principal characteristics of Middle English.

10. Mention the different classes of words that are almost entirely Anglo-Saxon.

11. Explain how it happened that the words called Irregulars, should have retained *that form*, without yielding to the causes of change that affected other words.

12. Show in what respects the adoption of Latin words are a gain in the present English.

McGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 17TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiners,..... { VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.
REV. JOHN COOK, D.D.

1. Give some account of the distinguished ecclesiastics, natives of England or Ireland and of foreigners that resided in England during the Anglo-Saxon period.

2. Mention the peculiarities that marked the early progress of Anglo-Saxon literature.

3. How is the legendary character of all early poetry accounted for?

4. Give the substance of what is said in regard to the history and writings of Caedmon.

5. Mention the principal events in history that affected the condition of England during the thirteenth century.

6. How are the Gothic languages of the continent and the classical group of languages now distributed?

7. Translate and parse the following :—

We sculon get of ealdum leasum spellum the sum bispell reccan. Hit gelamp gio, thaette au hearpere waes on thaere theode the Thracia hatte. Thaes nama waes Orfeus. Tha ongann moun secgan be tham Hearpere thaet he mihte hearpian thaet se woda wagode for tham swege.

8. Translate the following passage, and denote the points of difference between the inflectional forms that occur in it, and those of the Anglo-Saxon :—

Hi swencten the wrecce men of the land mid castil weorces. Tha the castles waren maked tha fylden hi mid yfele men. Tha namen hi tha men the hi wenden thaet ani god.

9. Give the substance of the remarks on the section of "The Language of Scotland."

10. State at what times and to what extent the Latin language affected the English.

11. State the immediate and more remote effects of the Reformation on English Literature.

12. To whom does England owe the first translation of the Holy Scsiptures? When was it made?—from the original languages or from translation?

13. How is the Scandinavian element in the English language to be accounted for?

14. Give some account of the introduction of Printing into England.

15. What portion of modern English comes from the Anglo-Saxon?

16. Subject of English Composition.

The present condition and future prospects of France.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 3RD :—9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Examiner.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. State and estimate the evidence in favour of the theory of the settlement of Germans in Britain before the fifth century.

2. How may it be shown that the Anglo-Saxon language had its origin from diverse sources?

3. Give the Common Chronological Epochs into which the history of English is divided, and Marsh's rectification, with the reasons given.

4. Show that it was the Cymric or Welsh that was spoken in England at the time of the Roman invasion.

5. Give the substance of the remarks on the importance of the study of Anglo-Saxon and of Latin, respectively.

6. An examination of the vocabularies of authors of the present time in regard to the use of Anglo-Saxon words, yield some important results?

7. What objection lies against employing in the exact sciences words taken from the vocabulary of common life?

8. Explain, in regard to language, the operation of the principle of "diversity in unity?"

9. Explain the Apothegm—"Language most shows a man," and the conditions by which it must be limited.

10. How may it be shown that "Education and Christianization must go hand in hand?"

11. Give the substance of the remarks on Professional Dialect.

12. Mention the principal facts in regard to the reversion of words.

13. Mention the principal works that have exerted a determining conservative influence upon our Language, and state the reasons for your opinion.

14. Give some explanation of the subject of National peculiarities of Intonation.

15. Give the substance of what is said on the subject of the Modulations of the Voice in Articulate Speech—the subjective as distinguished from objective elements of speech.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 3RD :—1 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

ANGLO-SAXON.

Examiner..... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Translate and write out a minute grammatical analysis of the following passage :—

Wite eac gehwà, thaet ælc man haefth threo thing on him sylfum untodaeledlice and togaedere wyrcende swa swa God cwaeth, thatha hé aerest man geceop. He cwaeth, Uton gewyrcean man to ure gelicnysse. And hé worhte tha Adam to his anlicnysse. On hwilcum daele haefth se man Godes anlicnysse on him? On thaere sawle na ou tham lichaman. Thaes mannes sawl haefth on hire gecynde thaere Halgan Thrynnysse anlicnysse ; forthan the hes haefth on hire threo thing : thaet is gemynd, and angdit, and willa. Thurh thaet gemynd, se man getheucth tha thing the he gehyrde, oththe geseah, oththe geleornode. Thurh thaet andgit he understent calle tha thing the he gehyrth, oththe gesihth. Of tham willan cumath gethotas, and word, and weorc aegthar ge yfele ge gode. An sawal is, and an lif, and an edwist seothe haeth thas threo thing on hire togaedere wyrcende untodaeledlice : forthi thaer thaet gemynd bith, thaer andgit and se willa ; and aefre hi beoth togaedere. Theah hwaethere nis nan thaera threorar seo sawl, ac seo sawl thurh thaet gemynd gemanth, thurh thaet andgit heo understent, thur thone willan heo wile swa hwaet awa hire licath, and heo is hwaethere àn sawl and àn lif. Nu haefth heo forthi Godes anlicnysse on hire, forthan the heo haefth threo thing on hire untodaeledlice wyrcende. Is theah-hwaethere se man àu man and na thrynys. God sothlice, Faeder, Sunn. and Halig Gast, thurhwunath ou thrynysse hàda and on ànnysse àure God cundnysse.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

FRIDAY APRIL 21ST :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

LANGUAGE.

Examiner,..... VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Into what branches is the Indo-European Classes of Language distributed ?

2. Estimate to what extent the present English has been affected by the Celtic element.

3. Describe the Anglian District and give the evidence that has been adduced for the prevalance of a Scandinavian element in the language there spoken.

4. Give Mr. Craik's enumeration of the consequences of the Norman Conquest in regard to the language spoken in England.

5. Mention the theories that have been proposed to account for the transition of the language from Anglo-Saxon to Semi-Saxon.

6. Give some account of the book called " Ormulum " and translate the following passages :

" Thurrh thatt witt hafenn takenn ba an reghellboc to follghenn,
Uunderr kanunnkess had and lif, swa summ Saunt Awwstin sette ;
Icc hafe don summ thu badd, and fortheddte thin wille :
Icc hafe wennd inntill Ennglissh goddspelless halghe lare,
Affterr thatt little witt tatt me min Drihhten hafeththn lenedd."

" Nu wat I thatt tu draedesst Godd, and lufesst Godd withth herrte:
Tacc thaer an shep bafftenn thin bacc, and offre itt forr the wennchell
And Abraham tha snath thatt shep, and lett hiss sune libbenn;
For that he wollde ben till God Hersumm onn alle wise."

7. Mention the different relations, as to the respective influence of each tongue, that are said to have subsisted between the Anglo-Saxon and the French, after the first Century and during the second and third.

8. What may be considered as the received opinion in regard to the origin of the modern standard English, so far as it is native ?

9. Mention the principal peculiarities that distinguish the Grammar of Chaucer from that of the English of the present day.

10. Give some examples illustrative of what Dr. Trench calls the poetry of words.

11. Give the substance of his remarks on the subject of the degeneration of words.

12. What are synonyms ? the causes of their existence in a language ?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21ST:—2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner,.....VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the common opinion and your own as to the classical attainments of Shakspere.

2. Write an analysis of "The Tempest;" with critical remarks as to the management of the Fable and the peculiar points of excellence or fault in the play.

3. Compare, as Dryden has done, the advantages, (for the machinery of Epic poetry,) of the mythology of Greece and Rome, with those that may be found in the religious ideas of the Christian.

4. In Dramatic Composition what is the practice of the best English writers with respect to Unity of Action?—is a strict adherence to it indispensable?

5. Enumerate the subjects of Bacon's Essays; say what you think in regard to the matter, style and language of the work.

6. Give some account of the Romances of Chivalry relating to Charlemagne.

7. What may be said in defence of Fiction as a mode of literary production?

8. Give the substance of the remarks on the Origin of Fiction and mention the different theories that have been proposed on the subject.

9. What are the rules that Pope proposes to follow in his translation of Homer, as the proper way of rendering in English Homer's simplicity, his compound epithets and repetitions?

10. Give some account of the origin of Satirical Composition; and enumerate, with some critical remarks, the principal English writers of Satire.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1871.

LOGIC.

MONDAY, APRIL 17TH:—9 A.M. TO 12.

Examiners..... { GEORGE FORBES, M.A., REV. JOHN COCK, D.D.

1. Distinguish between the Matter and Form of thought, and state with which Logic, as a special science, is conversant.

2. State the functions of language, other than that of expressing thoughts.

3. State the different views of the Nominalists and Realists in regard to general notions, and show how far each was in error.

4. State and explain the primary axioms of Pure Thought.

5. Give rules for accurate definition.

6. Distinguish between Judgment proper and Reasoning.

7. What are Figure, Mood, Premisses—Major and Minor; Major, Minor and Middle Terms? Illustrate your definitions by means of a specimen syllogism.

8. Turn into syllogistic form the following inferences, and state their figure and mood:

"Spain, being a warm country, must be capable of growing vines."

"Men who render up their private liberties to the despotic rulers of trades-unions are scarcely independent enough to exercise political powers."

9. Describe and give the rules of the ordinary Sorites. Compare it as to form and uses with the Goclenian; and give either for malor concrete specimens of both.

10. Compare Deduction and Induction. Do you know any kind of so-called Induction which fulfils perfectly the conditions of Formal Logic.

11. What is the axiom on which all real inductive procedure depends? Define the terms Cause, Effect, Law, Phenomenon.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 17TH :—9 A.M. TO 12.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,..... GEORGE FORBES, M.A.

1. Distinguish between *movement*, *action* and *moral action*. Classify the various psychological principles which lead to action.

2. Prove that there are in man principles which aim *neither* at the good of ourselves nor that of others; and that there are other principles which prompt us directly to seek to secure the good of our fellow-men. Can you show the importance of these principles in their bearing on sound morality?

3. Define Emulation, Envy, Instinctive Resentment, and Deliberate Resentment.

4. "If the rules of virtue always dictate the same course of conduct which enlightened self-love recommends, it is reasonable to infer that the former are fundamentally nothing else but prudential rules disguised; that we arrive at them by experience, and adopt them finally because of their proved tendency to satisfy our self-love."

Do you perceive any sophism in this reasoning? State with accuracy the arguments by which Stewart refutes it.

5. Give an account of Hutcheson's theory of the Moral Sense. What dangerous inferences regarding the nature of Morality have been supposed to follow from the theory? How does Stewart propose to modify it in order to avoid those consequences?

6. On what two axioms does the *a posteriori* proof of the existence of a God rest? Assuming on the evidence of consciousness that we are free and intelligent beings, and that consequently free intelligences exist in the world, can you prove by the axiom of causation that the cause of all things cannot be material? Exhibit the proof in syllogistic form.

7. What are the difficulties which spring from the existence of evil in the world? Describe carefully the principal theories by which their solution has been attempted.

8. Give a classification of duties, stating the principal members under each class.

9. "Our fundamental duty to our fellow-men is benevolence and its consequence, beneficent action. All other duties are derivative from this." Examine carefully this statement.

10. Discuss the virtue of Justice. Distinguish between Justice as a personal virtue, and Justice as a quality of actions.

Supposing objective Justice known give what you consider a correct definition of the virtue.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 17TH:—2 to 5 P.M.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....GEORGE FORBES, M.A.

1. Give a general account of Hobbes's Psychology, including feelings and desires as well as cognitions. Show that the perfect selfishness attributed by Hobbes to human nature necessarily follows from the principles of his psychology.

2. Describe the meaning of "right" in the state of Natural Society, and indicate briefly the stages through which Natural Society passes nto Despotism. What is meant by "right" and "duty" in the latter stage?

3. Mention any points of analogy and difference which you may remember to exist between the systems of Spinoza and Hobbes.

5. What fundamental difficulty in interpreting Locke has divided his followers from the beginning? Show how the French interpretation logically issued in a selfish ethical system, which allowed no higher motives to action than pleasure and pain.

6. Give a brief account and comparison of the systems of Shaftesbury and Hutcheson.

7. If the principal problems in Morals are—1, the faculty by which moral distinctions are discovered; 2, the objective standard for determining the right and wrong; and 3, the nature and origin of the sense of obligation to this standard; what answers do you consider that an intelligent Utilitarian would be likely to give?

8. "Are there differences of dignity and purity in pleasures, as well as differences of intensity and duration?" Discuss this question, and show how it affects the first principle of Utilitarianism.

9. State carefully and fully Butler's view of the Moral Constitution of Man.

10. How does the same author describe the origin and characteristics of Moral Obligation? Compare his account briefly with the Utilitarian.

11. Enunciate Kant's Categorical Moral Imperative. From what portion of our nature does it issue? Show in this connection the meaning of "Hypothetical Imperatives."

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, APRIL 17TH:—9 A.M. TO 12.

Examiner,.....GEORGE FORBES, M.A.

1. Explain at length the manner in which Mansel attempts to combine the Kantian theory of a form of external intuition with the doctrine of Reid, that we perceive the primary qualities through the senses.

2. "On the one hand it seems manifest that there must be a presentation, or presentations, in the consciousness before attention is possible and, on the other hand, that attention must be presupposed, in order to render possible the recognition of any presentation as existing in consciousness."—Discuss the modes of explaining this difficulty; how is it decided by Mansel?

3. Describe Internal Intuition; compare and contrast its sphere with that of External Intuition.

4. Divide and subdivide carefully, according to the text-book, the matter of internal intuition taken in its strict sense.

5. Define a Volition, and distinguish Will from Desire.

6. "Conception is only possible within the limits of possible intuition."—Explain and illustrate this principle. Exhibit the process and the *a priori* principles, by which concepts can be constructed within the above limits.

7. Discuss the question of the *Primum Cognitum*.

8. "A thing must be thought as identical with itself;" or, A = A. "Two straight lines cannot enclose a space." "Objects which have at any time been known together tend to suggest each other."—These propositions all represent Laws of Mind; compare these laws with one another, as to their psychological origin, sphere, and mode of application, and the sort of necessity belonging to the propositions which depend upon them.

9. State and illustrate the operation of each of the Laws of Association, as given by Sir W. Hamilton, and mention anything which you know regarding the history of these laws.

10. Select any complex mental process you may prefer, and give a careful explanation of it according to the laws of association.

11. Distinguish contingent from necessary Truths, and enumerate the main species of the latter. State what you know regarding the part played by this distinction in the history of philosophy.

12. Describe carefully the theories of Occasional Causes and Pre-established Harmony, and state by whom they were respectively supported. Show how the difficulties which they were intended to solve disappear in Berkeley's system.

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B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 24TH :—9 A.M. TO 12.

LOGIC.

Examiner,.....GEORGE FORBES, M.A.

1. Show minutely and carefully how Hamilton divides General Logic into its parts.

2. Enunciate the Four Fundamental Laws of Thought, and give a detailed account of their history. State Hamilton's later doctrine regarding the Fourth, and show how it contrasts with his earlier.

3. Explain Intensive Quantity, and give a careful account of the additions to the doctrine of Logic that result from its consistent recognition.

4. State the fundamental Postulate of Logic, and show how, when rigorously applied, it results in the doctrine of the Quantification of the Predicate. By what other reasons does Hamilton attempt to prove the first principle of the doctrine? State that principle carefully and describe briefly the reconstructed Logic, which is deduced from it.

5. How does Hobbes define names and propositions? What does he understand by the "import of propositions." Give a careful account of Mill's answer to the question, "What is the import of propositions not merely verbal?"——compare it with Hamilton's view, as it appears in the "Lectures."

6. Explain and criticize the "inductions improperly so called," and state the distingishing characteristics of a real induction.

7. Give examples of "Induction by Simple Enumeration." Complete and explain the formula, and show how it has been criticised. Had this kind of induction ever a sphere, in which it was useful and even necessary.

8. Illustrate by concrete examples the application of the Simple Method of Difference and that of Concomitant Variations.

9. State the problem at issue between Mansel and Mill regarding such propositions as "Two straight lines cannot enclose a space." Give the principles and assumptions on which the latter founds his psychological theory, explaining how these propositions naturally *seem* necessary and universal; and summarize briefly the counter-argument in the Prolegomena Logica.

10. State the Metaphysical Principle of Substance, and discuss its validity.

11. What are the principal Fallacies of Generalization?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 24TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.....GEORGE FORBES, M.A.

1. When did Protagoras flourish? "Man is the measure of all things :"—Complete, if you can, and explain this formula, show its connection with the Heraclitean doctrine of Flux, and the consequences which must result to established morality from its general adoption.

2. What positions prejudicial to morals are maintained by the Sophist Thrasymachus in the earlier books of the "Republic?" Compare with the definition of justice, by Thrasymachus, keeping in mind Glaucon's modifications, the resembling moral theory of a famous modern writer on ethics.

3. How are justice and the other cardinal virtues ultimately defined by Socrates? State the psychological division of human nature on which this division of virtues rests, and compare it with any resembling modern "classification of the active and moral powers."

4. Contrast the *Summum Bonum* of Aristotle with that of Plato, and exhibit the necessary connection of these contrasts in Ethics with the general opposition between the two systems. Give Aristotle's definition of the *Summum Bonum* in its most complete formula, and show how he establishes successively its component elements.

5. Explain carefully the Stoical principle, "Live agreeably to nature;" compare it with Butler's similar maxim, attending particularly to the following points :—(1) Meaning of "Nature;" (2) the "Ἡγεμονικόν" and "Conscience;" (3) Recognition given to emotions and passions.

6. Summarize the ethical teaching of Epicurus; bring out clearly its opposition—(1) to Stoicism, and (2) to the first Cyrenaic teachers.

7. Compare and contrast Epicureanism with modern Utilitarianism. Show the difference in aim between the ancient Hedonism and the modern, and how the theories have been modified accordingly.

8. State the main features of the teachings of Clarke and Wollaston. Suggest any way in which Clarke's Ethics may be explained in harmony with Locke's Psychology.

9. Give a careful account of Butler's Ethical system, as contained in the first three Sermons. How does he deal with objections? State the principal moral truths established in these three Sermons.

10. Name the authors of the following two principles :—"Endeavour in your actions to forward the greatest happiness of the greatest number;" "Act from such maxims only as are capable of being adopted into a system of universal legislation."—Explain and contrast these principles carefully.

11. Distinguish Empirical Will from the Moral Will in Kant's system, and show the impossibility of material maxims becoming the foundation of a universal morality.

12. How does Kant establish the Immortality of the Soul?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27:—2 TO 5 P.M.

MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,.....GEORGE FORBES, M.A.

1. Compare Bacon and Descartes as reformers of Philosophy, showing carefully, what the Doubt of each meant, and in what principle each found the beginning of genuine knowledge. Compare, briefly, their methods; and from these data, demonstrate the necessity of the opposition which has historically existed between systems divided from Descartes, and those inspired by the spirit and method of Bacon.

2. What does Descartes mean by an "Idea?" Compare other meanings of this word.

3. How does Descartes classify ideas? Explain, carefully, their "Objective Reality," and contrast the Cartesian meaning of the phrase, with that which it has in modern usage.

4. Summarize briefly his arguments in favour of the existence of a God; and discuss carefully the question of the "vicious circle" in which they are asserted to be involved.

5. From what principles of Cartesianism did Spinozism spring? What common problems had they, and how did each solve them?

6. By what oppositions in Philosophy would you say that Leibnitz was led to his Monadology? Characterize the monad, taking notice of the main resemblances and contrasts between it and analogous conceptions, as well as of its inner metaphysical constitution.

7. What is the constitution of *Materia Secunda?* Give examples of this "matter" as given in experience; and discuss from the stand-point of Leibnitz the question of its reality.

8. Give a historical sketch of the Ideas of Substance and Cause from Locke to Kant. Show the internal connection of opinions during the process, and subject the theories of Hume and Kant particularly to a careful comparison.

9. What are the "first principles of contingent truths" according to Reid? Distinguish carefully a contingent truth from a necessary; and say whether, in your opinion, a truth of the former class may be as certain as a truth of the latter. Justify your answer with reasons and examples.

10. Sketch, in as much detail as possible, the history of the distinctions (1) between the necessary and the contingent; and (2) between the *a priori* and the *a posteriori*.

11. Explain the doctrine of the conditioned, carefully defining terms, and showing the ground on which it rests. Illustrate its application in the case of the Theory of Causation. Compare it in its bearing on the limits of knowledge, with (1) Kant's cognate doctrines, and (2) the ordinary doctrine of Relativity.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27:—9 A.M. to 12.

ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner, ... GEORGE FORBES, M.A.

1. Describe the teaching of Parmenides, in both its parts. What problem was left by it for later philosophers? Show carefully how Heraclitus undertook to solve it, quoting as many of his own sayings as you remember, and explaining their philosophical significance.

2. Analyse carefully the conception of "Becoming," comparing it with the Eleatic conceptions of "Being" and "Non-being." Do you know of any modern system that reminds you of Heraclitus?

3. Evolve all the consequences that occur to you from a seeming contradiction in his system:—*e. g.* he usually expresses "Becoming," by "Fire;" often, however, he calls it "Reason," "Fate," or "Zeus."

4. Give names and dates of the founders of Atomism, together with a brief sketch of the system. Contrast the Democritean "Necessity" with the Heraclitean "Fate"; and show that the same contrast runs through every part of the two systems.

5. What new conception was introduced into philosophy by Anaxagoras? Show the capabilities which it contained for an explanation of the universe of an entirely new kind. Take the criticism of Socrates as your starting-point; and give their modern names to the kinds of explanation which he desiderates and condemns respectively.

6. Was Socrates a sophist? Discuss this fully and carefully. Explain his improvements on logical method; and describe the "Irony" and the "Maieutic" Art.

7. Describe Plato's Dialectic, and contrast with it the method of Geometry. Describe the "Ideal Theory," and show what elements from former systems it has absorbed.

8. Discuss the problem and success of this system, attending to the following two points:—1. How the union of the Idea with Matter is effected. 2. The degree of reality in the resulting sensible Thing.

9. Define *νοῦς*, *διάνοια*, *πίστις*, and *εἰκασία*; and state what classes of objects correspond to them respectively.

10. Give the substance of Aristotle's criticism of the Ideal Theory.

11. Define "Matter" and "Form;" "Potentiality" and "Actuality." Trace the process by which matter is developed into a *τόδε τι*.

12. How did Aristotle understand *ἐμπειρία*? Give a general account of his theory of knowledge, and explain the terms *αἴσθησις*, *φαντασία*, *νοῦς*.

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

APRIL 20TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.... .....P. J. DAREY, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Translate into English:

—Je viens vous annoncer une grande nouvelle.
Nous l'avons en dormant, madame, échappé belle.
Un monde près de nous a passé tout du long,
Est chu tout au travers de notre tourbillon,
Et s'il eût en chemin rencontré notre terre,
Elle eût été brisée en morceaux comme verre.
—Remettons ce discours pour une autre saison.
Monsieur n'y trouverait ni rime ni raison;
Il fait profession de chérir l'ignorance,
Et de haïr surtout l'esprit et la science.
—Cette vérité veut quelque adoucissement.
Je m'explique, madame: et je hais seulement
La science et l'esprit qui gâtent les personnes.
Ce sont des choses, de soi, qui sont belles et bonnes;
Mais j'aimerais mieux être au rang des ignorants,
Que de me voir savant comme certaines gens.

MOLÈRE, *les Femmes savantes*, A. IV, Sc. III.

2. Who are the persons speaking in the above extract? Give the character of each. Give a shor synopsis of the IVth Act.

3. Point out the regular, irregular and defective verbs in the first ten lines.

4. Mention the two characters you consider as the most sensible in *les Femmes savantes*—and also the two which are their opposite.

5. Translate into English:

Vous en voulez beaucoup à cette pauvre cour. Ce qui m'a vingt fois tomber de mon haut, c'est de vous voir au ciel élever des sornettes. Ce petit monsieur en use étrangement. Allez fripier d'écrits. Decartes donne fort dans mon sens. Sans la marchander davantage, noyez-la de vos propres mains. Un savant qui sans cesse épilogue. La cour ne tient pas pour l'esprit. Se charger l'esprt d'un ténébreux butin de tous les vieux fatras qui trainent dans les livres.

6. Write in full the *Preterite Definite*, the *Imperative* and the *Subjunctive Present* of *naître*, *mourir*, *vouloir*, *suivre* and *vivre*.

7. Translate into English *repartir* and *répartir*, *rire* and *se rire*, *plaindre* and *se plaindre*, *remoudre* and *émoudre*, *mourir* and *se mourir*. Besides the difference of meaning between *repartir* and *répartir*, state another difference.

8. State when is the verb *fleurir* irregular and in what tenses. Give two examples. What difference is there between the two past participles *résous* and *résolu* of the verb résoudre? Give examples.

9. Write the adverbs formed fom the adjectives, *beau*, *franc*, *gentil*, *éloquent*, *naïf*, *impuni* and *heureux*.

10. Translate into French:

Augustus began to reign forty-two years before Jesus Christ. Talents are productive according to their cultivation. When shall I have the pleasure of seing you again? How many people cannot be convinced but by experience. I shall not conceal from you my way of thinking. They were laughing in their sleeves. Let us not give offence by airs of haughtiness. Many diseases spring fron intemperance. If it were to do again, I would not do it. This country has not produced many great men. At every word they said to him about his son the good old man leaped for joy.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

Examiner.....P. J. DAREY M.A., B.C.L.

1. What is the subject of the tragedy of Racine *Britannicus?* Who was *Britannicus?* When was he born? What was his character? Give also the character of *Agrippine* and that of *Burrhus?* What carracter was contrasted with that of *Burrhus?*

2. Give a full synopsis of the first two Acts of *Britannicus.* Mention two of the most interesting places of those two Acts.

3. Translate into English:

Je vous nommerais, madame, un autre nom,
Si j'n savais quelque autre audessus de Néron.
Oui, pour faire un choix où vous puissiez souscrire,
J'ai parcouru des yeux la cour, Rome et l'empire.
Plus j'ai cherché, Madame, etplus je cherche encor
En quelles mains je dois confier ce trésor; (*a*)
Plus je vois que César, digne seul de vous plaire,
En doit être lui seul l'heureux dépositaire,
Et ne peut dignement vous confier qu'aux mains
A qui Rome a commis l'empire des humains.
Vous-même, consultez vos premières années:
Claudius à son fils (*b*) les avat destinées;
Mais c'était en un temps où de l'empire entier
Il croyait quelque jour le nommer l'héritier.
Les dieux ont prononcé. Loinde leur contredire,
C'est à vous de passer du côté de l'empire.

RACINE, *Britannicus*, A. II Sc. III.

4. (*a*) What did he mean by that *tréor?* (*c*) Who was that *fils?*

5. Moi, fille, femme, sœur et mère de nos maîtres. Brit. l. 156.
Rome à trois affranchis si longtemps asservie. do 200.
Of whom was she la *fille*, la *sœur &c.?*
Who were those *affranchis?* Give the character of two of them.

6. What difference is there between *plus tôt* and *plutôt*, *au travers* and *à travers*, *de suite* and *tout de suite*, *tout à coup* and *tout d'un coup?*

7. Mention two authors of the 15th century, two of the 16th, four of 17th. State in what kind of writing they have become famous.

8. What was the PLEIADE in France? What was its object? Who was its founder? What has he written?

9. Explain the most striking difference between the tragedies of Corneille and Racine. Which was the greatest writer?—the most correct?—the most finished in his works?

10. Translate into French:

The consciousness of his own folly perced him (Rasselas) deeply, and he was long before he could be reconcled to himself. "The rest of my time" said he, "has been lost by the crime or folly of my ancestors, and the absurd institutions of my country; I remember it with disgust, yet without remorse; but the months that I have passed since new light darted into my soul, since I formed a scheme of reasonable felicity, have been squandered by my own fault. I have lost that which can never be restored; I have seen the sun rise and set for twenty months, an idle gazer on the light of heaven; in this time the birds have left the nest of their mother, and committed themselves to the woods and to the skies; the kid has forsaken the teat and learned by degrees to climb the rocks in quest of independent sustenance. I only have made no advances, but I am still helpless and ignorant. JOHNSON, *Rasselas.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH:—2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

SECOND YEAR. ORDINARY COURSE.

Examiner,.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—
(*a*) „Des Schäfers Sonntagslied," by Uhland. Pages 52–53.
(*b*) „Die Elfen," by Ludwig Tieck. Page 104.

2. (*a*) State the general rules relating to the formation of the Plural of substantives. (*b*) What nouns (or classes of nouns) are always *masculine*, *feminine*, or *neuter* in German? (*c*) Give the gender, meaning and Nominative Plural of Gesellschaft, Netz, Platz, Rabe, Schönheit, Kunst, Beleidigung, Mauer, Schiffer, Zimmer, Wand, Schmetterling, Edelmann, Fluß, Viertel.

3. Decline: the youngest son—a foreign language—that strong lion—many a green leaf—in the four cases singular; and—some friendly people—all good brothers and sisters—those poor heathens—in the four cases plural.

(4) Decline der, die, das, when used instead of the relative pronouns.

5. (*a*) What is the most striking difference between *regular* and *irregular* verbs? (*b*) In which letter does the 2nd person singular and plural of *all verbs* end? Which are the exceptions?

6. Give the 1st and 3rd persons Singular, Present and Imperfect Indicative, and the Past Participle of müssen, dürfen, können, mögen, wissen, nennen, senden, denken, and werden; and the Present Infinitives of gerathen, verziehen, gestorben, angezogen, gestanden, issest, las, ging, verlor, ritt, trägt, fiel.

7. Write out the 1st person singular of all tenses of the Indicative of „wiederfinden."

8. Give the Comparative and Superlative of the adverbs gut, viel, gern, bald.

9. (*a*) Mention some prepositions which govern the Dative and Accusative; (*b*) when do they govern the former and when the latter case?—Add short examples.

10. (*a*) What are *relative* conjunctions, and how do they influence the construction of the sentence? Mention some of them. (*b*) What conjunctions do *not alter* the construction? (*c*) What is there to be remarked about aber and sondern?

11. Translate into German:—

I will write to you as soon *as* I can; next week perhaps, but next month certainly. Allow me to say a word to your eldest cousin. The feathers of the raven are black. The tender blossoms of the lime-tree are yellow. Open your book, and *find* (seek) your exercise. For whom do you copy this letter? He reads, writes and speaks German very well. Is it already half-past twelve? It is already five minutes after one *o'clock*. I live at present at a friend's house. We *went* (drove) by the railway as far as Leipsic, and then by post home. They are just coming from home. Let us go to that high mountain. The streets of little villages are usually not so dusty as the streets of large towns. Our nephews will stay (fut.) with us *for* some days. We have not been together since (the) last winter. He came back sooner than we had expected.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL,

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR. ORDINARY COURSE.

Examiner,.....C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.

1. Translate from Schiller's 'Maid of Orleans' :—
   Act II., Scene X., (Pages 116–117) ; and
   Act IV., Scene IX. (Pages 165–166)

2. Give a brief account of the historical events which constitute the ground of this drama. Compare Schiller's method of treating the subject with that of his predecessors. Why is the catastrophe not in accordance with historical truth ? What object had the author in view ?—Delineate the leading characters.—What can you say as to the general arrangement and execution, versification, language and pathos of this tragedy ?

3. Which verbs require to be followed by the Nominative ?

4. When do verbs of motion take haben and when ſein for their auxiliary ? Give examples.

5. (*a*) Write out sixteen verbs which govern the Dative *only*. (*b*) Which of them may be used *impersonally ?* (*c*) How can verbs governing the Dative be used *passively ?* (*d*) When is the Dative used with verbs in German and not in English ?—Add examples for b, c, and d.

6. When is the English preposition *for* expressed by the Dative in German ? Give two examples.

7. Translate :—I want your advice—I repent of my promise—of what is he accused—they deride your threats—think of me—they do not mind my wishes—take what you like—I am going to do it—you are to come—he remained sitting.

8. (*a*) Conjugate „wahrnehmen," giving the first and third persons singular of all the moods and tenses of the active voice. (*b*) Give the meaning and the corresponding tenses in the passive voice of :—du vergiſſeſt ; ſie hatten genoßen ; er bricht ab ; wir ſprachen los ; werdet ihr finden ; ich zwang.

9. Translate, and explain the construction of :—ich hätte das nicht glauben können ; was hätte er machen ſollen ; du hätteſt ſchreiben müſſen.

10. Explain the construction of the verbs warten, ſprechen, ſagen, when they are followed (*a*) by a simple case, (*b*) by a preposition ; adding short examples.

11. Give the meaning and derivation of ſich bücken, folgern, läuten, ſteigern, ſenken, fällen, ſtellen, verſchwenden, legen.

12. State the rules on the use of the Perfect and Pluperfect of the Indicative in German.

13. Translate into German :

The famous General Derfflinger, who lived in the 17th century, was the son of a countryman, and had learned the trade of a tailor (Schneiderhandwerk, n) On a journey which he *took* (made), the boatman refused to take (fahren) him *across* (over) the Elbe, because he could not pay the money for the passage (Fahrgeld, n.); then (da) Derfflinger *in* (out of) anger and despair threw his bundle into the river and enlisted. First, he became a dragoon under General von Thurn, then he served under Gustavus Adolphus, and after the king's death under his (deſſen) generals. During the thirty years' war he *was made* (became) a colonel, and after the Westphalian peace he entered (treten.....in) the service (s) of the Elector Frederick William of Brandenburg, where he soon rose to *be a* (the) general.

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH:—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Add the pronominal fragments, both singular and plural, to the noun אור.

2. Show how the various forms of masculine nouns may be included in three classes, and state the principles by which they are so included.

3. Write the noun קול with the definite article preceded by the prepositions ב'כ'ל' in their contracted forms.

4. Give the rules for adjectives in connection with nouns, and write אשה טובה with pronominal fragments attached.

5. Explain the Segholates, and give one general description of them which will include all the various forms found in Gesenius.

6. Show (*a*) the ordinary punctuation of ה' הידעה; (*b*) the changes of vowels in the definite article caused by the gutturals; (*c*) how the article is distinguished from ה interrogative.

7. Describe ו conversive and consecutive; Give the punctuation required before the future and preterite tenses, respectively; and show how the accent is affected by the employment of this ו.

8. Give the ordinary terminations of nouns in the dual, absolute and construct forms, and in the plural, masculine and feminine.

9. Write in all moods and tenses, the verb למד in the *Kal* form.

10. Translate into Hebrew:—

With our young men and with our old men, with our sons and with our daughters, with our sheep and with our horned-cattle, will we go. The daughters are my daughters, and the sons are my sons, and the sheep are my sheep; and to my daughters, what shall I do, or to their children. Thou shalt not do any work, thou and thy son and thy daughter and thy man-servant and thy maid-servant and thy cattle and thy stranger within thy gates.

11. Translate into English:—

מה עו מארי ומה מתוק מדבש טוב אחרית דבר מראשיתו טובה
חכמה מגבורה טוב כלב חי מאריה מת חלק משמן חכה ואחריתה
מרה כלענה מתוק האור וטוב לעינים:

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH:—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

HEBREW.

SENIOR CLASS.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Describe ו' החבור and ו' החפוך, and give the rules for the ordinary punctuation of the former, and also when preceding a guttural.

2. Write the irregular verb חסר in the *Kal* form.

3. Translate literally the second chapter of Genesis.

4. Analyze in verse 3, אשר ברא אלהים לעשות, showing especially what the last infinitive may be thought to imply; verse 4, בהבראם; whole of verse 5, pointing out the influence of טרם on the future tenses; whole of verses 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 21.

5. Write the feminine noun תורה, with pronominal fragments, in both numbers.

6. Write the future tenses of פקד in *Kal*, *Niphal*, *Piel*, and *Hiphil* forms

7. Translate Psalms III., IV., V. and VI.

8. Analyze in Psalm IV., verses 4, 5, 6, and 7; in Psalm V., verses 3 to 8, both inclusive; in Psalm VI., verses 2, 3, and 4.

CHALDEE.

1. Show in what particulars the Chaldaic orthography agrees with the Hebrew, and detail the points of difference, especially regarding *Dagesh Hazak*.

2. Give an alphabetical list of the interchange of letters taking place in Chaldee and Hebrew, which constitute the changes in forms of words in the respective languages.

3. Give a brief sketch of the history of the Chaldee Language, as connected with the Hebrew Scriptures, and also of the post-biblical Chaldee, especially with reference to the Targums, of which give the origin, number, names, &c.

4. Show the peculiarities of Chaldee as regards—(*a*) its preference for *Sheva*; (*b*) the employment by the *Targumists* of *Ethnach* and *Siluk*; (*c*) the difference in its servile and additional letters, as compared with Hebrew, and (*d*) its employment of certain vowels differing from the Hebrew, but intended to convey the same grammatical distinction.

5. Show the uses of the *Heemantiv* letters as formatives and particles, also for distinguishing the genders, numbers, cases, and pronominal fragments.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

STEWART PRIZE IN HEBREW, 1871.

MONDAY, APRIL 24TH:—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

GRAMMAR.

Examiner,.....Rev. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Conjugate a regular verb in all forms.

2. Conjugate the irregular verb עקד, in *Kal*, *Niphal* and *Piel* forms.

3. Write the noun דבר with the pronominal fragments attached in both singular and plural numbers.

4. Conjugate the irregular verbs נגש in the *Kal*, חסר in the *Niphal*, and ברך in the *Piel* forms.

5. Show how the various forms of masculine nouns may be reduced to three classes; include in one general description the several forms of Segholates given by the old Hebrew grammarians and Gesenius; and state the general principles governing the changes of masculine nouns to form their construct cases in the singular.

6. Give all rules affecting adjectives, with examples; and show how the degrees of comparison are indicated.

7. Explain, ו' ההפוך and ו' ההבור; give the rules for their punctuation, and especially when the former precedes a guttural.

8. Give the rules for distinguishing the definite article and ה interrogative; show the changes of punctuation in the former, when before a guttural; and write the contracted forms of the article, combined with the prepositions ב'כ'ל preceding a noun.

9. Give the rules for *Sheva*, *Dagesh*, *Raphé*, *Metheg*, *Makkaph*, *Mappik*, and for the placing of the tonic accent.

10. Write out the pronouns (*a*) in their absolute forms, (*b*) in their fragmentary forms, when added objectively to a verb, and (*c*) with the prepositions מן אל and את.

11. Write out the preterite and future tenses in *Kal* of למד, with all the objective pronouns attached.

12. Give the views of Gesenius with reference to some traces of obsolete case-endings, explain especially the construct and genitive, and show how the use of immutable vowels in the nominative affect, the punctuation of the genitive.

13. Give the terminations of the nominatives plural of nouns in the masculine and feminine, construct plural in both genders, nominative and construct of the dual, and construct of nouns ending in ה.

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STEWART PRIZE IN HEBREW, 1871.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH :—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

TRANSLATION.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Translate literally the first two chapters of Habakuk.

2. Analyze with critical remarks in chapter I, verses 3, 4, 6, 8; in v. 10 explain ויצבר עפר וילכדה ; in v. 12, למשפט שמתו וצור להוכיח ישרתו In chapter II, analyze verses 2, (explain, למען ירוץ קורא בו) 3, 5, 6, 15 and 16.

3. Translate chapters II. and IV. of Genesis.

4. Analyze in chapter II, v. 3, explain אשר ברא אלהים לעשות, verses 6, 10, 18, (explain כנגדו) 23 and 24.

5. Translate Psalms 3 and 4.

6. Analyze thoroughly as follows :—

Psalm III., verse 3, ישועתה explain paragoge v. 5. ויענני explain סלה 6. הקיצותי ; 8. לחי.

Psalm IV.—Explain נגינות and מזמור, v. 2. חנני v. 4. בקראי 8. נתתה, תירוש, 9. יחדו

7. Translate into Hebrew :—

The mountains saw thee and trembled; the waters roared in rushing torrents; and the abyss tossed the foaming waves on high. Sun and moon were arrested in their orbits: at the light of thy arrows they went and at the shining of thy glittering spear. In indignation didst thou go forth through the land and didst tread down the heathen in anger. Thou wentest forth for the salvation of thy people; for the salvation of thine anointed; thou woundedst the chief of the house of the wicked, and bared his foundations to the very top.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 A.M TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. State the properties of Phosphorus, and describe its principal compounds.
2. Name the Metals present in Lime, Potash and Magnesia, and describe one of them, with its principal compounds.
3. Describe the principal salts of Copper and Iron.
4. State the composition and properties of the following substances:—Cinnabar, Glauber Salt and Scheele's Green.
5. Explain the preparation of common Sulphuric Acid, and the chemical changes involved in the process.
6. What properties distinguish Aluminium from ordinary metals, and to what uses are some of its compounds applied in the arts?
7. How can you detect Lead, Silver and Copper in solutions?
8. Explain the principles on which the use of the spectroscope depends.
9. Explain the terms Base, Alkali, Salt, Dyad.
10. State the composition and properties of $Ba\,SO_4$, $Na_2\,CO_3$, $Ag\,NO_3$, $Pt\,Cl_4$.
11. State the composition and properties of Starch and Albumen.
12. What is $C_{12}\,H_{22}\,O_{11}$, and how does it differ from $C_6\,H_{12}\,O_6$.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the Raceme, Cyme, Corymb, and Panicle, with examples.

2. Describe minutely the structure of the Anther and Pollen.

3. Describe the principal forms of Indehiscent Fruits.

4. Describe the structure of the Seed, and state the distinction between Albuminous and Exalbuminous Seeds.

5. Describe the reproductive organs of *Lycopodium* and *Equisetum*.

6. Explain the natural system in Botany, and state the division into the larger groups, with examples.

7. Explain the terms, *Epigynous*, *Adnation*, *Pericarp*, and describe the structures to which they are applied.

8. State the characters of Anophytes and Gymnosperms.

9. State the characters and place in the system, of *Leguminosæ*, *Rosaceæ*, *Compositæ*.

10. By what microscopic characters can the wood of Exogens, Endogens, and Acrogens be distinguished?

11. Describe the specimens exhibited, and refer them to their places in the classification.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL,

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Name the classes of *Articulata* with an example of each.
2. State the characters of *Lamellibranchiata*, and describe the shell and its parts in *Unio*.
3. State the distinctions between *Acalephæ and Anthozoa*.
4. Illustrate the characters of *Amphibia* by any well-known species.
5. Describe the locomotive and prehensile organs of *Amœba and Actinophrys*.
6. To what class and order does *Buccinum* belong? State fully the characters of the class and order.
7. Describe the metamorphosis of one of the *Entozoa*.
8. Name the orders of Birds and Mammals, with examples.
9. Characterise, and refer to its place in the system, any one of the following groups: *Polyzoa*, *Pteropoda*, *Tubicola*, *Crinoidea*.
10. Describe minutely the anatomy of (*a*) *Asterias*, (*b*) *Ostrea*, (*c*) *Hirudo*.
11. State what you know of the structure and classification of the animals exhibited.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY IN PART.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LLD., F.R.S.

1. State the subdivisions of the Lower Silurian as developed in England and America.

2. Describe the Niagara and Salina groups, and state their geological relations.

3. State the geological relations of the following formations: Oriskany, Lingula Flags, Ludlow,—and describe one of them.

4. State in order the portions of the geological scale of chronology represented in British America, with their general geographical distribution.

5. Describe the several ages of the Mesozoic time in Europe, mentioning some characteristic fossils.

6. What Mammalia are characteristic of the Eocene and Miocene?

7. Explain the nature and mode of occurrence of Galena, and Graphite.

8. State the composition and mineralogical and geological relations of the principal ores of Copper.

9. Describe Hematite and Cinnabar, with their composition and uses.

10. State fully the modes of occurrence of native gold.

11. What do you know of the specimens exhibited, as to their names and geological ages?

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B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

(FIRST PAPER, BOTANY.)

MONDAY, APRIL 3RD :—9 A.M. TO 12, AND ADDITIONAL HOURS FOR SPECIMENS.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Characterize the orders *Hypericaceæ*, *Caryophyllaceæ*, and *Leguminosæ* and name the principal generic forms of one of them.

2. What are the principal generic forms representing the orders *Ranunculaceæ*, *Umbelliferæ*, and *Liliaceæ* in Canada.

3. Give a detailed account of any order of Canadian plants containing conspicuously flowering shrubs, with its more important species.

4. State in a tabular form the distinctive characters of *Filices*, *Lycopodiaceæ*, and *Equisetaceæ*.

5. Describe the parts of an Orchidaceous Flower, and the gynœcium of a Conifer.

6. Describe the fruit in *Geraniaceæ*, *Papaveraceæ* and *Cruciferæ*.

7. By what characters would you recognize plants of any two of the following genera,—*Nymphæa*, *Sarracenia*, *Aralia*?

8. State the characteristic differences of *Pomeæ* and *Roseæ*, with Canadian examples.

9. Describe some genera and species of fruit-bearing plants in the orders *Ericaceæ* and *Grossulaceæ*.

10. Describe fully *Cornus*, *Linnæa* and *Viola*.

11. Describe, name and refer to their orders the plants exhibited.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1871.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, AND ADDITIONAL HOURS FOR SPECIMENS.

(SECOND PAPER.—ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.)

Examiner .....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Define *Protozoa*, and state the sub-divisions of the group, with examples recent and fossil.

2. State the characters of the corallum in *Zoantharia*, and the peculiarities of the Palæozoic forms.

3. Describe *Homarus*, *Calymene* and *Eurypterus*, and state their zoological and geological relations.

4. Describe the animal of *Rhynconella*, and state the differences between that genus and *Spirifer*, *Orthis*, and *Leptæna*.

5. Describe the structures of *Graptolitidæ*, and state fully their supposed relations to those of *Sertularia*.

6. Describe a modern Tetrabranchiate Cephalopod, and mention some of its fossil allies.

7. What are the zoological affinities and geological relations of the genera *Glyptocrinus*, *Tellina*, *Leperditia*, *Palæoniscus?*

8. Characterize the *Selachians* and *Ganoids*, and give examples recent and fossil.

9. Describe the anatomy of *Buccinum* and *Clio*.

10. Describe fully a typical Bryozoan.

11. Describe fully a tubicolous Annelid.

12. How are *Enaliosauria* distinguished from *Loricata*, and what are the peculiarities of *Plesiosaurus*.

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13. Describe the specimens exhibited, and refer them to their place in the classification.

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B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1871.

(THIRD PAPER.—GEOLOGY.)

MONDAY, APRIL 24TH :—9 A.M. TO 12, AND ADDITIONAL HOURS FOR SPECIMENS.

Examiner, ...J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Name the characteristic useful Minerals of the Laurentian in Canada, and describe fully the mode of occurrence of one of them.

2. Describe the Lower Silurian of Eastern America, from the Potsdam Sandstone to the Trenton Limestone, inclusive, with some of its characteristic fossils, and the probable European equivalents of its formations.

3. Give in a tabular form the series of Upper Silurian rocks in Eastern America, with their European equivalents, and describe one of the formations, naming some of its fossils.

4. Describe the structure, mode of occurrence, origin and principal varieties of Coal.

5. Describe the following formations, and state their geological positions and characteristic fossils—Anticosti group, Levis, Acadian, Chemung.

6. What formations in Canada would be indicated by the occurrence of the following genera :—*Phacops*, *Trinucleus*, *Paradoxides*, *Spirifer*, *Productus*, *Athyris*.

7. Refer the following genera to their places in the Geological series and Zoological classification :—*Stenopora*, *Glyptocrinus*, *Columnaria*, *Zaphrentis*, *Xylobius*, *Archegosaurus*, *Archæocyathus*.

8. Describe the leading generic forms of Devonian Plants.

9. Give a classification of Mineral veins, and explain the theory of their formation.

10. Describe fully the specimens exhibited, stating their Geological Palæontological and Economical Relations.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, 1871.

(FOURTH PAPER.—GEOLOGY.)

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH :—9 A.M. TO 12, AND ADDITIONAL HOURS FOR SPECIMENS.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON. LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the Trias, as developed in British America, with its fossils and geographical distribution.

2. Explain fully the supposed mode of formation of white chalk and of glauconite deposits.

3. State the subdivisions of the Jurassic system, in Western Europe, and the characteristic genera of fossils.

4. Give an account of the subdivisions and distribution of the Eocene and Miocene Tertiary in America, and mention some fossil genera peculiar to America.

5. State the characters and fossils of the Boulder Clay and Leda Clay in Canada, and give an account of the probable causes and conditions of their deposition.

6. To what Geological Formations do the following fossils belong:—*Nummulites*, *Microlestes*, *Pentacrinus*, *Placodus*, *Hemicidaris*, *Ventriculites*, *Voltzia*.—Describe one of them.

7. State the nature and causes of Earthquakes.

8. Explain the modes of proceeding in a geological survey, and state their application to any district of Canada.

9. What are the laws of alluvial deposits of metals; state their practical applications to exploring and working.

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10. Describe the specimens exhibited, with reference to their classification and geological distribution.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

FRIDAY, 10TH MARCH:—4 TO 7, P.M.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner ....LECTURER WÜRTELE.

OBLIGATIONS.

1. What is an obligation, taking the word in its juridical sense?
2. From what causes do obligations arise?
3. Explain the difference between a contract and a pollicitation?
4. Name and define the various divisions of contracts.
5. What things are of the essence of a contract, what of the nature of it, and what merely accidental to it?
6. Explain the difference in the effect of a contract between a minor and a person of age, as respects the parties.
7. Is the liability of a minor who is a trader the same in all contracts?
8. What difference is there between the incapacity of minors and interdicts and that of married women?
9. In cases of doubt, in whose favor should a clause in a contract be interpreted?
10. What does usage supply in the interpretation of a contract?
11. Between whom have contracts effect; and what is the effect of an agreement that a third party shall do a certain act, when the act is not performed?
12. In what cases can creditors impeach contracts made by their debtors, and what creditors have that right?
13. What is a quasi-contract; and in what is there a difference as respects minors, interdicts and married women, in the liability resulting from contracts and from quasi-contracts?
14. In what circumstances has a purely natural obligation a legal effect?
15. For what damages caused by servants are masters liable?
16. When does a payment made to a person unauthorised to receive it become valid?
17. What is subrogation, and how many kinds are there?
18. When neither the creditor nor the debtor makes an imputation, how is the money paid to be imputed?
19. What is novation, and in how many ways can it be effected?
20. What is compensation, and what are the conditions required for it to take place?

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Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

FRIDAY, 10TH MARCH:—4 TO 7 P.M.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Examiner..... LECTURER WURTELE.

PARTNERSHIP.

1. Define the contract of partnership; and state how it can be formed, and what is essential for its validity?

2. Explain the effect of an agreement by which one partner is exempt from liability for the losses of the partnership.

3. What formality is imposed upon partners in partnerships for trading, manufacturing or mechanical purposes; and what consequences are incurred by its omission?

4. To what does a partner render himself liable when he fails to furnish his contribution to the partnership?

5. What difference exists where in the one case the power of management is conferred upon a partner by a clause in the contract, and in the other case by an instrument posterior to it?

6. By what acts, and to what extent are partners bound towards third ersons?

7. State the different kinds of partnership and the divisions of commercial partnership, defining concisely each kind and division.

8. What responsibility and liability attach to a stockholder in a Joint-Stock Company?

9. How is partnership dissolved; what are afterwards the powers of the partners, and how are the affairs of a firm settled and its property divided after such dissolution?

10. In case of the insolvency of a firm, in what manner is the private property of a partner liable for the debts of the firm?

INSURANCE.

1. Define the Contract of Insurance, and state the divisions of contracts to which it belongs.

2. What persons can effect insurance, and what things can be the object of it?

3. Explain the various kinds of insurance.

4. What is a representation in insurance; what facts must be, and what need not bedisclosed; and what is the effect of misrepresentation or concealment?

5. What is a warranty; what is the distinction between express and implied warranties; what things usually are impliedly warranted in marine insurance; and what is the effect of the breach of a warranty?

6. What particulars must policies for the various kinds of insurance contain; and what is the difference hetwcen valued and open policies?

7. What is a constructive total loss, and what must tbe insured do before he can claim for one; when must an abandonment be made; what must the notice thereof contain; what is its effect; and what is the consequence of the insurer's refusal to accept a valid one?

8. How is the amount for which the insurer is liable in a partial loss ascertained in marine insurance?

9. In fire insurance, for what losses, and to what extent is the insurer liable, and on payment to what right is he entitled?

10. In life insurance, in whose life has the insured an insurable interest; and what is the measure of his interest?

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SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE MEDAL, 1871.

SATURDAY, 18TH MARCH:—4 TO 7 P.M.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Examiners..... { PROFESSOR ABBOTT, D.C.L.
LECTURER WURTELE, B.C.L.

1. In a joint and several obligation when the creditor receives from one of the debtors a sum equal to his share, what is the effect of such payment in the one case when the receipt specifies that it is for his share, and in the other case when it does not do so? And what is the effect when the payment is only of arrears of interest?

2. In what case has a creditor who has accepted a delegation and discharged his debtor, a remedy against the latter when his new debtor becomes insolvent? And what is the extent of his recourse?

3. How are suits brought by and against a limited partnership? And what acts done by a special partner render him liable as a general partner?

4. Are there any circumstances under which persons who have been partners in a firm become liable for debts contracted after their connection has ceased? And if so, state them in detail.

5. How far can the negotiability of a note be impaired by its form, or by the form of the indorsement upon it? And how far is its negotiability of necessity arrested by its payment?

6. In what cases is the drawer prevented from availing himself of the want of protest or notice upon the dishonor of a bill?

7. How must the transfer of a registered colonial vessel be made? And what is the effect of omitting to register the transfer, and also of neglecting to get such transfer endorsed upon the certificate of ownership?

8. To what extent is the owner of a sea-going vessel answerable for damages caused without his fault or privity?

9. How may policies of insurance be transferred? To whom? And how far is the privity or consent of the insurer required?

10. Describe the differences, if any, between a representation in insurance and a warranty, as to their nature and as to the effect of their proving to be unfounded in fact.

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Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, 9TH MARCH:—4 TO 7 P.M.

ROMAN LAW.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner..... NORMAN W. TRENHOLME, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Of what things does the history of Roman Law properly treat: how would your divide that history, and what reasons would you assign for the division you adopt?

2. With whom did the power of legislation reside during the different periods in the history of Roman Law?

3. What were the *comitia curiata*, *comitia centuriata*, *comitia tributa*, and give some account of the nature and causes of the constitutional change effected by the establishment of the second of these?

4. What were *leges*, *plebiscita*, *senatus consulta*, *principum placita*, *responsa prudentium*?

5. What was the *jus honorarium*, and explain the manner of its formation and the causes which led to its great development and importance in Roman Law?

6. What was the influence respectively of the *jus gentium* and of the *Stoic* Philosophy upon Roman Law, and when and how did that influence operate?

7. What are the great agencies in the amelioration of law, and give illustrations from the history of Roman Law and from modern law?

8. For what is the period in the history of Roman Law between the time of Hadrian and Alexander Severus distinguished?

9. Give some account of the attempts at codification previous to the time of Justinian, with their causes and results; and describe the different compilations of Justinian and the sources from which the materials composing them were derived.

10. What are the methods of citing the different works composing the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, and give examples?

11. What are the three great natural family relations; what were their artificial extensions in Roman Law, and which of these latter have passed into the laws of modern nations?

12. What changes were effected in the law of *tutela* and *curatio* by the *Lex Atilia*, the *Lex Julia et Titia*, and the *Lex Plaetoria*?

13. Point out any differences and analogies you can between the Roman Law and our law respecting *tutela et curatio*? 1. As regards the kinds of tutorship and the modes of creating them: 2. As regards their duration and the causes which exempt or disqualify from tutorship: 3. As regards the power and authority of the tutor and his duties and obligations: 4. As regards the security enjoyed by the pupil.

14. How and on what principle would you divide written evidence, as given in our Code, and was there anything analogous to this division in Roman Law, if so, what?

15. What was the law of evidence prevailing in this Province at the time of the Cession, and what have been some of the most important changes effected therein since?

What importance attached to the distinction between a commercial and non-commercial matter from 1785 to 1860, and what importance now attaches to the distinction? Answer fully.

17. A and B are farmers. A sells to B by verbal agreement, in presence of witnesses, a horse for $100, to be paid for in one month. B has possession of the horse but fails to pay. What courses are open to A to adopt? If he sues on the contract how may he prove it? Would it make any difference if B were a horse dealer?

18. What exceptions are there to the general rule that all commercial matters may be proved by testimony? What is the origin of these exceptions, and when and how were they established in our law?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, 9TH MARCH:—4 TO 7 P.M.

ROMAN LAW.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.....NORMAN W. TRENHOLME, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Enumerate the different modes of acquiring *per universitatem* describing fully the principal of these and the importance of the position they occupy in jurisprudence.

2. Describe the different kinds of wills in Roman Law; the requirements for the validity of each, and the causes which called them into existence and led to their disuse?

3. What is the nature of the position occupied by Roman Law with regard to testamentary succession, and in what way did early views in Roman Law on this subject differ from those of mature Roman jurisprudence and of modern times?

4. What was the *querela inofficiosi testamenti*; what was the *quarta falcidia*?

5. What were the leading provisions of the 118 and 127 Novels o, Justinian, and what influence, if any, have they had on modern law and legislation.

6. Give an account of the origin and law of *codicils* and *fidei commias* and of the *Scta Trebellianum* and *Pegasianum*.

7. Give a full account of the origin and growth of the law of contract in Roman Law and of its influence in modern times?

8. Define *obligatio*; and point out the real distinction between *obligatio civilis* and *obligatio naturalis*, and the effects given to the latter in Roman Law and in our law.

9. What were the *contractus nominati* and what the *contractus innominati*, and in what respect did they differ from each other?

10. What was the origin of the stringent provisions existing in modern Jurisprudence against hotel keepers, carriers and the like?

11. A delivers to B, who is a manufacturer, a quantity of wool to be made into cloth. While the wool is in B's mill a fire occurs by which it is burnt. Is B responsible to A for the loss of the wool? State the general rule applicable in like cases, and point out any distinctions that may occur to you? What would the law be, if the wool had been delivered to B, as a carrier, to transport, and was burnt or stolen while in B's hands?

12. When was the contract of sale perfected in Roman Law, and what importance attaches to the determining of this point? Indicate any similarity and differences that occur to you between the Roman Law and our law respecting the contract of sale.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9TH :—4 TO 7 P.M.

GIFTS, WILLS, SUBSTITUTIONS AND EVIDENCE.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....NORMAN W. TRENHOLME, M.A., B.C.L.

1. What were the sources of our law on gifts, wills and substitutions before the Code, and to what entent did our law on these subjects fall short of the old French law as it was prior to the Code Napoleon?

2. Point out the principal changes effected by our Code in the law of gifts *inter vivos* and the reasons therefor.

3. Define gift *inter vivos* and *will*, and point out fully the differences between them.

4. A goes before a notary and makes donation of a piece of land to B but dies before B accepts the gift. Can B accept the gift after A's death, and would the law be the same if A before the gift is accepted incurred civil death or became insane? If it had been B who died, incurred civil death or became insane before the gift was accepted, could the gift be accepted by B's children or heirs, or in his behalf, as the case might be? Give reasons fully.

5. Give an account of the different formalities essential to the validity of gifts in our law, pointing out any exceptions that occur to you.

6. Point out the principal features which distinguish gifts by contract of marriage from ordinary gifts.

7. Give an account of the different kinds of wills among us, and of the sources from which they were derived, and manner and date of their introduction into Canadian law, pointing out changes effected before the Code and by the Code.

8. Who are incapable of making a valid will by our law, and how would you classify incapacity? Answer fully with reasons.

9. How are legacies divided by our laws, and what importance attaches to this division.

10. What are substitutions; how many kinds exist in our law, and what was there in Roman Law that corresponded to the most important kind among us?

11. How may substitutions be created, and how and when may they be revoked and terminated?

12. What are the principal obligations of the institute, and what are some of the penalties he incurs by default?

13. Define evidence and its different kinds, and give some of the leading rules governing its adduction.

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SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL.

MARCH 18TH:—4 TO 7 P.M.

ROMAN LAW.

Examiner.....NORMAN W. TRENHOLME, M.A., B.C.L.

1. Give an account in order of the principal points to be noted n the history of Roman Law with reference to (1) its sources and legislation, (2) its growth, development and cultivation, (3) its codification.

2. In what departments of modern law has the *Jus Prætorium* had most influence, and have any, and if so what, provisions of the *Edictum Ædilicium* passed into our law?

3. Give an historic sketch of the law of Abintestate Succession, and of Contract in Roman Law, and of their influence on modern law and subjects of thought.

4. Give an historic account in order of the sources of our law respecting gifts, wills, substitutions and evidence, pointing out the most important changes in the law on each subject since the Conquest.

5. What matters may be proved by witnesses in our law, and what was the origin of the different limitations in it respecting the admissibility of parol evidence?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

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SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8TH.—4 P.M. to 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;

6 P.M. TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner, ...PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Définissez le contrat de vente et expliquez comment la vente est parfaite.

2. Comment s'opère la délivrance?

3. Qu'entendez-vous par une promesse de vente qui vaut vente?

4. Définissez la dation en paiement.

5. Expliquez le droit de résolution d'une vente d'immeuble, faute de paiement du prix, sous l'empire des dispositions du Code?

6. Dans quels cas, l'acheteur doit-il l'intérêt du prix?

7. Définissez la licitation.

8. Quelles sont les dispositions de l'article 1608 du Code, au sujet de ceux qui occupent des héritages, par simple tolérance du propriétaire, sans bail?

9. Quelle est la différence entre le louage des choses, et le louage d'ouvrage?

10. La vente de la chose louée a-t-elle pour effet de casser le bail? expliquez les dispositions du Code sur cette matière?

11. Le locataire peut-il louer ou céder son bail?

12. Enumérez les priviléges sur les biens-meubles.

13. Expliquez la constitution de l'hypothèque sur des immeubles possédés en franc et commun soccage conforme à l'article 2041 du Code.

14. Quelles sont les hypothèques légales?

15. Pour combien d'années l'enrégistrement d'un acte de vente conserve-t-il au vendeur les intérêts au même rang que le principal?

16. Quelles sont les formalités indiquées par les dispositions du Code (art. 2098) quant à l'enrégistrement de la transmission par succession, et du droit au douaire coutumier? Art. 2116.

17. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur la constitution de l'hypothèque conventionnelle? Art. 2040–2042–2044.

N.B.—The first 12 questions are for *degree*. The whole of the questions for *Honour* course.

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Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8TH:—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;

9 P.M. TO 7 P.M. FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,..... PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Quelles sont les dispositions générales du code sur le mandat?

2. Les mineurs peuvent-ils être mandataires?

3. Dans quels cas s'établit la solidarité entre les mandataires?

4. Quelles sont les obligations du mandant envers les tiers?

5. Quelles sont les obligations du mandataire envers les tiers?

6. Quand et comment le mandataire doit-il rendre compte?

7. Quelles sont les principales opérations de commerce des courtiers et des facteurs?

8. Quelles sont les dispositions du code sur le prêt à intérêt?

9. Quelle est la différence entre le dépôt volontaire et le dépôt nécessaire?

10. Quelles sont les dispositions générales du code sur les transactions?

11. Quelles sont les dispositions du code sur le jeu et le pari?

12. Qu'entendez-vous par le contrat de constitution de rente?—Art. 1787.

13. Quelles sont les dispositions du code sur la nature, la division et l'étendue du cautionnement?

14. Quelle est la différence entre la caution simple et la caution solidaire?—Art. 1941.

15. Quelles sont les dispositions du code au sujet de la caution conventionnelle, de la caution légale et de la caution judiciaire?—Art. 1930, 1962.

16. Dans quels cas et pour quelles causes la caution peut-elle agir contre le débiteur avant d'avoir payé?

17. Comment s'éteint le cautionnement?

N. B.—The first 12 questions are for degrees the whole of the questions for Honour Course.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8TH :—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M., FOR DEGREE;

6 P.M. TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE AND CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner..... PROF. LAFRENAYE.

1. Comment se fait l'assignation dans les différents cas indiqués au code de procédure civile ? art. 57 et seq.

2. Quelles sont les exceptions préliminaires et sous quel délai doivent-elles être produites ?

3. Quelles sont les principales dispositions du code de procédure civile sur l'articulation de faits ?

4. Quels sont les systêmes d'enquêtes indiqués au code de procédure civile ?

5. Dans quelle espèce d'action et dans quelle poursuite le procès par jury peut-il avoir lieu ? art. 348.

6. Qu'entendez-vous par folle enchère et quelles en sont les conséquences ?

7. Dans quels cas une opposition en sous ordre peut-elle être faite ?

8. Dans quels cas peut-on demander un compulsoire ? art. 1245 C.P.C

9. Qu'est-ce que la péremption d'instance ?

10. Quels sont les effets du décrêt ?

11. Qu'est-ce que la prescription trentenaire ?

12. Donnez-un exposé de quelques courtes prescriptions ?

13. Dans quels cas les tribunaux peuvent-ils suppléer d'office le moyen résultant de la prescription ? art. 2188 C.C.

14. Peut-on prescrire au-delà de son titre et dans quels cas ? art. 2210.

15. Dans quels cas le créancier peut-il exiger un titre-nouvel ? art. 2249-2257.

16. Quelles sont les personnes qui sont contraignables par corps ?

17 Quelles sont les conséquences de la rébellion à justice ?

N.B.—The first 12 questions are for *degree*. The whole of the questions, for *Honour* course.

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SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL, 1871.

MARCH 17TH :—4 TO 7 P. M.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner..... PROFESSOR LAFRENAYE.

1. Qu'entendez-vous par l'action redhibitoire ? Art. 1530. C. C.

2. Dans quels cas le vendeur peut-il exercer la faculté de réméré ? Art. 1546, et seq.

3. Qu'entendez-vous par la licitation ?

4. Dans quels cas le locateur a-t-il un droit d'action pour résilier le bail ? Art. 1624.

5. Comment se termine le contrat de louage des choses. Art. 1655 et seq.

6. Expliquez les différents contrats de rente indiqués au Code Civil Art. 1593, 1787 et 1901.

7. Quelles sont les différences qui existent entre la saisie-arrêt. Art 612, l'arrêt simple. Art. 834, et l'arrêt en main-tierce. Art. 855. C. P. C.?

8. Dans quels cas le writ de mandamus est-il applicable ? Art. 1022.

9 Qu'entendez-vous par l'apposition et la levée des scellés ? Art. 1279 et seq.

10. Quelles sont les principales dispositions du code de procédure civile sur les arbitrages en général. Art. 1341 et seq.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7TH:—4 TO 6 P.M., 6 TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

1. From what sources is our civil law derived?

2. How are our civil rights lost?

3. Enumerate the general principles of our code respecting the acts of civil status.

4. When and how are curators appointed to absentees?

5. What are the qualities and conditions necessary for contracting marriage?

6. In what cases can a marriage be annulled and what are the consequences of such annulment?

7. For what causes is separation from bed and board granted, and what are its effects?

8. Give the conditions required by the code to allow a husband to disown a child conceived during marriage?

9. Who can be tutor and who can claim exemption from tutorship?

10. What are the duties and the authority of a tutor?

11. How are corporations created in Canada?

12. What are the obligations and liabilities of members of corporations?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7TH :—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M., 6 P.M. TO 7 P.M., FOR HONOURS.

CIVIL CODE.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

1. De quelles choses se compose la communauté de biens en actif et passif ?

2. Quel est l'effet des clauses de réalisation et d'ameublissement dans un contrat de mariage ?

3. Quand et comment la convention pour reprise de l'apport s'exerce t-elle, et au profit de qui ?

4. Quels sont les droits des conjoints sur les biens de la communauté pendant le mariage ?

5. Donnez les modifications introduites par la législation du Pays dans le régime de la communauté tel qu'établie par la coutume de Paris.

6. Comment s'accepte la communauté et quel est l'effet de l'acceptation ?

7. Dans quels cas le mari ou ses héritiers doivent ils récompense à la femme lors de la dissolution de la communauté ?

8. Qu'est-ce que la continuation de communauté et de quels biens se compose-t-elle ?

9. Comment se contracte le douaire de quoi se compose le douaire coutumier, pour la femme et pour les enfans ?

10. Comment la femme perd telle son douaire ?

11. Quelles sont les obligations de la douairière ?

12. Quand s'ouvre le douaire ? pour la femme et pour les enfans. Sous quelles conditions les enfans pouvent-ils réclamer le douaire ?

13. Comment la femme conserve-t-ille son douaire sur les biens de son mari ?

14. Quelles sont les exigénces de la loi pour permettre à la femme de reclaimer le douaire coutumier sur des biens aliénés par le mari ?

15. Quelles sont les réclamations que la femme et les enfans peuvent exercer pour la perte des biens sujets au douaire.

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Faculty of Law.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL, 1871.

APRIL 17TH:—1 TO 7 P.M.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner ..... PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

1. Donnez les effets de la mort civile résultant de la profession religieuse en Canada et leur durée ?

2. Quels sont les droits de l'absent qui reparait, relativement aux successions dans lesquelles il avait droit de participer et qui ont été partagées sans lui durant son absence ?

3. Quelles sont les rentes réputées immeubles d'après le Code ?

4. Dans quels cas les héritiers de l'usufruitier peuvent-ils réclamer du sur propriétaire indemnité pour les améliorations faites sur la propriété par l'usufruitier pendant l'usufruit ?

5. Sous quelles conditions l'individu pourvu d'un conseil judiciaire peut-il aliéner ses immeubles et capitaux tels que rentes ou actions de Banque ?

6. Lors de la dissolution de communauté, au profit de qui s'ouvre le droit de réclamer la reprise de l'apport ?

7. Comment se dissout la continuation de communauté et à la demande de qui ?

8. Dans quels cas et comment peut on renoncer à une succession future et quand s'éteignent ces renonciations ?

9. Quand et à quoi succèdent les ascendants, suivant le Code ?

10. Donnez les principes généraux de la succession des propres d'après le droit antérieur au Code.

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MONDAY, MARCH 6TH:—4 TO 6 P.M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR CARTER.

1. What offences relating to the Coin are made Felonies by the 32 and 33 Vict., ch. 18; and what punishment is thereby authorized?

2. What offences are by that Act constituted misdemeanors; and state the punishment for offences of that class?

3. State in what instances a person, not being a Constable or Peace Officer, is authorized by the Criminal Procedure Act, 32 and 33 Vict 29, to arrest without a warrant?

4. In what cases can a Constable or Peace Officer arrest without a warrant?

5. What offences are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Court of General or Quarter Sessions?

6 Mention the offences respecting which no bill of indictment can be presented to a grand jury, unless preceded by certain formalities or authorized in some particular way; and state also, what are these preliminary requirements of the statnte, or what authority is prescribed as requisite to justify the presenting of such a bill of indictment?

7. How are objections to an indictment to be taken advantage of?

8. Supposing a prisoner on his arraignment stands mute of malice, what course is to be pursued?

9. What is the present law relating to challenges of jurors by a prisoner and the Crown; and in what respect does the statute of 1869 differ in this respect from the law in force anterior thereto?

10. What rule does the Statute lay down as to the addresses to the Jury by Counsel for the prosecution and for the defence?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH:—2 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. Describe the lowest class of the *Radiata*, and give an example of each of its orders, with a statement of the points in which these differ.

2. Name the classes of the *Mollusca*, and characterise two of them, with examples.

3. Name the orders of the *Insecta*, and describe fully one of the species with its metamorphosis.

4. Describe the respiratory and circulatory organs of a Crustacean.

5. State the classification of *Entozoa*, with examples.

6. Describe the locomotive and prehensile organs of the *Clio*, *Hydra*, or *Loligo*.

7. State the characters of the *Echinodermata* or the *Gasteropoda*, with examples of the orders.

8. Explain the characteristic differences between Fishes, Amphibians and Reptiles.

9. Explain the distinctive characters of the Nervous system and Organs of Support in the Primary Subdivisions of the Animal Kingdom.

10. Describe and refer to their provinces and classes, the specimens exhibited.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medecine.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1871.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH;—9 A.M.

BOTANY.

Examiner..... J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. Describe the various kinds of vascular tissue, with their mode of formation and uses.

2. Describe the structure and functions of the Leaf.

3. Describe the structure and mode of growth of the Exogenous stem.

4. Explain the structure and functions of the Stamen and Pistil.

5. Describe the Ovule, its positions, and the relation of its parts to those of the seed.

6. Explain Coalescence and Adnation of the parts of the flower, with examples.

7. Explain fertilization in Phænogams, and state the distinction between albuminous and exalbuminous seeds.

8. State the characters of Monocotyledones, Acrogens, Anophytes.

9. Explain the terms, Coma, Pappus, Phyllotaxis, Sporangium, Achenium.

10. Refer the specimens exhibited to their series and class, and describe the forms of their leaves and the character of their inflorescence.

11. Explain the manner in which species, genera and orders are established in the Natural System.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1870-71.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18TH:—10 TO 11.30, A.M.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner,.....PROF. WM. WRIGHT, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

1. Point out the differences between Gallic and Tannic Acids, in the modes by which they are got, as well as in their general characters and medicinal actions.
2. How are Purgatives classified? Give some examples of each class. What are the chief compounds into which they enter? write their names in Latin.
3. Name the chief sorts of Colocynth, and how they differ; state its peculiarities as a Cathartic, and the difference in composition between the compound extract and the compound pill.
4. What are the smallest doses that have proved poisonous of Tinct. Aconite (Flemming's), Tinct. Colchicum, Tinct. Digitalis, Elaterium, Santonine, Pulv. Scillæ, and Tartaric Acid?
5. How is Strychnine prepared according to the Br. Ph.? Mention the way of discovering it in blood, and what treatment would you pursue when an overdose had been taken?
6. What are the actions and chief uses of the following Sulphates, viz.:—of Alum, Copper, Iron, Magnesia, Potass, and Zinc?

CHEMISTRY.—11.30 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR R. CRAIK, M.D.

1. Describe the laws of diffusion of gases and liquids, and explain the principles of Graham's process of *dialysis*.
2. Explain the phenomena of dew, land and sea breezes, trade winds, and the Gulf Stream.
3. Describe Nitric Acid, Nitrogen Dioxide, and Nitrogen Monoxide, with their properties and modes of preparation.
4. State under what circumstances *Lead* may be safely used for storing or conveying water for domestic purposes, and explain the reactions which occur under the different circumstances.
5. Give formulæ for a saturated hydro-carbon, an alcohol, a haloid ether, and an ethereal salt, and show how organic acids are derived from alcohols.
6. Describe the principal methods for extracting the vegetable alkaloids from the substances which contain them, and the means by which the presence of strychnia may be recognised in organic mixtures.

Академия наук СССР

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., PRIMARY EXAMINATION, SESSION 1870-71.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18TH:—3 TO 4½ P.M.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

Examiner,.....PROF. W. FRASER, M.D.

1. Describe briefly the distribution, and explain the function of the principal branches of the Pneumogastric Nerve.

2. State in what manner the electric currents of muscle are influenced by muscular contraction, and explain the meaning of the terms Electrotonus, Cathelectrotonus, and Anelectrotonus.

3. What do physiologists understand by the terms *Potential* and *Actual Energy*, and by *Heat* and *Foot pounds*?

4. Give the daily amount of excretion from the skin, and enumerate its chief constituents.

5. State the absolute and relative frequency of the pulse and respiration at the different periods of life.

6. Describe the channels by which chyle and fluids of less specific gravity enter the circulation, and the elaboration which they undergo before being added to the blood.

ANATOMY.—4½ TO 6 P.M.

Examiner,.....PRO. W. E. SCOTT, M.D.

1. What are the Tunics of the globe of the eye? Name the layers into which the middle and internal coats are divided, and give the muscles, arteries, and nerves that are distributed to it.

2. Give the situation and relations of the Otic (Arnold's) Ganglion, of the sympathetic; what are its branches, and how are they divided?

3. Describe the course and what are the communications and branches of the "Portio Dura" within the temporal bone.

4. Enumerate the muscles comprising the first four layers of the back.

5. To what class of articulations does the Ilio-Femoral belong, and what are its ligaments? Name also the muscles that are in relation with the Capsular Ligament.

6. What are the relations and branches of the "Internal Iliac Artery," and what parts are supplied by each branch?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1870-71.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21ST:—10 TO 11½ A.M.

OBSTETRICS.

Examiner, ...PROF. D. C. McCALLUM, M.D., M.R.C.S.L.

1. Describe the different axes and planes of the female pelvis, and the relations of the fœtal head to them in its course through the pelvis.

2. Explain fully the circumstances that would justify you in terminating labour by the application of the forceps.

3. Mention the different causes that interfere with the successful accomplishment of Lactation, and the management demanded in each.

4. Give the characters of a Breech presentation—its diagnosis, and the duties of the practitioner in its management.

5. Give the disorders of the Respiratory System that may occur in consequence of the pregnant state, and the measures to be adopted for their relief.

6. What evidences of pregnancy are to be obtained by auscultating the abdomen? Give in detail the circumstances that may in any way affect their value.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—4½ TO 6 P.M.

Examiner,..... .....PROFESSOR G. E. FENWICK, M.D.

1. How would you distinguish between a burn inflicted during life and one produced after death?

2. Describe the general appearance of the body in death by suffocation; in what condition, and under what circumstances, would it be difficult to determine this mode of death?

3. Describe the appearance presented in intra-uterine maceration. How would you distinguish this state from putrefaction under other conditions?

4. What are the directions for the performance of post-mortem examinations for legal purposes?

5. Mention the consequences of the insufficient supply of water for domestic use. What diseases attend the use of impure water?

6. Mention the gaseous and other impurities given off from church yards and burial vaults.

Библиотека Института

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

M.D., C.M., FINAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 1870-71.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21ST:—3 TO 4½ P.M.

SURGERY.*

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR GEO. W. CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D.

1. Describe the cases requiring excision of the Elbow-joint, the method of performing the operation, the after-management, and the expected result

2. Describe the symptoms and the methods of reducing the different dislocations of the Hip.

3. In what diseases or accidents is Tracheotomy advisable? What are the difficulties connected with the operation, and how is it performed?

4. Describe the symptoms of Cutaneous and Cellulo-Cutaneous Erysipelas, and the treatment, constitutional and local, of each.

5. Describe the symptoms of Arterial Hæmorrhage, and the different plans for its arrest.

6. Describe the causes, symptoms, divisions, and general treatment of Fractures.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.† 11½ A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner,.....PROF. R. P. HOWARD, M.D., L.R.C.S E., ETC.

1. Describe the characters of the Eruption in Variola, Scarlatina, and Morbilli. Mention the more important sequelæ of those diseases, and state the means to be adopted to prevent the spread of those fevers in a family.

2. Point out the diagnosis between Capillary Bronchitis and Pneumonia, and detail the treatment of the former in a child of two years.

3. Describe the Anatomical changes that occur in the brain in Embolism of the middle cerebral artery. What group of symptoms would render the existence of that condition probable?

4. Name the varieties of Bright's disease. State the diagnostic features of Acute Tubular Nephritis, and its appropriate treatment.

5. What are the physical signs, symptoms, and consequences of Mitral Regurgitation? The remedies for Cardiac Dropsy?

6. Detail the treatment of Acute Peritonitis, and of Obstruction of the Bowels from Mechanical causes.

* Examinations in Clinical Surgery were conducted by Prof. Fenwick at the bedside, in the Montreal General Hospital.

† Examinations in Clinical Medicine were conducted by Prof. Drake at the bedside, in the Montreal General Hospital.

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EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS, 1870-71.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,.....G. P. GIBDWOOD, M.D., &c.

1. Give the specific gravity of solutions, 1, 2 and 3.

2. State what poisons are contained in samples of flour numbered 1, 2 and 3, and give the mode of separation and process of identification.

3. Solution contains nine metals, name them and give the process of separation and identification.

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